Weather
Milder, variable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 and the minimum 48, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.5 and 28.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Madison, noon tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Porthos, Mar. 30.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Pierce, Mar. 28.

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SILVER RATE IS SHOWN TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH POLITICS

London "Times" Criticises Government Action

HELP TO BANKS

Hard To Establish Artificial Price For Metal

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The London Times has been criticising the action of the British Government as a seller of silver, pointing out that suspicion that a Government is secretly "bearing" any market is one of the worst obstacles to revival of trade in the commodities dealt with thereon. In the course of its comments, it says: "Silver is so generally accepted as the less valuable medium of currency that it is apt to be overlooked as an article of ordinary commerce. This has concealed from the public one of those operations of the late Government which it is to be hoped the present Administration will not continue.

"When the decision was reached to debase the token money of the country by the incorporation of 40 percent of nickel at £150 per ton with 60 percent of silver at £4,000, the natural conclusion was that the State would in future buy 40 percent more nickel and as much less silver. It now appears that the Government in the past year has continued to procure silver at a rate much in excess of what the new alloy calls for, and has been selling secretly to China. The strange failure of China in the open market is accordingly explained, and pessimistic views of her political and economic position may now be modified in a satisfactory direction."

It is a good instance of how the British Government works with British banks and institutions and contrasts with the attitude adopted by the United States Government when it sold 29 million dollars in Shanghai in 1919.

SOLD BY BANKS

The selling was entrusted to the American banks here, but the Government of the United States did not make any secret about it. Before the stuff was shipped to Shanghai the American banks in China were advised of the shipment and asked to secure buyers for it. At that time silver was in very strong demand here, and if this silver were sold privately or quietly by the U. S. Government to the American banks in China it would have been a very profitable transaction for the latter, but Washington insisted that all the banks in China should get an opportunity to bid for this silver.

The "Times" justly criticises the action of the British Government in not putting the supply of silver they had to sell on the public market. The British Government sold its supplies of silver quietly through two British banks in China. If these supplies were put on the general market it is quite likely that better prices would have been secured.

The British Banks in China sold in 1921 about 24 millions ounces of silver and in last year about 21 millions. And these banks brought the white metal out to India and China or wherever it was required. It is not alleged that the British Banks made any exorbitant profit from the private purchase of the British Government's stocks of silver but the British Government, no doubt, would have secured a better rate if the bidding was thrown open to the general public.

It is a good illustration of the methods that two governments employ.

U. S. "ADVERTISED"

The American Government desired publicity, and advertised the fact that it had silver for sale throughout the length and breadth of China and India, while the method of disposal on the part of the British authorities was to observe secrecy in the sale of their supplies.

London buys silver for China and India, and takes advantage of the thousands of sellers who have no channels through which to reach the market, except through these London brokers. Senator Key Pittman, whose name is associated with the Act that is now on the American Statute, makes the charge that the price of silver,

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Waung Dau-sze had need of more equipment in order to fry up the batch of noodles contemplated for his evening menu. He had the pan and the noodles and the anticipatory tickling of the palate. So he trotted over to the establishment of Li Foo on Pingliang Road and asked Li to lend him a cooking pan lid.

Li, it appears, is not a very firm friend of the Waung family and after thinking the matter over he declined to make the loan. Waung grinned cheerfully to show that he harbored no hard feelings and stood on the threshold for a moment making mental census of the neighborhood and trying to figure out who would be most apt to accommodate his needs. While he so cogitated came another caller and rapped at Li's door. Lo and behold, this party also wanted to borrow a lid for his cooking pan. And to this petitioner Li, without stipulation or delay, handed over the cover.

Emotions arose within Waung Dau-sze as he witnessed this scene and bereft him of the speech he would have liked to pour into Li's ear. Fuming, he strode to the home of his brother, nearby, and told the tale. Emotion arose likewise and laid hold of this offshoot of the Waung family. In fact, so emotional did the brother become that he picked up a bamboo club, dashed over to Li's and proceeded to relieve his feelings by the simple process of applying the wood to various outstanding portions of Li's anatomy.

Li testified in court that as a result of the second Mr. Waung's emotional fervor the witness had gone to pass a week in a hospital, at an expense of 20 cents per diem.

The Court held that the original Mr. Waung would have to stand for Li's hospital bill and deposit $3 to the profit side of the Settlement accounts besides.

HONESTY STILL PAYS

Slipping unobtrusively off the Foochow Road Jetty with a bag of coal between them, Ming Ong-sung and Shui Kwaung-yeu excited the suspicions of a Chinese policeman. With the aid of a Sikh officer he surrounded the pair and began an inquiry.

In collaborating on the claim to ownership of the fuel the two made statements giving rise to further suspicions and the inquiry was adjourned to the Mixed Court.

Ming denied the whole indictment and said that he didn't know Shui. Then he leaned back and waited for Shui to come to pat. Shui did. He blandly admitted that they had stolen the coal from the jetty. Shui was then awarded three months board at the Municipal jail and his comrade received eighteen months and, having been previously convicted eight times and once expelled from the Settlement, he was ordered banished again when his time is up.

ACCOUNT ADJUSTED

When the echoes of the dominoes had clattered away into the distance, it was found that Tsung Ah-doo was indebted to Zung Ah-nee in the sum of 8 coppers. Zung desired Tsung to liquidate but Tsung said he had left his wallet in his home on Haining Road and applied for a day's delay.

Next day Zung was on hand bright and early, bearing the I. O. U. Tsung was in favor of a moratorium or a stay of execution or something of the sort and presently that particular portion of Haining Road took on the semblance of a section in the Ruhr area. A detachment of constables pried Zung and Tsung apart and it was observed that the latter was bleeding from a cut on the head, while a blood-

(Continued on Page 2)

An Unseemly Spectacle

THE trouble maker of the Peking and Tientsin Times has broken out again in one of his periodical attacks on American judicial officers in China. For many years he devoted his energies to criticising the American Consular Courts but it is a notable fact that, until the arrival in Tientsin of the present American Consul General the *Times* editor spoke well of the United States Court. Contrasting it with these Consular Courts even so late as April, 1920, he conceded that "the U. S. Court for China now administers justice in a dignified and efficient manner."

In a recent two and a half column leader, the Tientsin editor makes a veiled attack on the United States District Attorney for certain remarks in asking the dismissal of a criminal case which originated in Tientsin upon the suggestion, it appears, of the American Consul General. The editor characterises as "hearsay evidence" the frank and direct testimony (and what could be more original?) of the complaining witness himself that he was induced to start the prosecution by the Consul General's urgings.

The court's order granting the motion of both lawyers was published in this paper on March 17 and speaks for itself. It needs no defense from any quarter and to treat it as a "censure" of the Consul General for merely quoting that testimony and the remarks of the District Attorney in stating the reasons for dismissal, is worse than ridiculous.

The most serious feature of the leader, however, is not the carping criticism of the court officials, —that has come to be expected as a matter of course from the Tientsin editor—it is the relations disclosed between him and the American Consul General. We recall some editorial comment not long since in the North China Star on the frequency of communication between these two as shown by the consular chit book. The comment derives a new interest from the leader above mentioned in which the Tientsin editor says:

"We propose only to quote from one of the letters we have been permitted to see."

He then proceeds to quote at length from an official and confidential communication of "the Acting U. S. Attorney" to the Consul General. And this was "only one of the letters we have been permitted to see"!

Now secrecy is a marked feature of the American Consular service as regards its files. Even such supposedly public matter as papers relating to corporate registration is withheld from the general public. Yet here is an instance where the confidential correspondence of an American Consulate General is placed at the disposal of an English editor and that, too, for the apparent purpose of attacking another American institution! Truly it is an unseemly spectacle!

The Tientsin American Consul General, having been so liberal in showing his official files to an English editor, can hardly object to our publishing a letter he wrote in which he discloses a studied plan to exclude foreign lawyers from certain courts of so much of China as he can control. As most of the foreign lawyers in that part of China are Americans, it is not difficult to infer that their Tientsin Consul General's attitude toward the bar of his country is not different from that which he has displayed toward his own court officials, to attack, whom he seems to have allied himself with an anti-American editor. The following are some of the remarkable expressions used in seeking to persuade a Consular Colleague to join him in getting rid of the lawyers.

"The efforts of foreign lawyers to insist on being allowed to practice in these Courts have never accomplished anything except to prejudice the interests of their clients. . . . This Consulate General has not undertaken to deal with lawyers in cases of this kind, unless it was deemed advisable and to the advantage of the American interest. Even in such cases, experience has amply demonstrated the confusion which inevitably results from the interjection of such unnecessary third parties (sic) a procedure which merely allows the lawyer to mulct the Americans of unnecessary and unjustified charges.

We refuse to act, in any case, excepting upon written statements signed by the responsible managers of a plaintiff Corporation or by an individual plaintiff himself.

The point is, that the foreign lawyers can not appear in the Court and that unless we are in a position to show that the representations are made by the plaintiff firm itself and not through a lawyer, we can entertain no hope of success in any case in which an American sues a Chinese defendant.

I understand that the conditions in your consular district are not the same as in this the metropolitan Province; but I write you thus fully in order that you may understand exactly what the situation is here; and to suggest that you refrain from encouraging foreign lawyers in the idea of trying to work up a practice in the Magistrate's Court in X"

The whole attitude thus revealed toward both court and bar has come, we repeat, to be an unseemly spectacle, and one which the Washington authorities can hardly afford to ignore.

STATES NEED OF FAR EAST BASE FOR BRITISH NAVY

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 23.—Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech today at Birmingham dealing with the drastic naval reductions said that the British Fleet was still larger than the Japanese but until we had oil storage all the way to the Far East and a base in the Far East we were quite incapable of conveying a fleet to Eastern waters which would be a match for the Japanese. He said that Britain relied on the friendship of her old Allies.

(Reuter's Service)

Malta, March 23.—The Naval opinion here is that there can be no doubt that the Mediterranean fleet will be shortly restored to the position it held until the balance of Naval power was shifted to the North Sea and become the premier fleet in commission. It is asserted that only a comparatively small fleet will be maintained in home waters. Most of the warships in commission there being transferred to the Mediterranean.

Australia Plans Stronger Defences

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 23.—The Melbourne Herald states that, as a result of a meeting of the Defence Council, the Federal Government will provide in the estimates for a more effective Navy and the development of the military and air forces.

Turk Commission To Sit On Tuesday

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 23.—The commission of financial and economic experts which is considering the Turkish counterproposals made progress this morning, which encourages the prediction that the plenary sitting will be fixed for Tuesday.

Lenin's Recovery May Be Gradual

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, March 23.—A bulletin issued in Moscow says that a conference of foreign and local doctors has decided that M. Lenin's illness originated in an unhealthy condition of blood vessels. It is believed that the malady can be cured although the process will necessarily be slow.

French Court Martial Orders Prince Jailed

(Reuter's Service)

Werden, March 23.—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Lippe, who was fined 7,000,000, marks on March 10 by a French court martial for being in possession of a life preserver, was today charged in the civil court for failing immediately to produce his pass when ordered to do so. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to pay a further fine of 500,000 marks.

Geraldine Farrar Testifies In Divorce Hearing

DESPITE her frantic efforts to have the case heard in private, where "those damned reporters" would be barred, Geraldine Farrar was compelled to take the stand in public, in New York, in her divorce action against Lou Tellegen. She made every effort to elude the photographers, but was snapped as she was answering the twelve formal questions that were asked to establish her legal status in the case.

Prosecution Withdraws Embezzlement Charges Made Against Di Villa

Criminal Action Dropped In Mixed Court And Civil Proceedings Intimated; Magistrate Criticises Prosecutors

The criminal charge of misappropriation brought against Viscount E. M. di Villa, former manager of the Far Eastern Bank, by the assignee of the International Gold and Silver Currency Stock and Produce Exchange, was withdrawn by the prosecution in the Mixed Court yesterday. Insufficiency was the reason given and approved for the withrawal, though the statement had been made previously that an amicable settlement had been reached out of court. The action of yesterday drew criticism from the Magistrate, who declared that much of the Court's time had been wasted.

The charge against the defendant was that he conspired with one Nien Sung-tung in representing to the Exchange that the cost of its registration at the Italian Consulate was $100,000, whereas it was in reality but $50,000, and that he misappropriated $25,000 of the sum to his own use. The first hearing of the case was on January 11 and the defendant has been in custody for about three months. Four different Assessors have figured in the case and there have been a number of hearings.

WITNESS UNAVAILABLE

The application for withdrawal of the charge was made by Mr. Yano before Japanese Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Li. The reason for the application, he said, was that it had been found very difficult for the prosecution to produce an important witness, Mr. Alba, and without him it would be hard to prove the case. Counsel's client, Mr. S. Sugiura, assignee of the Exchange, agreed to settle the case out of court. He would file a civil action. This, of course, he said, was a criminal charge of the embezzlement of $25,000, but if both parties made an amicable settlement there could be no objection and he therefore asked leave to withdraw the case.

"You have wasted the time of the Court," said the Magistrate. "If you wished to withdraw the case you should have done so before. The case has had many hearings and the defendant has been in custody on this charge for some considerable time. It seems to the Court that a great deal of time has been wasted."

LETTER FROM CONSULATE

Chief Inspector Wheeler then stated that in consequence of a letter received from the Japanese Consulate stating that the case had been amicably settled out of court instructions were received from the Registrar and all parties were notified. Mr. J. G. Priestwood, counsel for the defendant, had replied that he had received no information as to such settlement and did not propose to attend court.

"Does the Court understand from Mr. Yano that the case has been withdrawn, or settled out of court?" inquired the Chief Inspector. "I take it that the case has been withdrawn for lack of evidence."

"The case is withdrawn on account of insufficient evidence," replied Mr. Yano.

The Court then ruled that the prosecution be discontinued and that the accused be released, evidence of guilt being insufficient.

FOREIGN MINISTER QUITS; C. T. WANG PROBABLY NEXT

Vice-Minister Shao Refuses To Take Charge On Account Of Diplomatic Crisis

(Special To The China Press)

Peking, March 24.—The resignation of General Huang Fu as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been accepted by Presidential Mandate. Mr. Shen Jui-ling, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, refuses to be in charge of the affairs of the ministry on account of the presentation of the note for the abrogation of the remaining 21 demands. Dr. C. T. Wang will probably succeed General Huang.

General Huang is now in Tientsin. Indigestion and insomnia were the causes given in his petition for retirement. He is the only member of the Chang Shou-tseng Cabinet who had not yet received endorsement by Parliament. Upon his resignation, the request filed by the Government with Parliament for his approval was withdrawn.

LINER MADISON SAILING MONDAY WITH U. S. MAILS

With the sailing of the Empress of Asia last night, the next fast mail for the States will go on the President Madison tomorrow, and will close at 12 o'clock noon. The liner is due to arrive in Seattle on April 11.

The Madison is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this afternoon and will berth at the Blue Funnel lower buoys. The incoming passenger tender is expected at the Customs jetty about 6 p.m. The liner will sail tomorrow afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

American mail arrived on the Empress of Canada yesterday afternoon, and the President Pierce is expected to arrive from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japanese ports next Wednesday.

The Ellerman and Bucknall liner City of Simla, taking many passengers from Shanghai, sailed for London via ports yesterday morning. The Goalpara of the British India left Rangoon last Wednesday and is due in Shanghai about April 8.

CANADIAN TREATY

(Reuter's Service)

Ottawa, March 23.—Mr. King, the Prime Minister, today informed Parliament that negotiations have begun with a view to amending the Canadian Immigration Treaty with Japan.

$52,715 RAISED IN "Y" CAMPAIGN JUST CONCLUDED

Amount Falls Slightly Short Of Goal Set But Officials Are Gratified

The sum of $52,715 was realised by the Y. M. C. A. in the three-weeks' drive for members and contributions which closed last night at 8 o'clock, when the workers gathered at the building to tabulate the results of the campaign.

The winning team was captained by Mr. Walter H. Chen, who with a group of sixty earnest workers took first place at the end of the first week, second place in the second week and finally won the campaign with a wide margin by securing 10,937 points. His victory was a victory for young men and for careful organisation and team work. This is the second time Mr. Chen has led a winning team in a "Y" campaign for he took first place in two years ago, when his team established a record in number of points slightly in excess to this year's accomplishment, a difference of 449 points.

Second place went to the team led by Mr. Fong Hsia-pah, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who with his workers secured 7,676 points. Mr. Fong proved one of the most effective workers especially among leading Chinese business circles.

The third team prize went to the team of Captain T. Y. Chang, Manager of the China Advertising Agency.

The individual winner this year was Mr. S. K. Zee, of Andersen, Meyer, & Co., who secured more than 2,000 points. Mr. Zee's victory represents hard work.

For the first time in its history the Association did not attain its goal within the time set. The total amount needed for the year is $74,000 of which it was hoped to secure $60,000 during the campaign. The reason attributed to the failure to attain the goal this year is the slump that has affected seriously certain lines of Chinese business from which considerable support has been given in the past few years. In any other year the 500 workers enlisted would have gone far beyond this year's goal.

The workers last evening decided to continue the effort quietly until the full amount is realised. The budget has already been carefully gone over and brought to a minimum so that no further cuts can be made without seriously interfering with the effectiveness of the service which this organisation is rendering to the community.

For the first time an appeal is being made this year to foreign firms, for the management of the Y. M. C. A. have adhered to the policy of securing its major support from Chinese sources since it is maintained mainly for Chinese. However, it is pointed out that the "Y" is rendering a large service to foreign business by its large educational work, enrolling 2,689 students during the past year and by the recreative, athletic, religious and other features being the only institution that is carrying on such activities on a large scale.

The organisation would like all who are willing to subscribe who have not been solicited to forward their contributions to the Treasurer, at 120 Szechuen Road, in order to save the time of workers.

The individual points, prize winners, prizes and other details

(Continued on Page 6)

CHINESE HOLD BIG PARADES AS PROTEST TO TOKIO'S STAND

Students And Merchants Resent Refusal To Give Up Leases

MASS MEETINGS

Tsao Mow-kwan Presides At Enthusiastic Gathering

Over one thousand students and merchants, including a number of girls, participated in a protest meeting held yesterday at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce against Japan's refusal to restore Port Arthur and Dalny, whose lease expires on Monday next. Resolutions were passed urging a strong anti-Japanese boycott movement, asking the foreign powers to give China their moral support in the name of justice and asking the Japanese people to urge their government to accede to the Chinese request and requesting the local Chinese newspapers to display a half-page advertisement each to call attention to the fact that the two Manchurian Ports should be returned to China on Monday.

Mr. Tsao Mou-kwan, principal of Ching Chong Middle School, presided. The resolutions were moved by Mr. Chow Tsi-kwang, chairman of the Society to deal with the Twenty-one Demands, Mr. Tsao Loo-ching, a Chinese journalist, Pastor Yu Chung-chow and representatives of the Japanese returned students and the Students' Union.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Tsao gave a historial review of how Japan came to acquire the lease of the two ports in Manchuria and pointed out that on moral, as well as legal grounds, Japan should return them to China on Monday next. He said that the 21 demands were accepted under duress at the point of the sword, while the Japanese Government has no leg to stand on in the eyes of international law. He then invited a discussion of the plans to hasten the abrogation of the 1915 treaties and asked his audience to confine itself to the discussion of this topic alone without dragging internal politics into the proceedings of the meeting. His suggestion was heartily approved by the meeting.

Two other resolutions, one called for a strike on the day of the expiration of the lease, March 26, 1923, and the other urging the Peking Government to address an ultimatum to Tokio and to prepare itself for war, were defeated. It was pointed out that Chinese would be the only sufferers in case of a strike and it was feared that certain bad elements would take advantage of the occasion and give cause for complaints. The ultimatum was inpracticable, it was said, since China did not have enough dreadnoughts and machine guns to throw Japan out of Manchuria and elsewhere.

A long discussion took place on the question of the boycott. While it was unanimously agreed, that the boycott was the only effective weapon to bring the Japanese to their knees and it would bankrupt Tokio and cause the doors of the factories to close, means of carrying out the boycott were extensively deliberated upon. Besides refusing to buy from and sell to Japanese, the meeting decided to appeal to the landlords not to rent their houses to Japanese, to the newspapers not to carry Japanese advertisements, to refrain from exporting rice to Japan and to refuse to accept Japanese bank orders or notes.

5,000 TO PARADE

Five thousand students and merchants will participate in a demonstration protesting against Japan's refusal to restitute Port Arthur and Dalny to be held at the Drill Compound in Nantao this afternoon beginning at 1 o'clock. Over 100 local organisations will be represented.

Parades will be armed with white pennants bearing legends advocating an anti-Japanese boycott and a speedy return of the two Manchuria ports. Before the parade, speeches will be delivered by student representatives, Mr. Tang An, chairman of the parade committee, will preside.

Flags agitating for the abrogatio of the 21 Demands and the restitution of Port Arthur and Dalny were seen floating over the flagpoles of many commercial houses in the Settlement and in Chinese territory.

COLLEGE WOMEN HOLD MEETING AT 'YELLOW JACKET'

College songs and informal talks were features of the tiffin which was given by the Woman's College Club at the Yellow Jacket yesterday afternoon.

The affair, which was well attended, was one of the most successful meetings of the club and was enjoyed by some 70 members.

The subject under discussion at the tiffin was, "What Good Is A College Education in Shanghai?" Mrs. Carlton Lacy made a very witty toastmaster while Miss Geraldine Townsend, Miss Vera Croff and Miss Josephine Hutchison made clever responses.

Does a college education enable a young man to understand the Chinese tailor? Does algebra, geometry and higher "math" help her keep a check on the accounts of the cook? Will a knowledge of Coue and his theories mean smooth sailing with the Number one boy" and the "learn pidgeon" coolie? These weighty questions and many others dealing with the relation of a college education and life in Shanghai were cleverly discussed by the college women.

H'chow Temple For Famous Warrior To Be Dedicated, April 2

Dedication of the temple erected in honor of Yoh Fee, the celebrated warrior, in Hangchow will be held on April 2 when General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director of Military Rehabilitation of Chekiang, will officiate at the ceremony. The tombs of both Yoh Fee and his son, Yoh Yung, have been undergoing repairs for the last five years and a new temple has been constructed at considerable cost by the military officials in Chekiang.

A large number of prominent leaders of the country are expected to participate at the ceremony which will be a historical occasion for the city of Hangchow, the Mecca for Buddhist pilgrims.

$50,000 Hotel For Dogs To Be Built In Los Angeles

Los Angeles.—"A hotel for dogs, a real hotel for fine dogs," as its sponsor terms it, is to be erected in Los Angeles by William Gottlieb, at a cost of $50,000, he announced.

It will cater to the "tourist trade" in dogdom, and its patrons may have rooms "with bath" or "without," as their owners decide. If rooms "with bath" are chosen, the occupants will be bathed, massaged and brushed by uniformed attendants every day of their stay.

There will be a pool for water spaniels to disport themselves in. There will be "conditioning" rooms to prepare entrants in smart, kennel shows. The hotel will not take sick "guests."

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

stained chopper lay on the ground.

Zung, in court, agreed that there had been a quarrel about a gambling debt owing to himself, but denied that he had been unduly coercive in the matter. He had merely given Tsung a mild push and Tsung had fallen down and abraded himself.

What about the blood-stained chopper? the Court wanted to know.

Ah, grieved Zung, that was the lamentable part of it. Tsung had chosen to fall down and bump his head against the particular spot occupied by the blade.

The Court then informed Zung that he might pay the clerk $10 or spend a fortnight in a cell, just as he elected.

TRAFFIC CASES

Two traffic cases were heard by United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. In the first Mr. F. H. Himrod of 201 Avenue du Roi Albert was cautioned on a charge that he caused an obstruction in Canton Road with his motor car on March 10 by leaving the car 1 hour and 15 minutes. In the other case Mr. P. A. Sergeant of 37B Canton Road was charged with causing an obstruction on the Nanking Road jetty with a motor truck. The charge was dismissed.

QUICK ANSWER BY RADIO

A radio manufacturer recently sent a message simultaneously to London, Paris, Berlin and Borgen (Norway), asking about the weather. The last answer was received in two minutes and forty seconds.

-:- Pa Jongg On The Radio -:-

RADIO IS ALL RIGHT BUT WHEN A PERSON GOES COMPLETELY BUGGY OVER IT IT'S TOO MUCH. JOHN DOESN'T EVEN KNOW I'M ALIVE
ACL HE THINKS OF IS HIS OLD RADIO- THE MINUTE HE GETS HOME HE PUTS ON THOSE EAR MUFFS AND I'M SUPPOSED TO KEEP QUIET ALL EVENING
VERY POINT
THIS IS STATION-
KERCHOO!
BLA BLA BLA
SAY WOMAN! YOU SPOILED EVERYTHING— I THINK I HAD LONG DISTANCE THEN
GO OUT INTO THE BACK YARD WHEN YOU WANT TO SNEEZE

The Courtneidge And Holloway Co.

Last night "The Man From Toronto" made his bow before a Shanghai audience, and although that audience was by no means a big one, that man proved to be immensely popular. Our local playgoers want a whole lot of convincing before they pass away a very useful three Mex. The house last night ought to have been full. If we had known that the Courtneidge-Holloway Co. were anything like as good as they certainly are, then all the vacant seats would have been as full as a beehive. As a matter of fact the sparse house last night was not our fault. The advance work for our Lyceum visitors was not big enough to note the company's opening show, or to give an idea of the players' undoubted talents.

This new company is good. Every player who appeared last night showed in the first few minutes that he or she knew their job. Nine people appeared. Nine people convinced us that they were experienced players. We shall be glad to see all nine again and again and again.

Miss Leslie Graham played the part of "Mrs. Calthorpe" and got across the footlights before she had been on the stage five minutes. "The Man From Toronto" ought to be the lead in this story, but I must hand out the palm to Miss Graham. She had to portray every phase of womanhood. She was just a woman. She was a very attractive one too. We all liked her, and we can quite understand "The Man From Toronto's" preference for the lady. Had I been in his place I should have behaved in just the same way. It didn't require much acting to fall in love with "Mrs. Calthorpe." She personified the play. It is just brim full of all the conceits. It is bubbling over with the joy of life. It simply oozes witty lines and from start to finish it appeals. What I have to say about the play applies to Miss Graham. She is witty. She is appealing. She is full of the joy of life. She is a player who will undoubtedly please our playgoers.

W. E. Holloway portrayed the part of "Fergus Wimbush." It was a difficult part to play, and it must have been a pretty big strain on the actor-manager to land here well after the ordinary tea time and have things ready for the evening's show. I saw him in his dressing room just after nine o'clock, and he was badly upset in having to delay the rising of the curtain. But let it be known that the company did not land till very late, and then with the help of Bill Armstrong they were able to get the stuff together and put over a first class performance of a fine play. I can recommend it to all those who want something to amuse them tomorrow night.

But to get back to Holloway's show. He was well into the character. He evidently liked the part. He didn't made any effort to strain after effects and yet he was most convincing. We can look forward to seeing this actor in more ambitious parts and especially in the name part in "Abraham Lincoln."

W. Hudd provided a very happy study as "Bobby Gilmour." He has a nice easy way about him that readily gets on the right side of an audience. I liked him last night a whole lot. I hope we shall see a whole lot of him.

Another well defined character study was supplied by Fred Morgan who was quite convincing as "Mr. Priestly."

"The Man From Toronto" will be repeated tomorrow, and I can recommend it to all lovers of a good play and of sincere players.

DOMINO.

Seattle May Send Milk Cows Here

Seattle (by mail).—Following a visit to China and Japan of Wm. A. Jacquiss, cattle raisers of this state propose to send a large number of milk cows to the Orient. Western Washington is a great dairy center and investigation shows that herd owners could send a large number of cows to Shanghai, where there is a ready market for them. It is expected also that this would create a market in the Orient for alfalfa.

Americans Held By Bandits In Honan

(China Press Service)

Peking, March 23.—Three Americans are reported to have been held up by bandits in Eastern Honan where the brigands again are active.

Large numbers of bandits are committing ravages at Yuchow district. Many blocks of buildings including several big business houses have been burnt by the bandits.

There are indications that the troops which were recruited from the bandits last year may desert their ranks and resume their old "profession."

Gardening Section Of Woman's Club Meets Wednesday

At the meeting of the Gardening Department of the American Woman's Club on March 28, Mrs. Pardoe will talk on "Small Gardens in Shanghai." This meeting which is called for 10 a.m., will be held at the home of Mrs. R. H. Gregory, 20 Route Doumer.

Silver Rate And Politics Related

(Continued from Page 1)

with the exception of American silver under the Pittman Act, is fixed in London without regard to the supply or demand for the metal. London, no doubt, has used this arbitrary power for a great many years, and the brokers who constitute the committee exercising this vast power, are supported by the British Government.

Senator Pittman has a scheme for the stabilization of the price of silver. The Pittman Act, it might be added, has been negligible as a price influence, for the supply thus shut off has been compensated by the release of abnormal supplies from other sources. Silver released by debasement of British coins from .925 fine to .500 fine has been steadily marketed since the Pittman step was first decided upon and the process will probably be completed about the time the Pittman Act ceases to operate.

PITTMAN SCHEME

The new Pittman scheme calls for the establishment of an American export selling agency for silver, this association to be made up of every silver producer in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The association, in addition to being a selling agency, is also to give credit facilities, thus preventing the simultaneous dumping of large supplies of silver on the market. The plans are being worked upon and was referred to just prior to the adjournment of Congress. The sponsor of the association is hopeful that the price of the white metal could be stabilised somewhere round a dollar an ounce, in other words, to be real parity with gold of $1.29 per ounce.

It seems useless, if not absurd, to induce foreign governments to agree to a price of silver at a dollar gold an ounce or above that price so long as the price of silver in the market is below a dollar gold an ounce and is fixed by a committee of the London brokers with the sanction and support of the British Government.

The world price of silver must be above a dollar an ounce for any hope to be entertained for international stabilisation of silver at any price above a dollar an ounce.

The ultimate disposal of the silver question might be an international agreement fixing its value, but at present this agreement, it would seem, is impossible, because the buyers of silver will not agree to a price that the producers will fix so long as they can force the price down below such proposed valuation.

SHIP FIRM SUSPENDS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 24.—The Mei Lee Steamship Company, which was recently established with a view to operating a steamship service, in connection with which it had been negotiating with the China Mail Steamship Company for the purchase of the steamship Nile, has suspended business. Three of the Chinese partners are missing.

Dr. Jack

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CAMPAIGN SILVER WRIST WATCH
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A few minutes vibration daily with the Star will keep you young, fit and healthy.
Commence treatment in your own home to-day.
220 volts for use in International Settlement
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$12.50 each complete with 3 applicators.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
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"Written By A Woman"
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"HER parents were in failing health and circumstances. Though unequipped for business she obtained a "job" through friends. By learning stenography in the evenings she later improved her position somewhat. But her future is one of constant toil. Her children will always suffer because deprived of her care. Yet her husband, by "trimming his sails" a bit, could have carried ample life insurance to support her and their children comfortably for the rest of their lives.
"THIS is not an exceptional case. Thousands of married women are in constant danger of a similar predicament in greater or less degree. If they would only face the facts of life honestly, they would insist upon their husbands carrying adequate life insurance. It is their duty to themselves and to their children."
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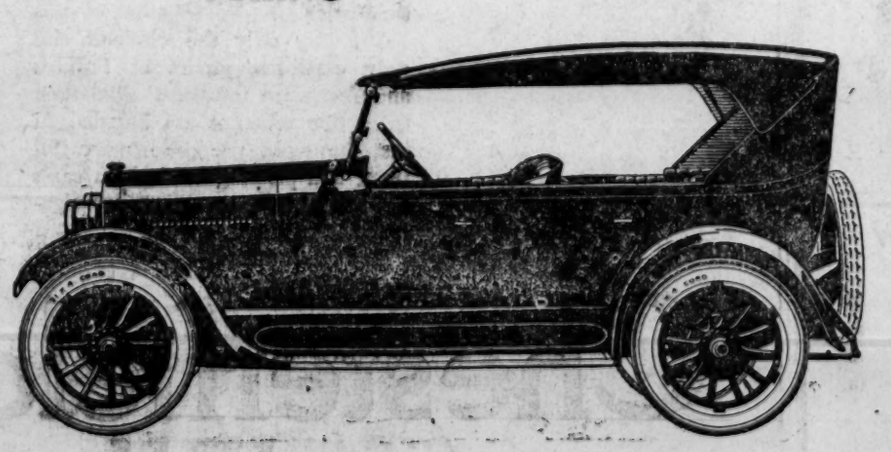

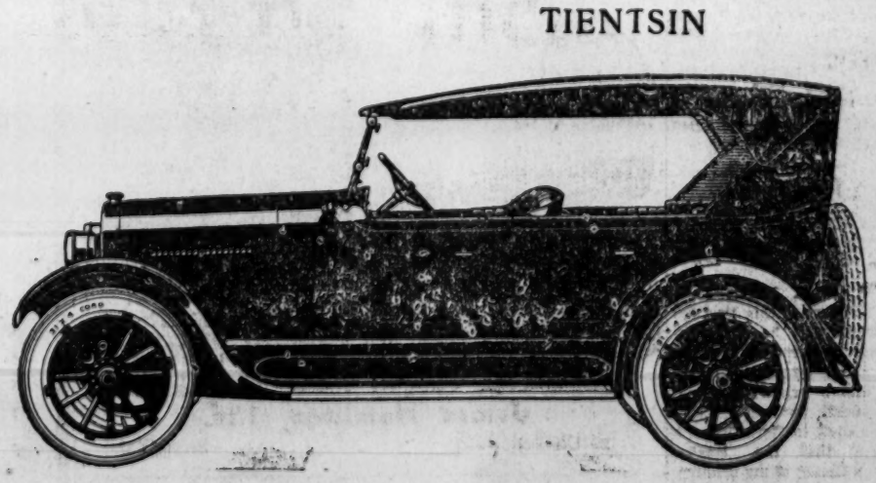

SEE NO PROSPECT OF AN ISSUE IN RUHR SITUATION

British Have No Confirmation Of French Surrender Assumption

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 23.—No information has been received on authoritative circles of London to confirm the assumption widely held in France that Germany is on the eve of surrender. On the contrary indication like Herr Cuno's visit to Munich and the strength of German nationalism are to a contrary effect.

The Times, in an editorial article, likens the situation in the Ruhr to a great lockout dragging on without the prospect of an issue. The nervous tension is provoking a cloud of rumours of peace proposals, the constant factor being the stubbornness of both sides in spite of the strain both sides are undergoing.

The Times declares that the solution must be international and France's security must be guaranteed. It says that the opportunity should be taken to enlarge the League of Nations to that end.

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, March 23.—The Temps devotes a long commentary to the speech, of the German Chancellor, Dr. Cuno, at Munich yesterday.

1. Dr. Cuno exhorted Germans to passive resistance. The Temps emphasises in this connection that measure taken by the Government of Berlin against the Nationalists proves merely their desire not to be compromised by fanatics and to manage the working class in such a way as to maintain the union necessary to combat the French.

2. For the information of other nations Dr. Cuno developed the idea that Germany could easily reach an agreement with France for the payment of reparations, if the latter were not aiming at dismembering Germany. The Temps contrasts with the moderate policy of France the plans of Germany in 1916 to truncate Belgium, France, Russia, Servia and Rumania.

The Temps in conclusion says that the speech of Dr. Cuno "adds one more episode to the campaign of illusory proposals and lying recriminations."

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 23.—Havas reports economic and financial uneasiness in Germany as a result of the rigorous blockade measures of the Allies in the Ruhr and the abrupt fall in the mark.

In the industrial district of Hagen on the limit of the basin outside the occupied zone factories have been forced to close down owing to lack of coal and raw materials. There have been numerous cases of closing down of factories and dismissal of workmen in Southern Germany. At Hamburg a large number of export and import houses have been declared bankrupt for economic difficulties have made restrictions necessary. The insolvency of the Ziem bank in Berlin threatens to involve several important firms. The German Government has assigned to the Coal Syndicate a credit of 400,000,000,000 marks in order to permit the owners better to face their contracts and obligations towards their clients. Elsewhere in order to prevent unemployment the Government has ordered the Ruhr industrialists to keep the workers in the factories and to employ them in indoor labor.

The news, published from German sources, of the derailment of a train at Osterfelde, which resulted in three deaths, is absolutely false.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblence, March 23.—In order to protect Germans who are willing to co-operate with the French and Belgians but are deterred by fear of reprisals, the Inter-Allied High Commission has issued a decree that persons responsible for such violence and threats will be court-martialled by the Armies of Occupation.

German Rewards Canadian Soldier Who Saved His Son

Vancouver, B. C. March 23.—Major J. C. Thorne of this city has received word that he has been left a manor in Germany by Herr Gartner, whose grandson Major Thorne, while a prisoner of war, saved from death under a train in Leipsic. A codicil to Herr Gatner's will recites that the legatee "although an enemy of my country, in the station, while under armed guard, jumped in front of an approaching train and saved little Karl."

Major Thorne at the time of the rescue was being transferred to Cuestin following an attempt to escape from a camp.

Herr Gartner's granddaughter has offered $10,000 for the manor.

MUTT & JEFF -:- It's Tough To Have To Bunk In The Street These Days -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

JEFF, OUR LANDLADY SAYS SHE'S GOTTA HAVE THE RENT MONEY AT ONCE OR OUT WE GO! YOU'RE A COUE FAN SO WHY DON'T YOU RUN UP AND USE AUTOSUGGESTION ON HER UNCONSCIOUS MIND AND GET AN EXTENSION OF TIME?
FINE! I'LL DO IT!
I'LL NOT ONLY FIX UP THIS RENT MATTER BUT I'LL PERSUADE HER UNCONSCIOUS MIND TO LOAN ME A QUARTER FOR BREAKFAST!
LAND LADY, DAY BY DAY, IN EVERY WAY, YOU'RE GETTING BETTER AND BETTER!
I WANT MY RENT MONEY! IS THAT PLAIN ENOUGH FOR YOU?
AH, BUT DAY BY DAY, IN EVERY WAY, YOU'RE GETTING BETTER AND BETTER!
I WANT MY RENT MONEY RIGHT NOW OR OUT YOU GO!
DAY BY DAY, IN EVERY WAY, SHE'S GETTING MORE AND MORE UNREASONABLE!

News Brevities

The annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce takes place tomorrow afternoon at the Shanghai Club, at 5:15 p.m. Mr. Sidney Barton, H. B. M. Consul-General, the Chamber's Honorary President, has accepted an invitation to be present.

* * *

A daughter, Angela Mary, was born on March 24 at St. Mary's Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hampson. Mr. Hampson is editor of Shipping and Engineering, and the secretary of the Shanghai Football Association.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Masonic Charity Fund of Northern China will be held on next Wednesday at the Masonic Hall. All Master Masons are invited to attend.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association will be held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on June 16.

* * *

Because of local opposition, Hsiung Ping-chi, director of the Port of Tsingtau, will be transferred to Chihli as Governor, according to a Peking telegram. The Government is selecting a suitable man for the Tsingtau position.

* * *

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Funatsu, entertained a party of 30 consular representatives and their wives at a dinner which he gave last night at the New Carlton. Representatives of all consulates in Shanghai attended.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld. will be held at 2 Canton Road on April 19.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Marine Engineer's Guild of China will be held at 21 Jinkee Road tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

Inspector James Sinclair of the Municipal Police sailed for London on the City of Simla yesterday on long leave.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Tuck and daughter were among passengers sailing for Vancouver on the Empress of Asia yesterday. Mr. E. C. Wagstaff sailed on the same vessel.

* * *

Among the passengers arriving from the South on the Empress of Canada yesterday were Mr. J. L. Trollope, Capt. C. F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meyer, Mrs. I. Shainin, and Mr. A. Strok, the impresario.

* * *

In aid of the Kiangwan Chinese Orphanage and the Anti-Kidnapping Society, a series of three concerts will be given at the Town Hall, commencing tomorrow night. Besides classical selections by a Chinese orchestra trained under Bandmaster Kremla, there will be exhibitions of Chinese gymnastics, dancing and humorous interludes.

* * *

Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States, will leave Peking for Shanghai en route for Washington to resume his post on April 1, according to a telegram received by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs from the Waichiaopu.

* * *

The Hon. Treasurer of the King's Daughters' Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of $25 from the Swedish Association in China.

* * *

The Gardening Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on March 28 at 10 a.m. at the house of Mrs. R. H. Gregory, 20 Route Doumer. Mrs. Pardoe will talk on "Small Gardens in Shanghai" a topic of interest to almost everyone.

* * *

The American silk mission is expected to return to Shanghai from Hongkong by the Admiral Line str. President Madison today.

* * *

Mr. N. O. Liddell, the retiring Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been decorated by the Chinese Government, a Presidential Mandate having been issued on Thursday last conferring on him the Chai-Ho Decoration (Fourth Class).

* * *

Sacred music by the Russian Church choir will be given at the evening services at the Union Church today when the Rev. A. N. Rowland will also make a short address.

* * *

The Committee of the Foreign Women's Home acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars from the Peking Foreign Women's Aid Committee.

Radio In China

A department for all interested in wireless telephony run in co-operation with the Radio Corporation of China, 3 Canton Road. Address all communications to Radio Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

MAGNETISM

The Phenomena Of Magnetic Fields And Induction—Solenoids And Bar Magnets.

BY M. J. GRAINGER
Radio expert, formerly with Westinghouse and U. S. Navy.

To understand the operation of radio it is absolutely necessary to be equipped, at least, with a knowledge of the elementary principles of electricity. Let me plunge right into this subject:

If a fragment of hard steel be brought within the influence of a permanent magnet it acquires and retains a certain amount of magnetism. By stroking the magnet with the hard steel the amount of magnetism held is greatly increased. Actually, the steel bar becomes almost as powerful as the magnet from which it obtained its magnetism. The piece of hard steel is then known as a permanent magnet also because, unless it is subjected to heating or pounding, it holds its magnetism indefinitely.

When you bring a piece of soft iron in close proximity to a permanent maget it also becomes a magnet and will atract other smaller pieces of iron, but as soon as the permanent magnet is taken away the soft iron loses almost all its magnetism. So soft iron can only form a temporary magnet.

If a rod if iron or steel be wound with a number of turns of wire, and a current passed through the wire the rod becomes magnetized, one end being called the north pole and the other the south pole. When the bar is of iron and the current is cut off it loses its magnetism instantly; if it is of steel the rod is made a permanent magner.

MAGNETIC FIELD

It is known that any wire carrying current has a small magnetic field around it, the magnetic field varying according to the strength of the current.

If the direction of the current in the wire be reversed the direction of the magnetic field is reversed, or, as it is called, the "polarity" is reversed. If the current be passed through the wire from A to B the lines of force around the wire will revolve clockwise, or left to right. If the current be passed through in the opposite direction, from B. to A, then the lines of force will flow in the other direction, or counter clockwise.

In direct current the electricity flows in one direction, and the lines of force move in one direction. In alternating current or ina current that changes its direction a certain number of times a second, the lines of force change their direction twice as often per second. If it were a sixty cycle current, then the lines of force would change their direction 120 times, for there are two changes of direction in each cycle.

By winding a copper wire in the shape of a coil and passing a current through it, the coil acquires the properties of a magnet. As copper is non-magnetic it is very easily seen that as soon as the current is shut off the magnetism disappears. This is known as a solenoid. By inserting a soft iron core in the hollow of the solenoid the magnetic lines of force, because of the much higher magnetic properties of iron as compared with air, are greatly increased. This also increases what is known as self induction.

If a bar magnet be passed through a coil of wire carrying no current it will put current into the wire. This is self induction. Withdraw the magnet and the current in the wire disappears.

If a coil of wire carrying current be placed close to another coil of wire not carrying current it will induce a current in the latter. In all these cases the induced current in the coil is due to the change in the number of lines of magnetic force through the coil.

It is very important that you should know something of magnetism and induction because it will help you to understand the functions of almost every part of your receiver.

For instance, there are the head telephones. You could not understand why the ether waves are made audible in the headpiece unless you had it clear in your mind just what magnetism is.

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If you could watch every process of Steinway production you would appreciate the reasons underlying Steinway leadership. The name Steinway brings a vision of the world's greatest artists, who have acclaimed it the utmost effort of manufacturing in the field of art.

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CHESTERFIELD cigarettes are made to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

We buy only the choicest and most expensive grades of Turkish and American tobaccos. And then these fine tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions for full flavor and pleasing taste. You can't buy such quality in any other cigarette at the price.

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Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

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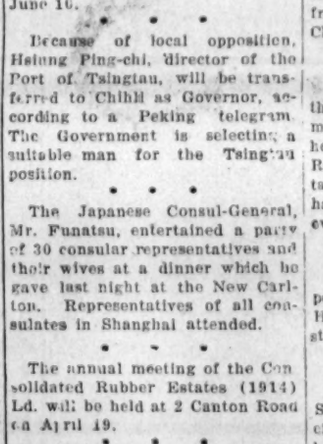

Simple Wash Cures Eczema

A skin specialist of wide reputation in the United States who has compounded for his patients a wonderfully effective remedy for skin diseases, has recently given his preparation to the world. It is known by the simple name of

LAVOL

This remedy is a powerful yet mild and refreshing liquid which is washed over the affected parts. It washes out the disease, cleanses the pores, then soothes and heals the skin. It isn't a commercial matter—it is a matter of humanity to publish the work that this new discovery is doing.

At the first touch of Lavol the itching stops, the fire of eczema is gone, sores disappear gradually, crusts and scales fall away. Do not make the mistake of neglecting to try Lavol for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Barbers itch, hives, ringworm, for pimples and face blemishes, any disease of the skin or scalp.

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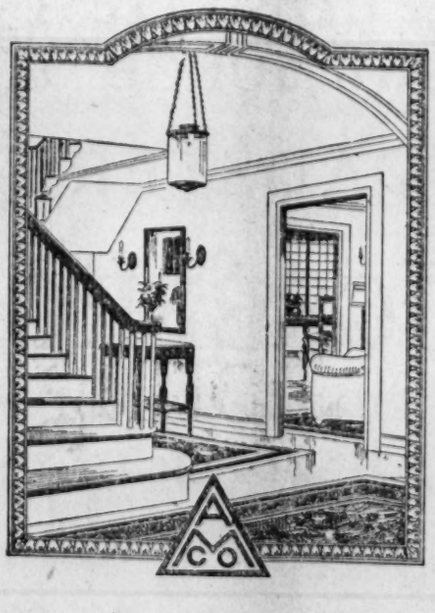

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SINCERE'S

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Latest Spring Goods

on Show at

The SINCERE Company, Ltd.

$52,715 Raised In "Y" Campaign Just Concluded

(Continued from Page 1)

will be announced in the next issue of this paper.

The team results in the campaign just closed were as follows:

			Points
1.	Youchou Team	Mr. Walter H. Chen	10,937
2.	Chingchou Team	Mr. H. P. Fong	7,676
3.	Yungchou Team	Mr. T. Y. Chang	5,206
4.	Suchou Team	Mr. Y. S. Tsai	4,850
5.	Chichou Team	Mr. M. N. Yang	4,041
6.	Yuchou Team	Mr. K. B. Chang	3,151
7.	Yenchou Team	Mr. S. U. Zau	2,372
8.	Liangchou Team	Mr. S. S. Voong	2,352
9.	Pingchou Team	Hon. Hsu Yuen	2,329
10.	Yangchou Team	Mr. K. S. Tsu	2,229
11.	Tsingchou Team	Mr. K. S. Lee	2,147
12.	Yingchou Team	Mr. T. C. Pan	1,878
			49,168
	Neutral Team		3,547
	Total		52,715 Points

Government Will Now Guard All Art Treasures In Spain

Madrid—The new Government, Liberal and democratic in party complexion, is declared to be showing tendencies strongly opposed to Roman Catholic interests, and a considerable stir has been made upon the alleged adoption of such a highly unorthodox policy in this most Roman Catholic of countries. Under Senor Maura at least one Roman Catholic demonstration, to which the King was made a prominent party, was organised and caused much comment, while in the period of the last Government an attempt was made to conduct a great Roman Catholic demonstration throughout the country under the disguise of a purely national and patriotic effort.

In this connection the most remarkable feature of the present situation is a measure which the new Government has determined to promulgate by royal decree, without waiting for any discussion in Parliament, concerning the protection of the artistic treasures of the Nation.

It will be remembered that a few weeks back the present correspondent reported that agents, representing wealthy American collectors of art treasures, had acquired various old and highly valuable works of art from disused monasteries and the like, having purchased them from local authorities. Ownership in the case of foundations and societies which have lapsed through the passing of centuries and the abandonment of edifices is sometimes difficult to establish.

In the case of one of the old edifices which was being sacked of its artistic treasures not long ago, it was shown that it had been tended and kept in some sort of order and repair by people of the village, apparently without remuneration or reward.

The new Government measure is intended to remedy this state of things. It appoints itself as chief proprietor, if only nominally, of every artistic treasure in the country, for the purpose of preventing the dispatch of any of them to foreign countries in the future. The author of this measure is the Count de Romanones, former liberal Premier, who is Minister of Grace and Justice in the new Government. It was easy to interpret the new propositions as an attack on the church.

It was proposed that the State should be regarded as "the representative of the will of the donors" of all this artistic property, the "representative of testators and founders." It was to be considered also as "the representative of the patrimony of the Nation," to which all ecclesiastical property belonged, "the regulator of the social exercise of such property," and finally "the source from which is derived that royal patronage which Spanish monarchs distribute upon the church." All this was set forth in the draft of the preamble of the decree, and the Roman Catholic interests becoming aware of the fact, at once set up a violent agitation, led by the chief Roman Catholic organ and into which the Papal Nuncio himself was at once plunged.

The contention of the Roman Catholics is that this is an effort to undermine the church in one direction and an attack upon its property and prestige. They say that the church is at least as jealous as the State of the possession of artistic property of a national character, and that no less than the State does it desire to prevent it from finding its way to foreign countries. They say they are aware that the organisation of various public acts, having for their object to give effect to these anti-Roman Catholic tendencies, is being considered by the Government and that a Liberal majority in Parliament would be a "grave danger for the spiritual peace of Spain."

The Count de Romanones expresses himself as greatly surprised at the attitude taken by the Roman Catholics toward his scheme. Some slight modifications may be made, but the measure is to be promulgated as a royal decree.

Cabinet Officials Heard Simultaneously By Radiophone

The possibility of reaching an entire nation from a single station at a time of national emergency was conclusively demonstrated on Christmas eve when every individual state in the United States reported hearing the addresses of Vice-president Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of War John W. Weeks, and Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby broadcast from WGY, the powerful station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

This is believed to be the first time in the history of radio broadcasting that every state in the United States has simultaneously heard a single program from a single station. Letters and telegrams from listeners fully verify the incident.

The addresses of the United States cabinet officials not only reached every corner of their own country but were received the same evening in London and Liverpool, in Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba and Canada. This remarkable transmission achievement is the more interesting because of the nature of the program—Christmas greetings to a nation by national officials.

All three of these addresses were photographed in Washington early in December and the photographed speeches were reproduced by radio from WGY. This feat was made possible by the pallophotophone, a device which records sound on motion picture film and then reproduces that sound after the film is developed.

A few hours after the Christmas greetings had been put into the air, two cables were received from England informing WGY that the station had been heard, and, what was more unusual, that reception had been made in both cases on inside aerials.

WGY has reached every state in the United States before, but this was done over a period of time, never before in a single evening. Many stations are strong enough to send out radio waves over the great expanse of the nation but heavy storms or severe static in certain areas usually eliminate some receiving station.

More than 2,000 letters were received by the station from all parts of the country. Nearly all, even in the most remote sections, remarked upon the exceptional quality of speech, its clearness and naturalness.

This achievement has demonstrated the success and utility of the pallophotophone, the device by which the addresses of the speakers were recorded. By means of this new recorder it is possible to carry the facilities of a broadcasting station to the speaker or musician, instead of bringing the artist or speaker to the studio. Furthermore, from a single record film it is possible to make as many duplicates as required and every broadcasting station which is equipped with a reproducing element can broadcast the speech or selection.

Gen. Ho Breaks Up Sungkiang Gambling

(China Press Service)

Sungkiang, Ku., March 23.—This year Sungkiang has been running a riot of gambling. In over thirty years of residence here things have never been so bad. It seemed as though all hands were joined to support the iniquity and there seemed small hope of breaking it up. Thousands of dollars, even tens of thousands passed hands. Some of the most prominent men of the place were mixed up in it. In some way complaint was made to the Commissioner of Defense, Ho Feng-ling, and he in his usually efficient way put his hand against the organised vice and there has been some scattering as a result. Some have found it healthy to go visiting. Some have been caught and there will be a decided lull for a time any way. Surely Sungkiang owes General Ho a vote of thanks.

We are glad to report that after two or three years of waiting almost in the dark, we have at last gotten our new machinery for the electric light and we have fine lights once more.

ROOSEVELT TOO DIFFICULT

The village of Roosevelt has changed its name back to Pukoo. Not many people, probably, know where this village is. It is situated in an obscure corner of one of the Hawaiian Islands, and some years ago it had as one of its residents a Dr. E. S. Goodhue, who was anxious that the name of the famous President should never die out of this section of American territory. So he got up a petition to the Postmaster General at Washington, asking that the original name of the village should be altered, as far as the mail was concerned, to Roosevelt. The request was granted, but the new name has bothered the natives terribly. They have no "r" or "s" or "t" in their alphabet, and the nearest Hawaiian equivalent to Roosevelt turns out to be Lukiweki. So they have now sent a second petition, in which they state that they were deceived into signing the first and ask that the native name of the village be restored. The Postmaster General sees no objection, and consequently Roosevelt becomes once more Pukoo.

Nanking 'U' Has Plans To Develop Cotton Industry

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, March 23.—The cotton department of the University of Nanking has undertaken a piece of work of tremendous importance to the development of cotton industry in China, under the direction of Prof. J. B. Griffing and through the effort of his energetic assistants: Messrs. Chen Chia-chi and Chang Chi-wen.

In Lalan Hsien, Chuchow, Tang-chien, Wu-kiang and Hochow—all of these places are on the north side of the Yangtsze River and close to the University,—they have made careful surveys and tests in growing cotton on several farms for a number of years, with the result indicating that these places are best adapted to the growing of Alcala—a variety of American Upland Cotton—which is the most promising and commands the highest price of all varieties of foreign cotton that have been so far experimented in China. To these places the University has recently shipped an enormous amount of Alcala seed for free distribution, donating a supply of five catties of seed to every farm family, an amount amply sufficient for one now planting.

In this way the farmers will profit themselves by this year's experience on growing an improved strain of cotton with the new methods of culture and can see for themselves the advisability of extensive growing the following year. The University will frequently send out well trained assistants to these places to aid the farmers, to apply the new methods of culture to the best advantage.

In the fall the University will establish in these places buying and ginning stations. To buy cotton is to help the farmers to get better prices when they grow better crop. The University is able to pay higher prices than any local wholesalers because she buys nothing but cotton of good quality and can do away with many go betweens and consequently many commission-fees, which are the cause of bringing down the prices on the local market. To gin cotton is to control the purity of seed. The seed ginned from farmers' cotton is likely to be inferior and can be discarded at the ginning center and a supply of good seed can be at the same time furnished. By so doing the whole community will be rendered possible to grow only one variety of cotton which is uniform and excellent in quality. This will avoid the danger of mixture and deterioration of the improved variety and ultimately bring benefit to the whole community.

This piece of work should be undertaken by all agricultural schools and colleges. At present many an agricultural school does not succeed even in the first step—that is, the experiment, to say nothing of being proceeding to the second step—to share the results from successful experiments with the farmers at large. In this phase of work the University of Nanking ought to be an example.

ISSUES BOOKLET

The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Line has issued a handsome booklet describing it Straits, China and Japan services which is being distributed by the Shanghai agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ld. The brochure is well illustrated and contains valuable maps, one showing distances between the various ports of the world.

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FOR SALE, four cylinder German touring car, six seater, new leather upholstery, in good condition. Apply B. Koci, 1, Darrock Road, 1 to 3 p.m.
57405 M 29

FOR SALE. English car. Austin "20" 5 seater 1920 touring car. In excellent mechanical condition. Payment to suit purchaser. For trial and price, apply to R. N. Truman, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.
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57427 M 27

FOR RENT, unfurnished residence, desirable location on Avenue Joffre. Contains five bedrooms, four bathrooms, garden, garage, etc. Will be available about May 1st, Present lease to December 31, 1924. Please reply to Box 1269, THE CHINA PRESS. 57415 M 27

COMPLETELY furnished house, five rooms, two bathrooms (modern). Western district, tennis court and garage. Vacant from April 1st. Apply to Box 1275, THE CHINA PRESS. 57421 M 28

FOUR roomed house to let in Route des Soeurs, complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage, near tram. Rental Tls. 80. Occupation 1st April. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 137

TO LET, from 1st April, furnished house of five rooms, or two flats of two and three rooms, two bathrooms, servant's quarters, kitchen, 7, Wayside Road.
57126

WESTERN district, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate occupation, semi-detached house, six rooms, two bathrooms, with hot, cold water and flush toilets. Also two attic rooms, servants' quarters, garage and garden. Apply to Box 1226, THE CHINA PRESS. 57290

VERY nicely built house in terrace Rue Auguste Boppe, two living rooms, two bedrooms, large attic room and two bathrooms. Apply Yu Sing, Rue Auguste Boppe, No. 166. 57069

HOUSE to let, No. 415, 423 on Avenue Joffre, two living rooms, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and one boy's room, kitchen, garage. Rent ninety taels per month. Apply Louis Shen, 604, Route Conty, Lu-Ka-Wei. 57069

FURNISHED house to let, June, July, August and September. Will let for rent Taels 85 to reliable people. 2A Wongkashaw Gardens. Telephone West 1660, or apply to Box 1252, THE CHINA PRESS.
57376 M 27

TO LET, house, on Bubbling Well Road, consisting of six big rooms, two attic rooms, garage and tennis court. Address to Box 1253, THE CHINA PRESS.
57378 M 31

THREE-ROOMED house to rent. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at low rate. 277G, Avenue Joffre, after 5 p.m.
57383 M 25

UNFURNISHED six-roomed house, four bathrooms, Wayside, near trams. Immediate occupation. Replies to Box 1254, THE CHINA PRESS. 57385 M 25

FOR RENT six room house completely furnished. All modern conveniences. Flush lavatory, garden. Furniture and fittings may be taken over at below cost or will rent furnished. 298 Rue Chapsal, French Concession.
57391 M 27

TO LET, eleven newly built semi-foreign houses on East Yalu Road, five minutes from tramway. Rent moderate. Apply Cc. 625, East Yuhang Road.
57144.

WILL let furnished house, cheap, from April 10th to November 10th. Four miles from Bund, Frenchtown. Beautifully cool in summer. Six rooms, suitable three bachelors, or married couple. Tennis, garage, garden. Apply to Box 1218, THE CHINA PRESS.
57281 M 25

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED Loan: $3,000 Mex. for short period. A1. Security. Willing to pay reasonable interest only. No brokers. Apply first instance to Box 1249, THE CHINA PRESS.
57362 M. 25.

EXPERIENCED children's English nurse will give services in exchange for passage to England or America. Address to Box 1214, THE CHINA PRESS.
57264 M. 27

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Two very desirable medium size office rooms, on first floor of building close to Bund. Very low rental includes taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 1265, THE CHINA PRESS.
57406 M 27

TO LET, 10 lightsome office rooms about 3,500, square feet, with electric lighting and heating in the building at 35, Jinkee Road and 96 Szechuen Road. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, S. 9, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522.
T. F. 97

COMMODIOUS offices at No. 7 the Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises.
T. F. 134

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

FOR RENT, one small and one large store with large plate glass window at No. 111, Avenue Edward VII. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 126

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 9

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road.
T. F. 52

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WANTED, steno-typist. Can use beginner, good chance for advancement. Apply The Palmolive Company, 12 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
57411 M 25

WANTED, a good Saxophonoist for the Summer season at Tsingtao. Apply immediately: Post Office Box 49, Tsingtao. 57220

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57218 M 25

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FRENCH lady, speaks English, seeks position as governess or companion. Willing to travel. Apply to Box 1262, THE CHINA PRESS.
57401 M 28

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57404 M 27

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

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56931

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57373 A 5

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57389 M 27

CHINESE clerk, bookkeeper and cable clerk, six years experience in Chinese banks. Fair knowledge of English. Trustworthy and good worker. Moderate salary. Best references. Address to Box 1244, THE CHINA PRESS.
57347 M. 25.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, at present employed, desires change. Has knowledge of manufacturing and controlling accounts, competent take complete charge. Good references. Apply to Box 1200, THE CHINA PRESS.
57224 M 25

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57227 M 25

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEYMOUR Road, 5 minutes trams. To let delightful, well furnished flat in British family's new private house. Large airy rooms, bedroom, sitting room, with big verandah open outlook facing South, with tiled bathroom, every modern convenience, hot and cold water laid on, flush etc. Nice kitchen. Rent including rates and taxes, hot water, lights, use of telephone. Taels 110 per month. Apply to Box 1273, THE CHINA PRESS.
57419 M 25

FLAT, or beautiful rooms to let, singly or en suite, with full board. Central. Apply to Box 1274, THE CHINA PRESS. 57422 M 28

TO LET, unfurnished flat, $40, North Honan Road Extension, 2, M. B. Terrace (near Hongkew Park). 57408 M 27

TO LET in Peking Road, fine flat of four large rooms, two bathrooms, attic and all conveniences, elegantly furnished. Furniture must be taken over. Address to Box 1266, THE CHINA PRESS.
57409 M 25

TO LET, in British family, near Race Course, with board. A bright unfurnished flat of two rooms, verandah and bathroom, $180.00 couple. Meals served as desired. Address Box 1208, THE CHINA PRESS.
57402 M 25

FLAT to let, two to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, bathroom attached, verandah, kitchen, servants' quarters. Private family. Apply 15 Kungping Road.
57371 M 28

FLAT or room to let, with all modern accomodations installed. Apply 16, Chusan Road, corner Wayside. Telephone East 301.
57307 M 28

UNFURNISHED flat to let, two rooms, bathroom, kitchenet. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden.
57319

TO LET, from the 1st of April, an unfurnished flat, with kitchen, bathroom and geyser. Also a small room. 12 Scott Road, near Public School. 57302

TO LET, well furnished flat, with kitchen and bathroom. Reasonable rental. Apply 34, Wayside Road.
57364 M. 28.

UNFURNISHED flat to let, two rooms, bathroom, kitchenet. 604, Rue de l'Observatoire.
57333 M. 27.

FLAT, unfurnished, to let, in Kungping Road, two large rooms and usual offices. Cheap rental to suitable British tenant. Apply to Box 1242, THE CHINA PRESS.
57339 M. 25.

TO LET, near French Park, nice flat, bed-sitting room with modern bath, garage, garden, suitable for couple, first-class cooking and supervision. 127, Route Vallon. West 3125.
57345 M. 25

TO LET, April first, housekeeping flat of three rooms, kitchen and bath, with geyser, also small garden. Can be had furnished or unfurnished, entire ground floor; American preferred (no children or animals). 12, Darroch Road. Phone North 172. 57160 M. 25.

HOUSES WANTED

YOUNG married couple wants to rent four or five roomed house with garage. Furnished or unfurnished, or would be willing to share large house. Apply to Box 1277, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. W. 2830. 57426 M 25

WANTED TO PURCHASE on Great Western, Bubbling Well, Avenue Roads, or on any cross streets house with some ground, price Tls. 50,000 to Tls. 75,000. Send full particulars to Box 1257, THE CHINA PRESS.
57392 M 27

WANTED, a four-five roomed house, in French-town or Western district, near tramline. Moderate rental. Apply I. Arnhold, 286, Avenue Joffre.
57337 M. 25

WANTED, medium sized house, in French-town or Western district. Must be detached or semi-detached, with garden and modern conveniences. Apply to Box 1222, THE CHINA PRESS.
57283 M 27

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Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road
Now vacant: One large room with bath.
55625

TO LET Furnished with board, 2 attached rooms with bathroom, suit 2 friends, or married couple, moderate terms, considerable reductions for a 6 months let. Call 103 Route Vallon, after 11 a.m.
57412 M 25

HOMELIKE, airy, facing South with East side windows. New house newly furnished. Two connecting rooms, singly or ensuite. Sanitary toilets. Ideal for adult family, or two or three bachelors. Homeside meals personally supervised. Mrs. Chilver, 22 Seymour Road (West 3775). T. F. 138

TO LET, one small room with bathroom. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912.
57417 B

ONE large sunny room with modern bathroom and servants' room attached. Suitable for married couple. Furnished or unfurnished with or without board. Apply to Box 1276, THE CHINA PRESS. 57421 M 27

TO LET, rooms or flat, with or without board. Newly done up. New owner. Inspection invited 170B, Bubbling Well Road.
57375 M 25

TO LET, in French Concession, one large bedroom, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, verandah facing South, with large lawn. Also private drawing room, garage if desired. Excellent table. Telephone W. 2173, or apply to Box 1258, THE CHINA PRESS.
57394 M 25

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also small room, suitable for bachelor or young lady. Apply 5, Young Allen Terrace, vicinity Quinsan Gardens.
57377 M 27

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished rooms with board. Apply to 3, Astor Terrace. 57310

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with good board, and other comforts, garden, near trams, 17, East Seward Road. 57212

ATTIC room to let at present. Please apply Mrs. G. Pearson, 17 Quinsan Gardens.
57363 M. 25.

FOR RENT, large double room, with private bath, modern plumbing. Mosquito proof. Tennis. Garage. Best cuisine. W. 3109. 633, Rue Ratard.
57353 M. 29.

TO LET. Two splendidly furnished rooms with bath, kitchen etc., on ground floor, 11 Yates Road. For particulars, apply at the premises.
57354 M. 25.

TO LET, large and small rooms, with or without board, at moderate price. Apply Mrs. Dontsoff, 18, Range Road.
57344 M. 25.

TO LET, one or two furnished rooms, with bath. Excellent food. Bubbling Well Road, near Race Course, Close to trams. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS.
57260 M 25

CENTRAL district. To let, comfortably furnished double room, facing South. Bathroom attached. Full board. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.
57171 A. 1

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Excellent board. $80 to 140, single, 140 to 200, double 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 57239

TO LET: Centrally located. Opposite Race Course. Well furnished bedroom, verandah and bathroom attached. Good table kept. 72, Bubbling Well Road.
56572 M 28

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, one or two furnished rooms, with bathroom. Without board, breakfast supplied. (children no objection). 269, Avenue Foch.
57397 M 25

PEKING ROAD close to the Bund, very large and comfortably furnished bedsitting room, facing South verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Good board. Private family. Address to Box 1261, THE CHINA PRESS or 'phone C. 1801.
57400 M 28

PENSION CERUTTI. 16 East Seward Road. Rooms to let.
57078

TO LET, April 1st, nicely furnished double room with bathroom. Excellent table. Apply to 1A Hannen Road, near Victoria Nursing Home. Telephone North 1211.
57275

TO LET, nice single or double rooms, in French-town, near the tram line. 308, Rue Chapsal, corner of Rue de l'Observatoire.
57181

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554.
T. F. 132

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, Modern Concrete Fireproof Godown close to Bund and Soochow Creek. Approximate area 3,700 square feet. Very reasonable rental. Occupation April 1st, or earlier if necessary. Apply to Box 1264, THE CHINA PRESS.
57406 M 27

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaou foong Roads, 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road.
T. F. 107

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH lessons required by English gentleman in the evening. State terms to Box 1268, THE CHINA PRESS.
57413 M 28

ENGLISH lessons and preparation for examinations by qualified professional English teachers. For terms, etc., apply to Box 1267, THE CHINA PRESS. 57414 M 28

RUSSIAN lessons, by experienced lady teacher. New and easy method. Parisien Hotel, Room No. 75. Particulars from 5-8.
56840.

RUSSIAN lessons given. Terms moderate. Also willing to exchange for English. Apply to Box 939, THE CHINA PRESS.
57071

APARTMENTS WANTED

REFINED young lady desires comfortable lodgings with first-class food in vicinity of Hongkew Park or Kiangwan Road. Reply to Box 1250, THE CHINA PRESS.
57372 M 25

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SUMMER RESORTS

EASTER vacation among the flowers of Mokanshan. Grand view house opens under new, British management for Easter. Bedrooms with bathrooms attached, first-rate cooking. Telephone W. 16, or write 366, Mokanshan.
56911

TO RENT, Kuling, nicely furnished room with good board, available May 1 to September 30. Special rate for entire period. Apply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.
57241 M. 25.

TSINGTAO: New apartments, four rooms kitchen and bath, to let for Summer Season. All conveniences. One block from the ocean. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply Box 10, Saga Street Post Office.
57343 M. 29.

TO LET or for sale, two furnished houses at Peitaiho, Rocky Point. For further particulars apply to R. Hempel, Peking Dairy, Legation Street, Peking.
56544 M 25

PROFESSIONAL

MISS SUSANNA IVANOFF gives private lessons of all modern ball room and also stage dances, daily from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. No. 6, Haskell Road 57420 A 8

VOCAL CULTURE Mr. V. Gromakovsky of the Moscow Imperial Theater accepts pupils for voice culture and singing. Moderate terms. 24, Ward Road.
57410

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply 1475 Avenue Road, near Medhurst Road, above Wah Ing Shoe Maker.
57334.

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EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 2

FOR SALE a 23' speedy boat "Let's Go" with Kermath marine motor. Inspection any time at Rowing Club pontoon. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 1272, THE CHINA PRESS. 57417 A

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

NAINSOOK. N. S. K. O. 40" wide 12 yards long $11 per piece, Celular Cloth 28" wide 30 yards long $17 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co. Ltd., 21 Jinkee Road, 5th Floor, Sundries Department.
56938 A

MOTOR-CYCLE Wanted immediately. Must be reliable and powerful. State lowest cash price and full particulars to Box 1259, THE CHINA PRESS.
57396 M 25

FOR SALE, nicely marked fox terrier pups, male and female at 20 and 15 dollars respectively. Apply 209, Broadway Terrace. North 3325. 57387 M 25

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Announce Cast For Operetta To Be Given By S.A.S. Apr. 2

The American School is presenting "Pocahontas," a comic operetta, at the Olympic Theater on April 2 and 3. The tickets for the night of April 2 will be $2 and $1 and for the matinee on April 3, $1 and $0.50. Booking is at Robinson's.

The story of this mirth-producing play is told on two continents, the first act in America in an Indian encampment, the second act at the Court of King James in 1670.

Captain John Smith is captured by the warriors of Pow-Hat-On, the Chief of the Chuck-dollar Indians. He is sentenced to death but rescued by Pocahontas, the daughter of Pow-Hat-On. Ah-Meek, the mother-in-law of Pow-Hat-On, falls in love with Smith. John Rolfe comes to rescue his friend Smith and engages in a battle of wits with Ah-Hum, the Indian medicine—man with the result that Pow-Hat-On permits Smith to go and decides that all shall go to the Court of King James to settle their disputes. In the second act, which is located at Whitehall, the disputes are settled with the decision that John Rolfe shall marry Pocahontas. Thus, all ends happily. The lyrics of "Pocahontas" are written by Frederick Edwards and the music by Edward Johnston.

The cast consists of Miss Louise Macklin in the role of Pocahontas, the beautiful Indian maiden; Miss Ruth Estes in the part of Ah-Meek, the Indian mother-in-law; Miss Frances Martin as Wah-Wah-Tay-See; Miss Sarah McFadyen in the role of Lady Bird; Miss Theodora Parker as Queen Anne; Rodd Moffett in the part of Rolfe, the intrepid lover of Pocahontas; Yates McDaniel as Smith; Harold Brewster in the role of Pow-Hat-On; Peter Honigsberg as Ah-Hum, and Alex Moffett as an Usher of the Court. The principals were all chosen for their vocal ability and the result will surely be a pleasing one. There is also a carefully trained chorus of fifty persons.

The costumes and properties have been designed by Mrs. Howes and Mrs. Graham. Miss Frances Taylor has spent much time and effort in training the various dancers in the Indian dances and the gavotte in the Court scene. Miss Bernice Auction has had the task of the getting into shape the large chorus and training the principals. Miss Dorothy Birney will be the accompanist. The music will be furnished by an orchestra consisting of a number of amateur friends.

"Pocahontas" is full of stately cadences and spritely melodies. It is brimming over with humorous incidents and comic happenings. The students are entering into the production of "Pocahontas" with a vim and all are exceedingly enthusiastic concerning it. If one can judge by the rehearsals, "Pocahontas" will be the most musical, most humorous, show ever staged by the American School.

FASHION SHOW IS NEXT WEDNESDAY AT NEW CARLTON

Under the auspices of the American Woman's Club, the most elaborate Fashion Show ever staged in the Far East will be held at the new Carlton Cafe Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The affair, which is being sponsored by Mrs. E. H. Himrod, is being given for the purpose of raising money for the building fund of the club.

A special diner-de-luxe will be served each evening after which the fashion show will take place. The leading shops of fashion in the city will show specially designed gowns which will be worn by 12 ladies.

The costumes, which are being made especially for the Fashion Show, will include evening gowns, sport models, stunning wraps and afternoon frocks.

The affair is patterned after fashion shows of Paris and New York.

"Human Hearts"

There has been a general call for a "cleanup" in the motion picture industry. Will Hays, Adolph Zukor, the U. S. Federation of Women's Clubs have issued edicts which in effect call for cleaner, better, bigger pictures. Carl Laemmle answers this demand with "Human Hearts," screened at the Apollo Theater tonight. Never has a more wholesome, sweeter, thrilling, entertaining story been told on the shadow stage. Here we get back to the "old home folks" those beloved characters which many of us had begun to fear had passed from the realm of screen lore. Here is real life, its joys, sorrows, despairs, its sunshine and shadows; life as it has undoubtedly been lived.

The big thing in this production is its story. It's full of "meat." Although seven full reels in length, one will be surprised at the way the plot holds from first to last scene. There's a host of dramatic situations, in fact enough for several five reelers of average type. King Baggott who directed this one, has put some sure fire heart throbs into it. We'll wager that only the hard-boiled, ivory topped will be able to hold back the tears when the old blind mother goes to the governor to plead for the release of her son from jail. The faith of this screen mother in her son is an inspiring thing. The village scenes are exceptionally appealing and here some real legitimate fun is introduced in the form of greased pig, horse shoe and other rural "champeenships." The storm scenes surrounding the murder of "Paw" Logan are realistic to the "nth" degree. We are given some good shots of a prison interior and a battle between some of the prisoners, while the climax, showing a stirring fistic encounter between the hero and the villain, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of thrills. The photography is unusually fine and the continuity excellent.

PRESIDENT LI IS ELECTIONEERING TO DEFEAT CHIHLI

Peking, March 22.—Reports emanating from Yamen circles indicate that the "electioneering" moves in connection with the Presidency made by the militarists and politicians affiliate with the Chihli faction on behalf of General Tsao Kun have inclined President Li Yuan-hung, who is a rival candidate, to seek an alliance with the leaders of the South-West and the chieftains of Manchuria and Chekiang, General Chang Tso-lin and General Lu Yung-hsiang.

It is reported that President Li was recently much perturbed by the so-called "reunification scheme" propounded by General Chi Shih-yuan. Tuchun of Kiangsu, and submitted to His Excellency through the Kiangsu Tuchun's secretary one Mr. Sun Fa-hsu.

The "reunification scheme," which is said to have been endorsed and counter-signed by General Tsao Kun, General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Wang Cheng-pin and even Premier Chang Shou-tseng, emphasized the urgent necessity for the holding of the Presidential election which President Li is eager to defer as long as possible. In what mood did President Li read the aforesaid scheme, says the report, can be well imagined by the fact that he lost his temper and laying aside the message from the Chihli militarists, pointed at the messenger, Mr. Sun and exclaimed, "You traitor!"

Since then, the report add President Li has made every possible countermove in connection with the electoral campaign by way of preventing the carrying out of the Chihli militarists' plan. He is reported to have sent a delegate to ask General Li Lieh-chun to launch an attack on Kiangsi, promising to dispatch ammunition and funds for his help. Furthermore, he proposed to the Cheng Hsuch Hui Party to organise a strong political party in Parliament against the Chihli faction.

At the same time, he is said to have instructed his entourage to request General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang to issue a circular telegram advocating that the drafting of a permanent Constitution should precede the Presidential election. Again no effort has been spared by President Li to reach an understanding through his delegate at Mukden, Mr. Chu Chao-hsiung, with General Chang Tso-lin. It is believed that the rumors regarding a possible renewal of hostilities between the Fengtien and Chihli factions and exaggerating the activities of the Mukden potentate on the Northern side of Shanhaikwan have purposely been circulated to distract the attention of the Chihli generals.

To Auction Art Objects

A fine and extensive selection of art marble statuary and oil-paintings will be sold by public auction on Monday by Messrs. L. Moore and Co., Ltd., at 33 Avenue Edward VII. The auction will commence at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The statuary includes columns and half busts, among the latter being busts of "Venus," "Sapho," "Cleopatra," "Guidetta," "Louis XV" and "Wagner."

There are also an excellent half bust of Napoleon and a figure representing "Purity."

Of the oil paintings, some are by Castelli, Buscaglioni, Locatelli, Albertini and Roda, and no doubt, amongst those who know how to appreciate good paintings, there will be not a little competition to acquire some of the paintings by the artists named and offered at the auction.

In addition, some excellent carvings and jewellery-boxes will be put under the hammer.

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, March 26, 1923, 3:00 o'clock p.m.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co. Motion for a new trial; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, on demurrer; on motion to amend complaint. H. D. Rodger; Shoop and Chalaire; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny. Motion to set; M. L. Heen.

Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.; Motion to set. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.; Motion to set. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart Crane Co. Inc. On receiver's report. Shoop and Chalaire; Rodger and Haskell; Davies and Bryan; Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2095, Olivier and Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al. Motion for judgment by default. H. D. Rodger; C. S. Franklin.

Japanese Gunboat Launched At Hankow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hankow, March 24.—The Japanese gunboat Hira was launched this morning. The Hira is one of two sister ships built by the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha and put together by the Yangtsze Engineering and Shipbuilding Works. The vessel is intended for river patrol purposes. The dimensions of the ship are 180 feet and 27 feet.

This is the first gunboat built by Chinese labor and with entirely Chinese works for a foreign Power.

The launching took place in the presence of a very large number of foreign and Chinese officials, the Japanese Vice-Consul officiating.

Women's Calendar

Tuesday, March 27.—Hospital Aid Section of the B. W. A. all day meeting.

Wednesday, March 28.—Home Economics Department, American Woman's Club at 10 a.m. at Old Carlton Cafe on Ningpo Road.

Union Church Ladies' Society, 3:30 p.m. at Union Church Hall.

Fashion Show given under auspices of the American Woman's Club at 10 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe.

Jess Broadcasts S. O. S. For Big Sparring Mates

Jess Willard is busy conditioning himself for his ring engagement with Floyd Johnson in the Yankee Stadium on May 12 for the benefit of the milk fund. The big Kansas fighter was never more in earnest than at present. He realises that on his showing against Johnson depends whether or not the pugilistic curtains will be lowered upon him. A victory over Johnson would give him the right to challenge the title holder.

A score of strong, rugged sparring partners has been obtained by Manager Ray Archer, and he is seeking more.

It is the intention of the former champion to find out what physical shape he is in before crawling throught the ropes to give battle to Johnson.

Jess goes after everything he undertook to do with a vengeance. He punches the bag, skips the rope, pulls the weights and goes through a lengthy session of shadow boxing with a zeal that make the critics open their eyes.

Those who have watched Willard were struck with the fitness in which he appears to be after his slight work of three weeks.

Alleged Forger Held On Bail Of G. $2,500

Mr. V. E. Elliott, formerly employed by Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company, who was arrested on complaint of Mr. J. J. Sheridan that he had forged the name of Mr. N. Anderson on receipts for payment for $142.50, and the alleged forgery of the initials of one Gladstone for $295.20 on the approval of payments, waived a preliminary hearing when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday. He is being held on G.$2,500 bail. The case will be heard by Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier in the United States Court with United States District Attorney Leonard Husar prosecuting and Mr. F. J. Schuhl defending.

PRIESTS ON TRIAL

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 23.—The Russian newspapers deni that the trial of Archbishop Ciepiak and other Catholic priests has been adjourned. The accused appeared on March 21 before the Moscow revolutionary tribunal, the Public Prosecutor being Krilenko. Before the trial a great Communist meeting was organised with a view to inducing the tribunal to pronounce severe sentences against the priests.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of St. Joseph's Catholic Association will be held at No. 13 Avenue Edward VII at 10:45 a.m. today, when the report and accounts will be presented. Associates members are reminded that, although they will be welcomed at the meeting, only ordinary members are entitled to vote."

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The feats he has done the world over in vaudeville are child's play compared to those he does in this.

20th Century Astronomy Debt To 19th

Scientists Of Former Times In Their Calculations Of The Heavens Proved Accurate By Modern Investigation And Discoveries

BY H. N. RUSSELL, Ph. D.
(In "Scientific American")

Time and again we have told the story of the latest advances made by astronomers of the present day. Fascinating as these are, if we think of nothing else we run grave danger of believing—unconsciously, if not deliberately—that it is to our contemporaries that we owe most of our present knowledge, and of forgetting the equally great men who went before them. It may repay us, therefore, to spend a few moments in reviewing some examples which show how very far wrong such a conclusion would be.

There are branches of astronomy in which the greater part of our present knowledge is half a century old, and recent work has dealt mainly with improvements in the accuracy or the convenience of the older methods, rather than with fundamentally new problems. For example, the observing and cataloging of the positions of the heavenly bodies in the sky is still done with much the same sort of instruments as in the middle of the nineteenth century, and by very similar methods.

The precision of the measures has been gradually, though not greatly, improved; but the only conspicuous novelty has been the application of photography. This has revolutionised the measurement of the relative positions of stars which are neither too close together nor too far apart in the sky; but if we want to know how far a star is from the equator, or how far the components of a close double star are from one another we still use methods that are in principle a century old, because these are still as good as anything that more recent ingenuity has devised.

When we come to the calculations by which the orbits of planets and comets are worked out from the observations, and the future motions of these bodies are then predicted, we find a similar situation. The main principles of the determination of orbits have been known for a century, and only minor improvements, in the interest of rapidity or precision, remained to be made.

DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE

The theory of the motions of the planets—including the complex effects of their mutual attraction—achieved its greatest triumph in the discovery of Neptune 76 years ago.

Though various refinements have since been introduced, certain "hard cases" cleared up and more accurate tables compiled, no great event occurred until Einstein, in our own day, led us to a new and broader way of thinking—and even this change, fundamental as it is in all our physical philosophy, demands no modification of the mathematical or numerical methods by which we solve practical problems.

There are other fields, such as the study of the composition, temperature and physical conditions of the heavenly bodies, in which our whole knowledge depends upon the principle of spectroscopy, the laws of radiation and other advances of physical science that have been made only in the last generation or two. In these matters the earlier astronomers were debarred from competing with us, but nevertheless, they showed an extraordinary insight into such problems as they had any chance at all to attack.

YARD-STICK OF STARS

Take, for example, the measurement or estimation of the distances of the stars. Great advances have been made in this field during the present century—whether in the devising of new methods of attack, in the accuracy and convenience of observation, or in the accumulation of results; and one often thinks of this as distinctly a modern topic. Yet the great astronomers of a century ago had already a sound idea of the probable distances of the stars, and of the ways in which these might be measured.

Newtoh, who was the first to prove that the stars, since they show no orbital motion around the run, must be at great distances and must shine by their own light, made a most ingenious calculation of the distance of Sirius, based on the fact that it appeared to the eye to be fainter than Jupiter. He was able to calculate, roughly, what fraction of the whole light of the sun Jupiter caught and reflected, and hence at what distance the sun itself would look as bright as Jupiter does to us.

The distance at which the sun would look as bright as Sirius must be still greater, and Newton wisely took this as an indication of the order of magnitude of the distance; thus concluding that even this brightest of the stars was something like 100,000 times as far away as the sun—and, by an obvious inference, that many of the fainter stars might be at more than 1,000,000 times the sun's distance.

STRIVE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

To measure directly the minute parallaxes of such distant objects—their apparent shifts due to the change of the earth from one side of its orbit to the other—was beyond the instrumental power of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but early of the nineteenth, Wilhelm Struve (one of the greatest observers of all history) attacked the problem by measuring, with all possible care, the right ascensions of some 25 bright stars in the part of the sky near the north pole.

By taking pairs of stars on opposite sides of the pole, such that they crossed the meridian—one above the pole and the other below—within a few minutes of one another, he got rid of almost all the errors of his apparatus; uneven running of his clock, instability of his telescope piers, and so on.

His final conclusion was that the average parallax of these stars was only about one-fortieth of a second of arc—which meant that their average distance was over 100 light-years, or some 5,000,000 times that which separate the earth and the sun; and in the light of our present knowledge we can only say that he was just about right.

This made it evident that only a few of the nearest stars could have parallaxes big enough to measure directly, so Struve set himself to consider how such stars could be picked out. In his discussion of the subject, published in 1837, he states clearly the three principal evidences of nearness in a star, substantially as we still use them today.

The first, and most obvious, is apparent brightness. Other things being equal, the nearer a star is, the brighter it will look. The second is found in large proper motion across the heavens, since here again the nearer we approach to a star the faster it will seem to move. The third test applies in the case of double stars whose orbits are known. If we assume, as a guess, that the mass of the system is equal to that of the sun, we can get the real distance between the stars by Kepler's laws; and then, from their apparent separation, deduce their distance from us.

Struve had very scanty numerical data on which to go; the available estimates of the relative brightness of the sun and the brightest stars were very poor; nothing at all was known of the real velocities of the stars in space, or of their masses. Nevertheless, his final conclusion—that the parallaxes of the nearest stars were somewhere between a quarter and a half second of arc—has again been confirmed by modern observations.

Most remarkable of all, Struve gives a list of 16 stars, which, from a combination of these three tests, seem most likely to be near neighbors of ours in space. According to modern measures, every one of these stars is within 50 light-years of the sun; and half of them are within 20 light-years, which, compared with the general run of the stars, is very near indeed.

The Skull Drums Of Tibet

People Who Make Trumpets Out of Thigh-Bones

BY CAPTAIN T. HOWARD
(Of the Mount Everest Expedition)

Drums—big drums, little drums, drums made out of the top of a human skull, over which is stretched human skin!

There are hundreds of these gruesome "instruments" making music in various parts of Tibet.

Tibetan music—full of strange haunting melodies, and rhythms manifestly of Tartar origin, and strangely kin to Russian—may be divided into three sections: the folk tunes, the chanting of the Lamas, and the orchestral music in the temples.

Nepali tunes, lilting and cheerful with which our coolies—recruited almost entirely from Nepalese tribes—beguiled themselves, prepared us for something different from that Eastern music which is so monotonous and uninteresting to Western ears; but I confess I was astonished when I discovered that the first air I heard in Tibet differed by only one note from the first air in Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps."

The airs sung by the people of Tibet, and the quaint little tunes played by mendicant fiddlers on a form of violin with four strings—the bow consisting of two hanks of yak hair so contrived as to sound on two strings at once—sometimes suggested the traditional music of the Scottish Highlands, and sometimes, when accompanied by a banjo-like instrument, rhythmically twanged that of the negro "spirituals."

The chanting of the Lamas is generally a monotone, varied with an occasional rise of a fifth and sometimes, when an air is sung, a second and deeper voice sustains a droning bass. But the instrumental part of the ecclesiastical music is the most interesting.

Two wind instruments are employed—a long, straight trumpet sometimes ten feet long, and a kind of oboe; but the great feature is the "percussion." There are cymbals and gongs, and gongs and cymbals, and drums ranging from huge things several feet in diameter to those small ones made of human skulls and skin.

Skulls are not the only portion of their ancestors from which these fascinating people extract melody and rhythm. Many an intriguing tune is played on a native trumpet formed from a human thigh-bone—drilled and holed and adapted to the production of sweet sound.

Thus, while the empty skull, mournfully and monotonously beaten, may evoke dread thoughts of mortality, and perils from evil spirits beyond the grave, the once nimble leg sounds a shrill invitation to the dance, although its erst-while owner has long departed from the festive scene.

Without any desire to be flippant, one may say that an imaginative Tibetan may easily discern the ghost of his grandfather in the band.

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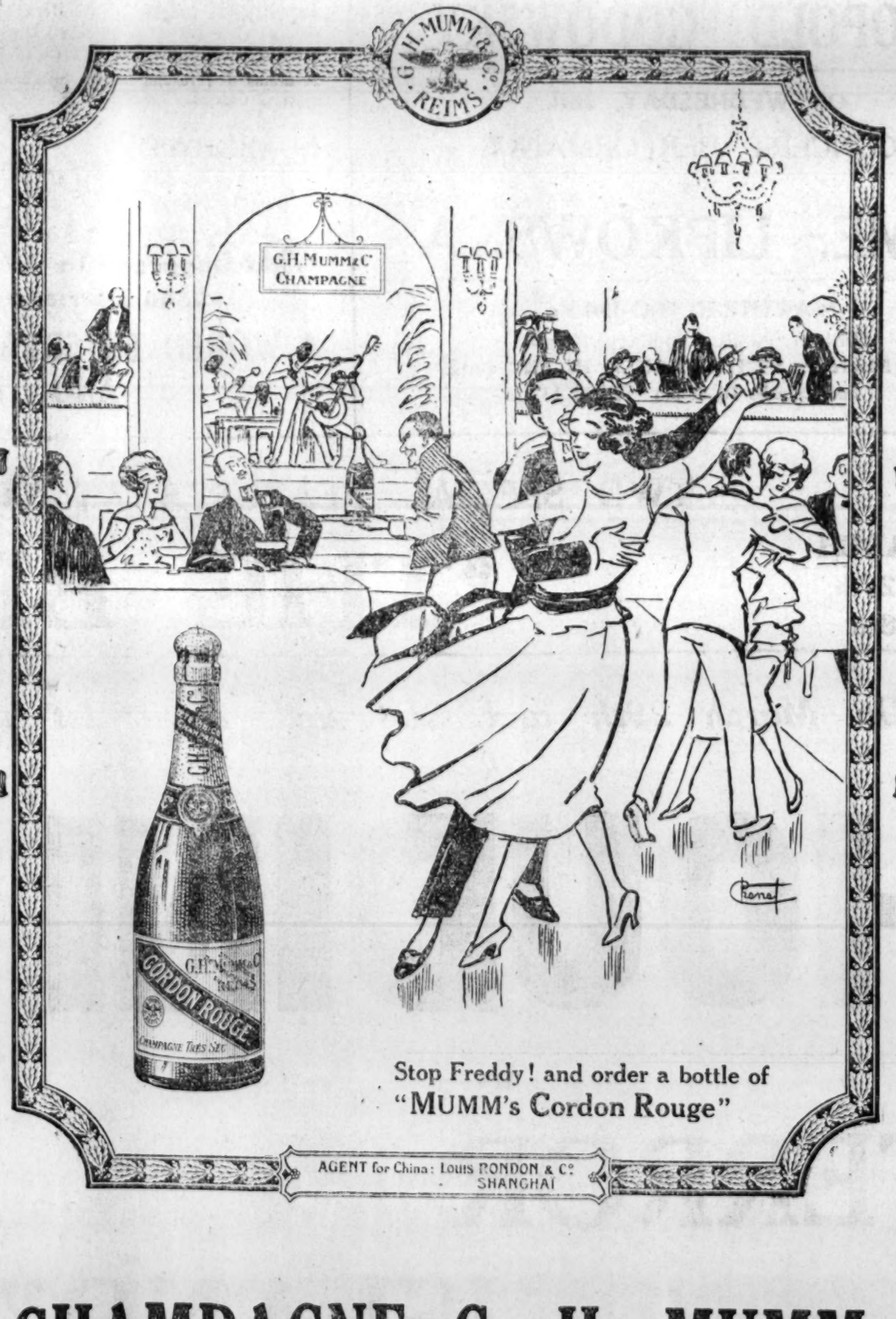

AGENT for China: Louis RONDON & C°
SHANGHAI

CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM,
REIMS
Gout Americain Cordon Rouge

Legal Procedure In Japan

Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since foreigners came under Japanese legal jurisdiction, and the Codes, both civil and criminal, which date from before that time, have been well tested. Yet, while in other directions the quarter of a century has seen progress made towards improving the comfort and convenience of citizens, while there have been great national benefits and a lesser number of abuses rectified, the administration of the law seems to have stood still. A visit to the Courts shows that the judges still maintain the feudal outlook towards accused persons, that the options allowed them under the Codes are still regarded as serving their own convenience rather than facilitating the administration of justice, and that the trial of the preliminary examination still influences their judgment. In fact it may be said that in some directions the courts-of-law have retrograded—that they show an increasing laxity both in the examination of the cases that come before them and in their decisions.

While the central defect in the Japanese administration of justice lies in the semi-feudal form of procedure, one might expect that an intelligent judiciary would take advantage of such options as are given to them to endeavor to adjust the codes to enlightened methods. Thus the right given the judges to refuse to call witnesses is one that might very well be waived. English judges have the same right but they never exercise it. It is only proper that judges should have such right, to protect themselves against the calling of irrelevant evidence with a consequent waste of time, but as a matter of fact such evidence is never called in an English court, because the counsel are aware that it would not assist, but rather damage, their case, as showing they had no real evidence to offer. In the same way it may be supposed that Japanese lawyers would also be alive to such possibilities. Japanese judges, however, stand strictly upon their rights in such matters, and probably the proportion of witnesses called out of the number applied for is not fifty percent. To one accustomed to English legal procedure this seems unfair. Why should not all the witnesses be called and heard? The answer seems to be that the Court is guided by the evidence given at the preliminary examination. It reads through the proces-verbal of the Preliminary Court, and is guided entirely by it as to what evidence is important and what is not. The judge of the District Court, in other words, sees only through the eyes of the Preliminary Judge. Another point is as to the examination of witnesses and accused persons, for in a Japanese Court the accused has not the option of being a witness. He is examined as a matter of course, the chief part of the work of the Procurator and the Preliminary Judge being to get him to incriminate himself. The judge examines the accused and the witnesses and it cannot be said that such examinations show any high degree of legal acumen. No doubt Shakespeare was laughing at some of the country justice administered in his time in the immortal scenes where Dogberry and Verges conduct their preliminary examination, but such sort of justice is not yet extinct, and the examination of accused persons in a Japanese court, savors much of the style of examination of the two Elizabethan constables. Forth-right questions as to whether the accused committed the crime alleged against him—or rather the crime that he did commit, for the Court does not recognise that the committal of the crime is yet unproved—strike the English ear as peculiarly futile. It is but a continuation of the methods of the Procurator and the Preliminary Judge, which seek to wear down an accused by continued iteration, resulting in the so-called "confession," which, released from the Procurator's persecution, the accused denies in the open Court. There is a story of a Procurator, confronted by such a denial of "confession," protesting against the only evidence he had against the accused being treated with such effrontery. This is significant of the nature of the evidence which a Japanese court is prepared to accept. Further, when the judge has finished his examination, counsel can conduct their cross-examination only through the judge,—that is to say the judge takes the counsel's question and frames it in what way he pleases, if he does not disallow it. An English judge has also the right to disallow questions, although he does it very sparingly and generally only on objections raised by the opposing counsel. Japanese procedure at once puts an end to there being any real cross-examination of witnesses. In most cases, if the witness is one who has appeared before the Preliminary Judge, the court takes the evidence there given and reads it to the witness, with a query as to whether it is correct, to which question the witness, thus prompted, at once replies in the affirmative If the judges were to waive their right to have all the questions put through them, some hope of a better administration of justice would be possible. They might go further and waive their own examination, which only serves as a prompting to the witnesses, and leave it to counsel to bring out the facts, supplementing their efforts by additional questions from the bench when thought necessary. All this is possible under the present codes, yet we should hesitate to say that it is a probable development of procedure. The Japanese justiciary must have "emphatic warrant" before taking any new departure.

As already stated it is the preliminary examination which is the sources of so much maladministration of justice. The public procurator is a bigger figure in the criminal courts today than he was twenty years ago, and with the growth of his influence, the influence of the judge has waned. It is to the public procurator that the public listens rather than to the judge, and the sentence demanded by the procurator is taken as reading the doom of the accused. Indeed, it would almost seem that in the public estimation the procurator has usurped the place of the judge, so that when the court's decision falls below the procurator's demand in severity, the latter is taken as the legal penalty and the former as a modification due to extenuating circumstances. The procurator has, in fact, a somewhat more commanding position than the judge. To the procurator the judge's decision is not final; he has the right of appeal, and the judge who does not listen to the procurator's demand knows that the procurator will appeal against him. For the accused to appeal is part of the normal course of things in Japan and casts no reflection, although we suppose, Japanese judges do not like to have their judgments reversed on appeal. But for one judicial official to appeal against the decision of another does not make for official discipline, and thus the procurator rules the court. There is also the peculiar position of the judge. He does not regard himself as permanently seated on the bench. He looks forward to a more lucrative career as a barrister, and his judgments are flavored by this anticipation. We will not say that he consciously courts popularity by his judgments, but it would need a very firm character not to be unconsciously swayed by such feelings. The fact that the bar forms a more lucrative career than the bench is not peculiar to Japan, but it is certainly of greater import in Japan, where judges' salaries are so low that only mediocre abilities are required to ensure a larger income as a barrister. What is the exception in England is the rule in Japan, and thus we have the bench filled with men of little experience and the bar packed with lawyers of ability. If the procedure were reformed this would not be a matter of much consequence since the weight of the bar's learning would overweigh the bench's failings, but barristers still almost appear on sufference in Japan's courts, and then only when the accused has been badgered into incriminating himself and takes his stand as a guilty man who has to prove his innocence.

It was stated above that the Japanese courts-of-law show signs of deterioration. As a proof of this may be cited the judgments which were given twenty years ago and those handed down today. The Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure provides that when a sentence is pronounced the court must assign the reasons in fact and in law and state all the proofs furnished. At first this provision was scrupulously observed. In the first criminal case to come before a Japanese court in which a foreigner was concerned, the judgment handed down occupied several columns in the papers of the time, and was described by the Chronicle of the day as "a complete and most painstaking resume of the case." Of late years, however, there has been little attempt to observe the provision. It is true that the judgments still talk of "reasons," but the meagre "reasons" given prove on examination to be merely a statement of the case as given by the procurator. There is no analysis of the evidence, nothing approaching the lengthy judgments that used to be given. It seems probable that the courts are acting under instructions from the Department of Justice in this matter. Doubtless the statement of reasons for the Judgment was deemed as making it more open to criticism. However that may be, it is certain that the judgments now handed down are merely arbitrary statements of the crimes alleged against accused and in no way explanatory of the reasons for the judgment. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure are observed, but the spirit is disregarded, and we have a return to arbitrary judgments given on secret grounds quite in the feudal style. This opens the door for laxity in making decision, and that there is considerable laxity has been shown by one or two cases lately. Only the other day an appeal against a sentence of fifteen years for murder resulted in the accused being acquitted on the ground that the evidence on which the District Court had decided the case did not exist. What is to be thought of the terribly lax methods which resulted in such a sentence being passed? Other cases rise to mind, notably that of some school boys accused of murdering a girl and sentenced, on their own confessions by the lower court, but acquitted by the appeal court after they had spent eighteen months in prison, the fact being that none of them were near the place where the murder was committed at the time stated. If there can be such gross miscarriages of justice in important cases, how must it be with cases of less importance? There are many other evils to which we have not referred—the delays in hearing cases, the adjournments for trivial reasons, more prominent in civil than in criminal cases although rampant in both. But enough has been said to show that justice in Japan is still administered on feudal principles—that the modern apparatus, to which is to be added a jury system, is merely a camouflage to conceal from the world the fact that Japan is still in the middle ages as far as the administration of the law is concerned.

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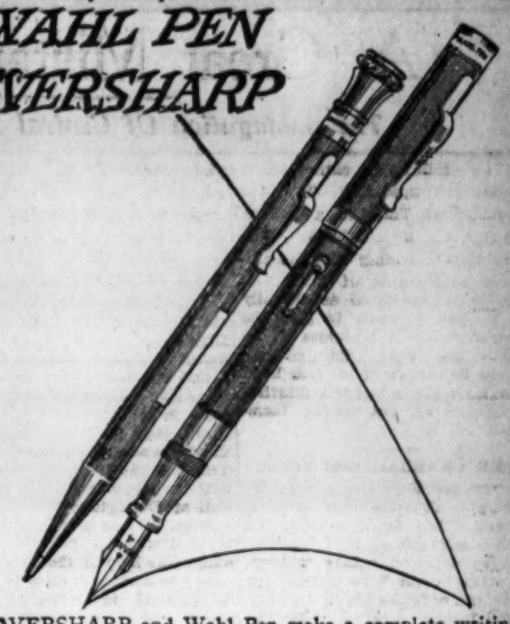

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A Great Military Dream

The Subjugation Of Central And South China

The following extraordinary document appearing in The Far Eastern Times is a translation of a Chinese Military Report dealing with the proposed subjugation of China. It has been translated as literally as possible in order to give the foreign reader a true idea of the welter into which the country would be thrown if a free hand had been given to the militarists to fight it all out among themselves.

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Since the change in Canton the general situation has greatly altered. Loyang, pursuing its militaristic policy, is using the various defeated enemy soldiers, supplying them with money and arms and ordering them to attack their former superiors; for instance, General Yuan Tso-ming is to take Kweichow, General Shen Hung-ying's to take Canton, and General Lin Chin-ting, to become the Tuli of Kweichow, and General Yang Sen to attack Szechwan. Szechwan has the largest area and rich products. It has also more than 30,000 soldiers and unmerous parties struggling for power. To illustrate this, Liu Cheng-hsun, occupying Chengtu and being the Commander-in-Chief in name, has no real power and cannot control other parties. Chen Hsia-lin is at the border of Szechwan, occupying a big area and possessing a heavy army. Liu Cheng-hou on the frontier between Szechwan and Shensi is weak but entertains ambitious designs, and recently he has been sending delegates to Loyang to pay his tribute, and wait for an opportune moment to move. Hsiung Ke-wu and Tang Mou-hsin in the region between Chungking and Liu-chin hold in their hands the rich resources of Szechwan Province and have the force to unify the province; for among the important cities of the province—Chungking in the east, Tachienlu in the west and Chengtu in the north—Chungking is the richest and is the commercial center of Szechwan, Kweichow and Tibet. It is also the gate for the Northern troops to enter Szechwan. Yang Sen formerly belonged to Liu Hsian. When Liu Tsian went to Shanghai after his defeat, Yang Sen retired to Ichang. Loyang order Hupeh that the remnants of his men be converted into the Sixteenth Division. Its ammunition should be supplied by the Hanyang Arsenal, its expenses should be raised in Ichang, while the deficit should be covered by Hupeh.

At the present time the powerful militarists want to expand their spheres of influence while the weak ones sometimes unite themselves and at other times separate and selves and at other times separate, and even ask for outside help in order to maintain their very existence. Therefore, troubles are brewing everywhere and no one can prevent them.

THE SZECHWAN PHASE

Hsiung Ke-wu and Tang Mou-hsin are powerful and also belong to Kwoming Tang. Loyang for a long time wanted to get rid of them, and at the present rare moment, now that the trouble in Szechwan has occurred and Teng Hsi-hou has allied himself with Liu Cheng-hou, Chen Hsia-lin and Yang Son to oust Hsiung Ke-wu and Tang Mou-hsin, Loyang sees its chance and has appointed Yang Sen the Commander-in-Chief at the front, commanding the Sixteenth Division which was to leave Ichang and attack Chungking. Loyang also appointed Wang Ju-ching Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition against Szechwan, the main body of his troops being stationed at Ichang so as to be within the reach of the various attacking forces. Lu Ching-shan was appointed the Vice-Commander-in-Chief, most of his troops being temporarily in Patung. He was to direct the operations in the first line. Chao Yung-hua was made the commander of the left wing and Chang Yung-ming commander of the right wing. Liu Cheng-hou on the Shensi Border is waiting for an opportunity to take Chengtu. He is reinforced by Wu Hsin-tien and also by the Kansu troops under Kung Mou-tsin, advancing both on land and by water. Thus, Hsiung Ke-wu and Tang Mou-hsin, in the midst of all these forces are doomed to defeat. Even though they will be driven away, it is difficult to predict the further development in Szechwan, for the various forces are equal in their strength and no one can control the rest. Therefore Loyang must choose those that will submit to it and will not go counter to its policy of reunification by force, to control the situation so as to postpone the imminent conflict. When Szechwan is defeated, Kweichow will also fall, for it cannot exist without Szechwan.

THE LIANG KWANG ASPECT

The policy of Loyang towards Kwangtung and Kwangsi is: (1) to demand that the Central Government appoint Lin Tsin-tin the Tuli of Kweichow; and (2) to supply Shen Hung-ying with money and arms so that he will lead his troops back to the South and wait for a chance to take Canton, and also to ask Lin Tsin-tin to reinforce him. Unexpectedly, after the coup in Canton, the Yunnan and Kweichow troops left Shen Hung-ying. The latter, with his troops standing alone, was compelled to change his policy and show his submission to Sun Yat-sen. It is understood that Shen Hung-ying's idea was that since the Government had appointed Lin Tsin-ting the Tuli of Kweichow and his appointment to be the Tuli of Kwangtung was still precarious, he was in a dilemma and must change his policy so as to obtain the help of the Kwangtung troops to enable his force to secure a foothold in Kweichow. He specially sent Teng Lin to see Sun Yat-sen in person and ask for help. Sun Yat-sen's idea was also that it would be best for Shen Hung-ying to return to Kweichow, on account of the fact that first it would rid him of a danger and secondly that it would help to drive out the Tuli of Kweichow appointed by Peking and so facilitate his scheme of uniting the Southwest. The intention of Sun Yat-sen when he returned to Canton was first to settle the situation in Kwangtung and distribute the troops to various locations for defence. He wanted temporarily to station Shen Hung-ying's troops in Peikian, the Yunnan troops under Tsu in Haikian, the Yunnan troops under Yang in Shencheng, and the First, Second and Fourth Armies of Kwangtung all to return to their province. The Kweichow troops under Liu were to occupy Tungkian, Li Lieh-chun was to occupy Chaochow and Swatow, while Sun Yat-sen himself would be the Generalissmo in Kwangtung and order the unification of the forces so as to settle the disputes among them. If this were successful, the situation in the Southwest would be very hopeful. If the North will not wake up and negotiate sincerely, but adheres to its policy of reunification by force, Sun Yat-sen will carry out the second step, that is, to strengthen the various parties in the Southwest, for at the present moment Sin Tsin-ting of Kweichow belongs to the North, Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is waiting to to see which way the wind blows, and Chao Heng-ti of Hunan is in constant communication with Wu Pei-fu of Loyang. Therefore it is necessary to set the South in order before meeting the North. At the moment of necessity the troops of Shen Hung-ying shall return to Kweichow to drive out Ling Tsin-tin, the Yunnan troops shall return to drive out Tang Chi-yao, and the Hunan troops shall return to over throw Chao Heng-ti. When this is accomplished, efforts can be directed against the North.

DR. SUN'S OBSTRUCTION

General Wu has witnessed the entrance of Dr. Sun into Kwangtung, and this was immediately utilised as a basis to connect the Southwest. For the purpose of attacking Hupen and Szechwan, Dr. Sun has ordered Kung-keng and Li-chao to advance in these directions. He has further planned to send the two divisions of the Kwangtung army, which are composed mainly of Hunanese under the control of Hung Chao-ling and Hsieh Wen-ping, to Hunan and to assist Chen Chien in his efforts to return to Hunan and to frustrate the movement of General Hsu's army in leaving Fukien. In other words, Dr. Sun was simply executing his plans against the North. This made it impossible for General Wu to postpone any longer the actual operation of his policy of unification by force. Should the Southwest join hands with Dr. Sun, then it was but natural that great changes would occur in the Yangtsze provinces to the disadvantage of General Wu. To frustrate the efforts of the enemy, General Wu decided to move first. Accordingly, he ordered, on the one hand, the two armies of Shensi and Hupeh to invest Szechwan at once, while, on the other hand, he kept an eye on Fukien and Chekiang. That was why he insistently urged the Central Government to make known the appointment of General Sun as Tuli of Fukien and General Shen that of Kwangtung. This step was taken in order to get Sun and Shen under his own control and to facilitate the attainment of what he really aimed at. Once General Shen placed himself at the disposal of Loyang, his forces could be sent to the north of the River and by cooperating with the forces in Kweilling, it would be quite possible to prevent the advance of the Kwangtung troops under Dr. Sun. Should General Sun be made Tuli of Fukien, Loyang would be greatly benefited. General Tsai of Kiangsi and General Chi of Kiangsu were quite close to the Chihli party. The only opposition General Wu had to encounter was General Lu of Chekiang. The entrance of General Sun into Fukien would in no way jeopardize the position of Generals Tsai and Chi, but would rather enable General Chi to restore, by taking advantage of the opportunity, Wusung and Shanghai under his own control. It was quite evident then that both Generals Tsai and Chi would be willing to help General Sun to enter Fukien. The acquisition of Fukien by General Wu would naturally put Chekiang in an isolated position. Pressed on several sides, the only thing left for General Lu to do was to leave. That would cause the doom of the Anhui faction. General Wu, on the other hand would find it possible to attack Kwangtung by way of Fukien, to make Chekiang as a safe-guard against contingencies in Kiangsu. Order and peace would then be restored in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; the Yangtsze provinces would be unified and all apprehensions in the Southwest and Southeast would disappear. The time would then be opportune to concentrate his energy against Fengtien and the desired results could be easily acquired. That such was General Wu's plan might be collaborated by his recent conversation with his interviewers in regard to the appointment of Generals Su, and Shen. The following is substantially what he said: "When General Shen Hung-ying commenced the occupation of Canton, I earnestly advised the Prime Minister to appoint General Shen as Tuli of Kwangtung in order to give him due encouragement and to make certain his subserviance to the Central Government. Relying on this honor and dignity, General Sun would undoubtedly proceed to gain the favor of other parties in his attempt to unify the whole province of Kwangtung. Unfortunately the Prime Minister seeks the favor of all parties. Apprehension leads to hesitation, and my suggestion of General Shen's appointment is unheeded. This is the main cause of the present changes in the Kwangtung situation. Dr. Sun has now triumphantly returned to Kwangtung. The Prime Minister has missed the opportunity and he can hardly free himself from blame. It is almost too late to make this appointment at present. Further delay will compel General Shen to go over to Dr. Sun's side, or egged on by disappointment, he may return to Kwangsi with his forces to compete with Liang Tsing for the Tuliship. The situation in the two Kwang provinces will be hopeless. I have done my best in getting General Shen into Kwangtung. It is to be regretted that the Prime Minister fails to appreciate my endeavor and the work is now undone. The Prime Minister hesitates to make that appointment on the alleged ground that he will be exposed to the criticism of the Kuoming Tang, but he fails to see that Dr. Sun has at present the complete mastery over Kwangtung and Fukien; he is appointing officials and issuing mandates and orders. The Prime Minister is supposed to be at the head of a legitimately instituted government, why is it that he, in contrast to Dr. Sun, is so timid in making that appointment? Even if General Sun Chuan-fang should immediately be made Tuli of Fukien, I fear it may be already too late. Still the forces in Fukien can easily overpower those of Dr. Sun. There is a bare hope of success should General Sun be ordered to advance at once. If the Prime Minister still hesitates to to make this appointment, it will be evident that he is determined to give up Fukien." Judging from this conversation, it is clear that the ever victorious general has nothing else in mind except force. Since however, his plan of unification by force is not in accord with the wishes of the people, it is hard to see how his plans can be carried out. We wonder when is General Wu going to awake from his dreams. It must be a cause of mental pain to the Prime Minister who is neither in a position to command nor in that of obeying commands. It is to be feared that he may eventually yield to the pressure of the warlord at whose dictation the appointment may yet be made.

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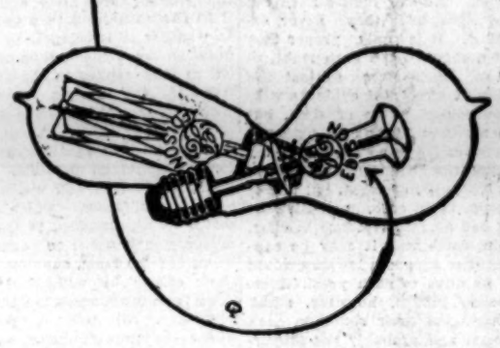

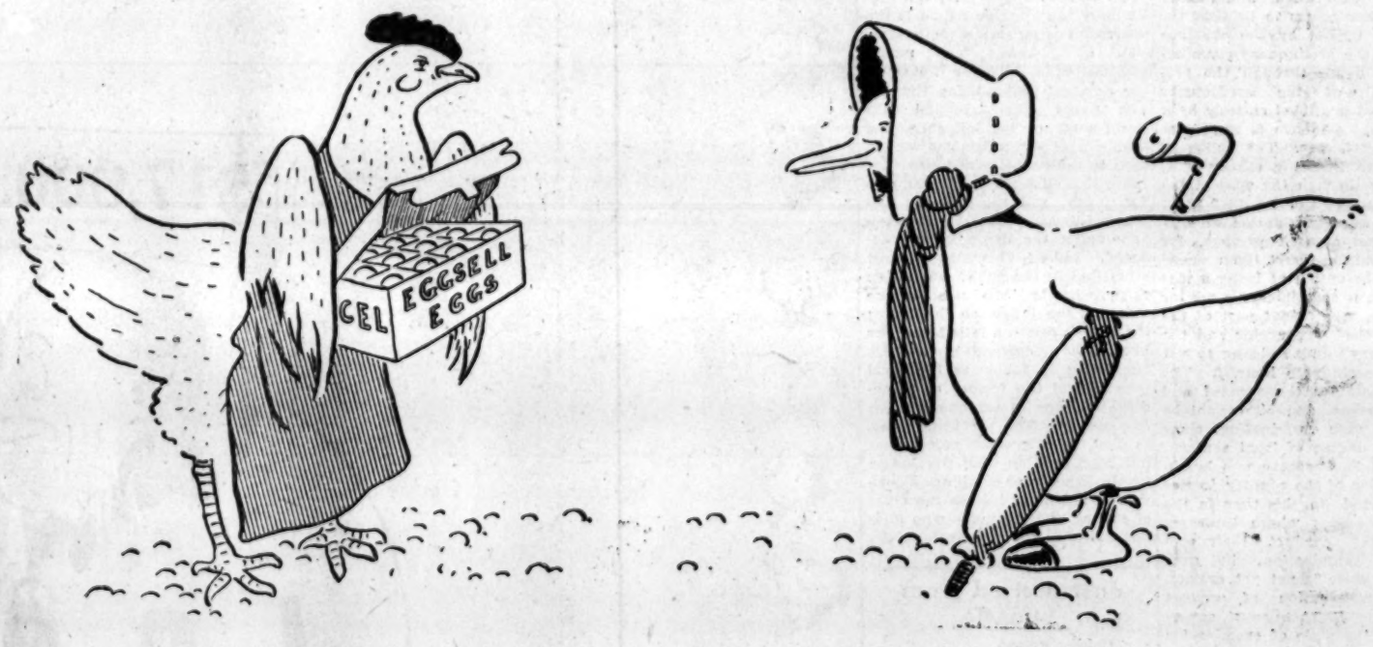

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The contrast, however, between values of American dollars and European krones, guilders, francs, lire and other units is only a part of the great differences existing between the currencies. For example, an American paper dollar is in appearance quite like an American thousand dollar bill. Both have the same weight, the same length, same breadth, width and in general the same markings. All denominations can be carried in a common wallet; that is, they will all fit nicely if placed in a wallet. In many European countries, however, the currencies will not fit into a wallet, nor could any considerable number of bills be folded up neatly as can American dollars.

As a general thing, the notes are much broader and shorter. The paper itself is of good quality, while the printing is evidence of a fairly high development of the engravers' art. The coloring is distinctly sharper in the cases of many nations than is to be found on American bills. So much so in fact that an American, receiving a bill in change, is in danger of becoming so absorbed in the study of the color scheme that he might—conceivably—permit himself to be short changed.

A study of the currency of fourteen European countries as made by Oscar P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York, disclosed that in five of the countries clauses were printed on bills notifying the public that "counterfeiting was forbidden by law." In the United States that fact is more or less taken for granted, likewise in the United Kingdom and also in Russia. In the two English speaking countries the understanding is probably based on the belief that Americans and Britishers know that "rolling your own" simply isn't done in polite financial circles. As for Russia, the reason is obvious. Russian rubles are now so cheap that it requires quantity production on a cheap labor basis in order to make the work while. A lone man would find himself actually losing money were he able even to turn out 1,000,000 rubles an hour, eight hours a day and every day a year, including Sundays and holidays.

Another curious fact observed by Mr. Austin is the appearance on the bills of many nations of printing in several languages. In Jugo-Slavia, for example, the printing on one side is in Serbian and on the other in French, while in Russia there is a note which bears the languages of practically every nation in the world. The reasons in these two cases are quite different, however. In Jugo-Slavia the bilingual printing is done for the convenience of the two more important racial groups within the country's territory. In Russia the many tongued note is purely for purposes of propaganda. The motto of the Communist manifesto stands out boldly, no matter how one looks at the bill, be he American, Frenchman, Indian or Russian. One can scarcely imagine an American ten dollar bill done up in such complete fashion as to make its meaning clear to all the component parts of the population of New York city. But somehow the American ten doesn't need much printing to put it over—it seems to shout its identity to the world.

In the case of at least one note, a 50 pfennig bill of Potsdam, the paper currency could be put on a piano and from it could be played the snatch of a song. This bill is a unique one of the foreign collection. It shows a Potsdam army officer mounted on a white steed and apparently leading his troop into the fray. The cavalryman is pictured facing his men, urging them on and apparently prepared himself to strike down the foe with a sturdy saber stroke. At the top of this paper, which resembles a Martian post card, reads the designation, 50 pfennig, and next comes the scale of music The symbols are quarter or eighth notes and probably comprise the opening line of some patriotic tune. The effect, on picking it up, is for the musically inclined to read it, "Fifty pfennig, tra-la-la."

Another note, issued by Wafungen, Germany, is for the purpose of covering fire losses and is accepted in circulation quite as readily as any other Wafungen note. The engraver went to considerable pains in designing and preparing his plate for the printing of the bill and his result speaks well for that notable's patience. The picture shows a demolished building, or buildings. The firemen have apparently been there and have gone. Only sad memories remain, and, with German thoroughness, the fire has destroyed every vestige of a structure. Even the stone chimneys have been consumed, and it is a question whether the foundation didn't go up in smoke also. An insurance company in America would probably be willing to pay a huge price if it could prevail upon this nation's printers of currency to use the same illustration. After looking at the havoc wrought the lucky holder of the note feels like running pell mell to the nearest fire insurance office and pleading with the company to insure his home and furniture.

Other striking pictures are to be found. In fact, a random collection of European notes probably would give the collector a most prized picture gallery at a cost of probably ten to twenty dollars. The Germans in particular are proving themselves adept in this art of making their money entertaining, intriguing and in some cases inspirational. One bill, for example, holds before the youth of the country a fitting example of the opportunities now before them. This note is in circulation in Quackenbrueck and bears the likeness of President Ebert's saddlery, the site where Herr Ebert toiled some ten hours a day working up a good appetite and perchance a thirst which could be satisfied in a Quackenbrueck beer garden at little cost. Thus did the present Executive begin his climb to the heights so recently capitulated by one Hollenzollern, who, one fable has it, actually rode in a saddle made by his successor.

The saddlery is represented as a fairly roomy place with a high gable roof. On the top are standing two very large birds. They have long beaks and in general body construction resemble pelicans. In the street which the building faces are some eight or more Germans, seemingly cheering. Their arms are upraised, and one little German, who brings up the rear, is doing a goose step. The denomination of this remarkable note is five pfennig—a small enough unit, so that even the humblest resident of President Ebert's home town can be reminded of the fact that Germany's nominal ruler is one of his own neighbors. Should Marion, Ohio, take a leaf from the book of Quackenbrueck and print a note in honor of that town's distinguished son the designer could find some interesting material. Every newsboy, for example, has enjoyed the life of romance, and the present Chief Executive could be pictured at the beginning of his career selling newspapers. One of his customers might—with a little poetic license permitted—be depicted as William Jennings Bryan when that undaunted champion of free silver was first running for the Presidency.

An especially significant feature of many of the European currencies is the manner in which the governments concerned dodge the issue of telling when or how or where the paper is to be redeemed. To quote Mr. Austin:

Reasons for this cheapness of money are to be found in statistics compiled by Mr. Austin, which show that with the exception of the United Kingdom, France and a few of the stronger financial nations, the work of accelerating production of paper money goes on merrily throughout Europe. The paper money of all Europe, barring Russia, now aggregates approximately $300,000,000,000 at the pre-war valuation of the respective currencies, as against $5,000,000,000 in the year preceding the war. This is an increase of 6,000 percent. One of the most prolific money makers is Germany.

Russia's figures, which have now reached the realm of the grotesque, can only be arrived at by the most imaginative. As of May 15 last this nation had in circulation over 70,000,000,000,000 rubles. On the basis of that country's population this great flood of paper should prove enough to give every citizen about 500,000 rubles. A goodly fortune on paper, but one which shrivels up painfully when it is recalled that the nominal rate of exchange for American money is 4,000,000 rubles for a dollar—with no one foolish enough to give a dollar for the Soviet currency.

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Caruso's Biography

A REVIEW
BY W. J. HENDERSON

ENRICO CARUSO: A BIOGRAPHY. By Pierre V. R. Key, in collaboration with Bruno Zirato. Little, Brown and Co.

The history of the career of the late Enrico Caruso told by Pierre V. R. Key, will enjoy a unique distinction. It stands alone among biographical works, for none of the famous stars of the operatic stage in recent years has risen to the honor of biographic binding, except in those instances in which the singers themselves are the authors of the books. Mr Caruso was himself a solitary figure, not because of the extraordinary quality of his art, for there have been lively differences of opinion about that, but by reason of his voice, which was as Maurel once said of Tamagno's, "la voix unique du monde."

Nothing in Mr. Key's volume is more instructive than the very story of this voice. Mr. Caruso was born with the golden tones hidden in his throat, but he did not sing as Adelina Patti did, because he could not help it. On the contrary, he began his career in the face of difficulties which would have driven a less optimistic man into retirement. His voice was weak. It was constricted. It refused to ascend the scale as high as the imperatively necessary B flat without breaking.

Night after night the tenor left the stage smarting under the sting of failure and openly expressed public disapproval. Day after day men who were recognized as authorities in the operatic world told him that he did not know how to sing. And these men told him the truth, for he had the essential B flat in his throat and could not produce it. Only after he had learned by laborious study and continual effort to make his voice emission free did he reveal to the world the priceless vocal gifts which nature had bestowed upon him.

Mr. Key has told the story of the singer's early struggles clearly and sympathetically. He has skilfully sketched Mr. Caruso's gradual ascent of the ladder of fame till he reached the notice of the all powerful Puccini and the publishers of his operas, the Ricodis of Milan. Even then the singer begged to be excused from risking the high note in the narrative of Rodolfo in the first scene of "La Boheme."

The author has done his work well. The story is direct and often reaches a considerable degree of liberary merit. This is particularly the case with the chapter recounting the last visit of the author to the singer, when the latter was ill in his New York apartment and preparing to return to Italy. There is plainly no attempt as a dramatic touch there, but the tragedy of the situation is fully uncovered and the emotion of the writer conveyed in simple words.

There are some interesting letters in the book, but none more awakening than that written to Caruso by Edouard de Reszke, after that celebrated basso had sung in London with the famous tenor. Mr. de Reszke said: "I never heard a more beautiful voice. You sing like a god. You are an actor and a sincere artist and above all you are modest and without exaggerations. You were able to draw from my eyes many tears. I was very much touched, and this happens to me very, very seldom?"

The work is supplied with a valuable appendix, in which Mr. Zirato has given the list of Mr Caruso's many roles with the date and place of his first appearance in each.

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Russia's Departure From State Socialism

The old economic policy, and its effect upon the Russian peasants—Why the new policy was initiated, and the reasons why it failed alike in agriculture and industry—The Financial debacle a direct effect of the new measures —Outlook for the future not encouraging.

BY ALEX. J. NAGAROFF

Almost two years have passed since March, 1921, when the Soviets announced the inauguration of the new economic policy. In the years 1919-21 the original scheme of State socialism attained its full development, and the Soviet leaders admitted that it had proved to be a failure. The change of 1921 was meant to combine the two principles—that of State socialism and that of private initiative. The time that elapsed since that idea was announced enables us to judge of the results of its application.

The reader will remember that the Soviets have "monopolised" or "nationalised" the foodstuffs market since 1917. The peasants had to hand over to the State all the surpluses of grain, cattle, and so forth, without receiving in exchange any equivalent to speak of. Even the seeds needed for the promotion of the cultivation were to be requisitoned. The Government had to redistribute them among the peasants again, so as to submit the rural economics to a "unified plan." The peasants were liable to heavy penalties for trying to avoid requisitions. Such was the old economic policy which was applied for three and a half years.

The results of this policy were twofold. On the one hand, the peasants opposed obstinately the plunder of their resources by the State. Mr. Briukhanov, the Food Commissar, confessed at the Fourth Russian Congress of Food Supply that "the peasants replied by uprisings and riots to the system of requisitions" (Economicheskaya Zhizn, March 21, 1922). Almost every Soviet paper picked up at random for the years 1919 or 1920 records the armed encounters between the peasants and the "food detachments" sent out to requisition foodstuffs.

On the other hand, requisitions gave the Russian peasant a strong psychological reason for contracting the agricultural production to the proportions sufficient to satisfy only his own needs. Why should he produce any surpluses, since they were going to be wrested from him? The poorer he was, the less was the danger of requisition. Thus the old Soviet policy distorted the very foundations of economic life. Production became senseless.

Lenin understood the disatrous results of this system. Speaking at the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party in favor of the new economic policy, he said: "We must state frankly that the peasants are dissatisfied with the existing forms of life, that they do not want them, that they will not tolerate them any longer" (Quoted from the Economiches kaya Zhizn of March 16, 1921).

NEW POLICY'S FAILURE

The new economic policy was an attempt to meet the aspirations of the peasants. Its main principles with regard to agriculture were as follows: The requisitions were replaced by the "tax in kind," which was meant to deprive the peasants of only a part but not of the total (as the practice used to be) of the surpluses available. The peasants were permitted at the same time to sell the rest of the surpluses to the cooperative societies. Thus, these measures were aimed at restoring to a certain extent the economic freedom of the peasants. They proved, however, to be a desperate failure. The situation of the peasants remained practically unchanged.

The main reason for this failure was that the new economic policy came too late, at a time when peasants had no surpluses whatsoever. A few figures will be sufficient to support this contention. According to the estimate made by Mr. Popov, the Director of the Moscow Central Statistical Bureau, the rural population now residing in the territory of Russia consumed before the war about 2,452,000,000 poods of cereals per annum (fodder for the cattle and seeds included). Meanwhile, the gross yields in cereals in 1920 and 1921 amounted to 2,200,000,000 and 1,900,000,000 poods, respectively, as against 3,409,000,000 poods of average pre-war crops for the period of 1909-12 (Pravda, July 24, 1921). In other words, Russia does not produce at the present time enough grain even to keep her rural population alive.

It is natural that under these circumstances the tax in kind (about 180,000,000 poods), which was levied in the course of the last (famine) year, really deprived the peasants of what they needed for themselves, and not of "a part of the surpluses." And the peasants have shown that their attitude toward the new method used by the Government remained the same as it had been toward the requisitions. The official Isvestia (February 1, 1922) describes as follows the conditions under which the tax was levied: "It was necessary to resort not only to propaganda, but also to compulsory measures. * * * There were places into which the authorities were obliged to introduce troops, which were fed at the expense of the population until the tax was collected." Mr. A. Svidersky, the spokesman of the Soviet Government at the Fourth Congress of Food Supply, stated that, according to his information, "coercive measures were applied in 500,000 cases." In December, 1921, we learn from the Isvestia (No. 270, 1921), "Comrade Lenin ordered the coercive machinery to be ready and the revolutionary tribunals to be sent out to the villages."

Thus, the tax in kind was practically equivalent to the requisitions; this is also proved by the fact that the amount of foodstuffs bought by the co-operative societies from the peasants was almost equal to zero (Prodovolstvennaia Gazeta, March 2, 1922). The peasants had nothing to sell.

It is clear from the official data given above that the Soviet State cannot exist without exploiting the peasants, for otherwise grain cannot be obtained. Every bushel of grain levied by the Government, however, means the reduction of the area under crops; to keep themselves alive the peasants have to eat the reserves which otherwise would be used for the promotion of cultivation. In this lies the explanation of Russia's progressing agricultural ruin. The area under crops is being reduced every year. Before the war it was equal to about 78,000,000 dessiatins; the war and the first phase of the revolution reduced it by only 8½ percent. In 1920, however, it was contracted by 25.7 percent; in 1921 by 33.7 percent; in 1922 the reduction attained 45.9 percent. Consequently, the yield of 1922 was reaped on an area surpassing by little one-half of Russia's pre-war acreage. This fact would be sufficient in itself to prove that in the second half of this Winter Russia is bound to pass again through a period of starvation, famine and desolation. The optimistic statements made by Litvinov at The Hague, and by some of the Soviet leaders at Moscow, to the effect that Russia will be able in the course of this year not only to satisfy her own needs, but even to export some of her grain, was simply an attempt at "bluffing" Europe. It is perfectly clear that Russia produced this year about 2,000,000,000 poods of grain, that is to say, less than in 1920, and only a trifle more than in 1921 (famine year). Thus, Russia is again short of about half a billion poods to satisfy the needs of her rural population, not to speak of city residents. The famine of every preceding year is followed with a logical inevitability by a famine in the following year, for the simple reason that the production is continuously shrinking. The main purpose of the new economic policy was to raise the agricultural production. The two years' experience shows that this purpose was not attained. It will not be attained until the Government gives up the idea of levying any amounts of foodstuffs from the villagers, irrespective of what is the name of these levies—requisitions or taxation. Moreover, the peasants need foodstuffs from outside to cover the deficiency in their own budget. As long as the Soviet Government continues to deprive them of what they produce, the progressing agricultural ruin will not stop.

The above facts enable us to form an adequate idea of the conditions under which Russia's industrial life is going on. Before the war the income derived by the peasants from agriculture was estimated at over 2,000,000,000 gold rubles per year. It is upon this figure that Russia's industrial life was based, for such was the sum spent by the peasants for the manufactured goods turned out by Russia's mills and factories. What is this market reduced to at the present time? Almost to zero, and the Soviet statisticians are aware of this fact. The above quoted Mr. Popov (Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau) stated that the Russian peasants spent in the course of the year 1919-20 for manufactured goods only one-seventh of what they used to spend before the war. In the course to spend more than that for capacity fell to one-tenth of the pre-war figure (Economicheskaya Zhizn, No. 71, 1922). This is, however, a very optimistic estimate, and one of the most eminent Russian economists, M. Braikevich (chief editor of the Russian Economist Journal, published in London), thinks that this figure is about 50 percent lower than shown above. In other words, the buying capacity of the Russian peasants is at the present time between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 gold rubles ($50,000,000 to $100,000,000). It is natural that starving people should not be able to spend more than that for agricultural implements, shoes, clothing, and so forth, however great their need for these articles may be. The conclusion that follows logically I will formulate with M. Braikevich's words: "The communistic industry has no customers, and, consequently, has no purpose of producing anything. It has become purposeless and senseless, it has come to its logical end, to its natural death" (Posliednia Novosti, Paris, September 20, 1922).

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

From the end of 1919 Russia's nationalised industry was supplied with raw materials by the State. Workmen received food rations also from the State, which requisitioned foodstuffs from the peasants. The goods thus produced were distributed to the population, mostly gratuitously. Thus, money played in the life of the country a virtually negligible role, and the Soviet leaders dreamed even of abolishing it. (This scheme was to have been carried out in April, 1921, but at the end of 1920 it was given up for good.)

The new economic policy, as regards industries, changed this situation. Small enterprises which form an insignificant percentage of Russian industries were denationalised and offered for lease. The Government retained all the basic industries of the country under its control, but they were "decentralised" and placed on a "commercial basis;" every "trust" combining a series of kindred enterprises had henceforth to provide itself with the bulk of its raw materials, buying them for money from other "trusts," and adjusting the production so as to pay its own way. Workmen were to be paid also in money, but the wage basis was to guarantee them a certain "minimum food ration." At the same time trade was authorised. Money thus acquired an enormous importance. The consumer had also to buy the goods for money instead of receiving them gratuitously.

The application of the new economic policy effected in the course of the last three months of the year 1921 a considerable improvement in the realm of industry. The output of the Russian factories, mills and smelting plants surpassed that of May, June and July, but did not attain that of January, February and March of the same year.

This short period of prosperity was, however, followed by a new breakdown. As early as January and February, 1922, it became evident that even this meagre production, equal to one-seventh to one-tenth of the pre-war figures, could not be marketed for the reason given above. The buying capacity of the country had fallen too low. The consumer who gladly accepted the goods offered to him by the nationalised industry refuses to buy them now because he is unable to pay. Already in March, 1922, Mr. Lomov, former President of the Supreme Council of National Economy, stated that the supply surpassed by ten to a hundred times the demand for the manufactured goods (Economicheskaya Zhizn, No. 72). This was the beginning of the crisis known under the paradoxical name of the period of overproduction; it did not come to a close until October, 1922, and its results proved ruinous for Russian industry, which was already ruined.

The industrial trusts have found themselves unable to sell their products at a price which would cover the cost of production (raw materials, wages equivalent to food rations, and so forth), and consequently their indebtedness to one another and to their workmen is growing with appalling rapidity. I will quote a few examples for the Summer and Fall of 1922. In September the railways owed to the Donetz Basin 6.5 trillion rubles, and therefore the miners were not paid for a long time their wages (Isvestia, September 22, 1922). The metallurgical industry needed in the course of the last six months of 1922 a subsidy from the State estimated at from 4.7 to 5.7 trillion rubles per month, provided the work would continue only in a few plants; otherwise the subsidy would surpass by far these figures.

Unable to cope with the situation, the Government began on April 7, 1922, a systematic closing up of enterprises which could not adjust their expenditures to their income (Economicheskaya Zhizn, No. 92, 1922). At first it was thought that this compulsory reduction of the production would not go far, and that the crisis would not last long. But already in June the Economicheskaya Zhizn published new schemes of the industrial "rolling up" (such is the expression used by the Soviet press) elaborated by the Council of Labor and Defense. These schemes provided for a much more considerable curtailment of all branches of industry than had been originally intended. On September 25 the Supreme Council of National Economy went still further. It examined a report, according to which the following curtailments were to be carried out: Out of 22 metallurgical plants in Southern Russia, 15 were to be closed up, 5 were to reduce their output and only 2 were to continue normal work; out of 40 metallurgical plants of the Ural, 37 were to close up and only 3 to work; out of 266 chemical works, 127 were already closed, and 2 more were to be added to this figure; out of 1,240 timber work (Isvestia, September 27, 1922). We do not know how far this debacle will go or when it will stop. But it can be stated that the most dangerous period is still ahead. It will begin with the end of the Winter. At the present time the Soviet industries have at their disposal the stocks of raw materials reduced by 30 to 60 percent, as compared with a year ago, and these stocks are being used up quicker than new supplies come. The Government is unable to maintain at a satisfactory level even the output of such vital sources of coal supply as the Donetz Basin, where the production fell from 53,000,000 poods in December, 1921, to 30,000,000 poods in May, and to 22,400,000 poods in July, 1922 (Economicheskaya Zhizn, August 6 and September 10, 1922).

The new policy brought the Soviet industries into a more or less free market. This, however, only made clearer the accumulated results of the ruin which had been wrought upon Russia's economics by the preceding years of nationalisation, and accelerated the process of the general economic debacle, which found expression in the progressing inflation of currency. Never before has the depreciation of the paper rubles been so rapid as now. In December, 1921, one gold ruble was equal to 80,000 paper rules. In October, 1922, the rate was one gold ruble to 4,500,000 paper rubles (Isvestia, October 7, 1922). Such is the heavy price Russia has to pay for the unsuccessful results of the communistic experiment.

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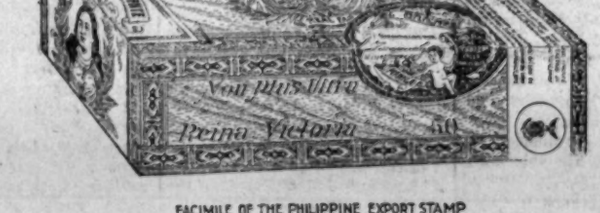

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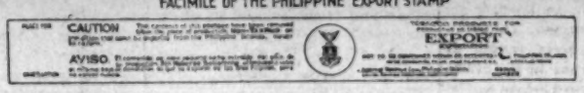

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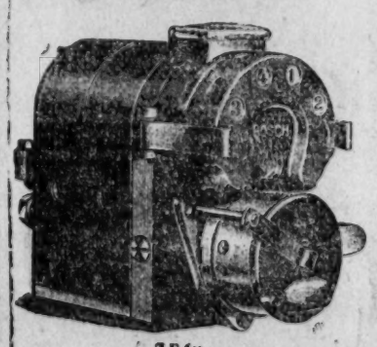

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Titles And Honors For Sale

The following article by Mr. P. W. Wilson, the well known British writer on British affairs for American newspapers is taken from the New York Times:

By P. W. WILSON

There is a certain rich if unconscious comedy in the periodical paroxysms of acute conscience which upset Old England when she allows herself to be reminded of the traffic in titles. The usual committee of inquiry—to be accurate, a Royal Commission—has just presented the usual report—those Prime Ministers who are not fugitives from justice being asked with all gravity whether they have ever recommended a name to his Majesty, as the fountain of honor, because of a subscription to party funds, to which question each Prime Minister, in turn, with equal gravity, has shaken his head in the negative, quite like the Chauve-Souris, and as well rehearsed.

Then the Royal Commission pronounces all these illustrious personages not guilty, telling them in the next breath that they must never do it again. Whoever said that baronetcies were bought and sold? How rude it would have been! All that has ever happened is that somebody is generous to the party one day, while, by an entirely accidental coincidence, the next day King George graciously transforms the somebody into a Somebody, otherwise a knight, and his wife, which is more important still, into a lady. It is not a commercial transaction. It is rather what used to be called "a special providence." Questioned about a mystery which should be approached with reverence, Prime Ministers of all parties and all periods are seized with official aphasia. A curious paralysis ties their tongues.

The late Henry Labouchere approved of the traffic in titles. He suggested that every year an agreed number of peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods, which are the leading lines in the bargain basement of the British aristocracy, should be put up, fairly and squarely, at public auction with—I take it—a reserve price to prevent any undue slump in these desirable rarities. With the King's Birthday approaching or New Year's Day, a rich man could thus choose between fresh paint on his yacht, a Rembrandt, a baronetcy, or some other expense, like a fortnight at Deauville.

In some countries the monarch has put a heavy tax on titles and then compelled the wealthy "to accept them." The fact that a coal owner belongs to the Order of St. Michael and St. George means that he has submitted to a levy on capital and made, if not a virtue, at any rate an Honor, of necessity. What some people complain of is thus not the sale of titles as such, but merely the secret and unreopenly bought and not privately bootlegged. Marquisates should guiated sale. Baronies should be be marketed, not moonshined.

To begin at the beginning, you have your political party. And any party is powerless if it be penniless. Even the Labor Party has a war chest filled by the trade unions and in other ways. The exact cost to the candidate of an election I cannot state, but in my own case it was $5,000 at least, which, for 600 seats, works out at $3,000,000. Rich men can find $5,000; poor men can't; and if poor men are to have any chance at all, there must be a caucus somewhere with money to spend on the deserving.

If we lived, as we ought to do, in an ideal world, good men would give money to politics as some good men give some of their money to missions, expecting no return save the well-being of their country. In the United States there have been such good men who, from time to time, have run candidates, even for the White House, with a sportsmanship usually reserved for favorite horses or airplanes, the reward simply being that one's entry shall win the prize. But even in the United States it has been darkly hinted that donations to Republicans who propose to destroy the Democrats and to Democrats who propose to wreck the Republicans are not wholly disinterested. Neither Democrats nor Republicans are so utterly bad as to evoke such subscriptions the explanation of which is thus ulterior. All countries are thus subject—England included—to a what, for other countries than our own, we are accustomed to call corruption—a disease which is severe or mild, as the case may be. You take off your political coat, perhaps turn it, and lo! there is, even in that garment, the seamy side.

Now to the practical politician, the modern Machiavelli who camouflages his cynicism in compromises, there here arises a nice question of ethics. Doctors have had to decide it, and, on the whole, they have supported the Machiavellis. May you do harm that good may come? In order to prevent smallpox, is it permissible to vaccinate? Canada recoils with horror from an honors list, just so; but has Canada always recoiled with horror from concessions to railways, and grants—more accurately, grabs—of lands? Which is better, which is worse, for the community—a political market for titles or a political market for tariffs? The man who buys a baronetcy is, after all, spending what he calls his own money. He has to make that money first, and without political assistance. If he did not spend it on a coat-of-arms for his automobile, he would spend it on innumerable fur coats for himself. And in receiving his coat-of-arms he has his reward. In unaccustomed knee-breeches, in recent velvet and in cutsteel buckles, he may strut about with the sword that trips him, but he has no further claim on the lobby. He can not and does not influence legislation.

The Honors List is thus a well-recognised serum, a subcutaneous injection, an inoculation, which affects the blood, all except blue blood, setting one multitude of microbes to annihilate a deadlier host and rendering the body politic, as a whole, immune from graft and bribery. By means of a medal or riband which costs the community a mere trifle, some acquisitive soul is soothed into honesty for the rest of its mortal life. In society there are snobs but in Parliament the statesman still survives.

One of the beauties of the system is that people who have already acquired titles become exceedingly virtuous in their attitude toward others who merely stand in the queue with their checkbooks. Every generation of the ennobled is anxous that the next generation should be reformed. It is always after obtaining the peerage or baronetcy that the baronet or peer repents—never before. If, then, there is to be a committee of inquiry, let it deal with the future, not with the past! What is done is done, and over it one must draw the amnesty of oblivion—which is what has happened in the present attack of conscience. The only man on the commission who said the word that mattered was Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, who urged that political titles be abolished. It is the only way to prevent their being bought and sold.

The idea that Conservatives are more addicted to titles than Liberals is wholly fallacious. Since 1880 there have been created 387 new peers. Of these 253 were recommended by Gladstone, Rosebery, Bannerman, Asquith and Lloyd George, while only 134 were recommended by Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Balfour. Nor is Lloyd George the worst offender; at least, he wasn't last July, when his score in Debrett was only 87, compared with Asquith's 89. The fact is, of course, that if titles are a way of inducing the stupid rich to help the clever poor into Parliament, then the party that has most clever poor will need to distribute most titles—Q. E. D., as Euclid once put it. In order to abolish the House of Lords, the Liberals must first create peers. It is what doctors—again to advertise that worthy profession—call a homeopathic treatment.

Particularly noticeable is the indignation of the ancient aristocracy over the practices of the upstart rich. Dukes and Earls of long, if not always respectable, pedigree are astounded at the idea of ships and soaps and packets of tea appearing on gilded escutcheons, which, as designed by the College of Heralds, look to the naked eye much the same as the arms of a Talbot, a Cecil or a Cavendish. But there is, at least this to be said of the soap barons—that, after all, they have helped the world to wash. They may not have built cathedrals, which was godliness, but they promoted cleanliness, which comes next and while they saved money, they did not steal it. If they own land it is because they paid for it, not because they grabbed it and ditched it. In particular, they do not, as a rule, rob the Church, as the Cecils used to do when the Tudors wanted divorces. The new titles are honorably won with work, or the money which has meant work. The old titles were conferred for fraud, were seized by force, were held by oppression meaning nothing for the community but a charge and a burden against which the people have had to raise rebellions, extending over a thousand years and continuing unto this day.

The nobility that has built an ocean liner, conducted a great newspaper, elaborated a vast bank may be modern, sordid, commercial, but it need never fear comparison with the nobility that battened on the feudal system brandishing a selfish sword while the clerkly lawyer inscribed the booty with an ingenious quill and, when sword and pen failed to yield results, discovered mistresses for monarchs and so founded the chivalry which now preens its feathers and regrets the degeneracy that has overtaken the country since Charles II. fathered a numerous peerage. The attack on the modern aristocracy, recently leveled by The Morning Post—the mouthpiece of the ancient aristocracy—has thus its humorous and even hypocritical aspects.

It is far better that honors should be sold than that they should be granted, as they used to be, for "services" which usually consisted of large-scale theft and getting away with it. If the great Duke of Marlborough had lived today, he would have been created not a Duke, but a defendant in a criminal court for gross peculation and misappropriation of public funds. He was a man who kept wars going in order to fill his own pockets. Nothing could today have prevented his conviction for embezzlement and, in Greece, for treason.

Infinitely superior as is the modern aristocracy, it is still possible to have enough of a good thing. When forty-nine newspaper men get titles, it makes the rest of us feel lonely. During the war it was feared that we should not be sufficiently patriotic, and, to encourage the laggards, an Order of the British Empire was started. Everybody at once set about singing songs and sewing shirts for soldiers, believing that one day they would become either a G. B. E., a K. B. E., a C. B. E., an O. B. E. or an M. B. E. A lady friend of mine did actually win the O. B. E., which filled one with reflected glory, until one learned that, up to date, the O. B. E.'s number 11,369. The whole Order of the British Empire contains 25,419 persons, or more than the whole force of Anglican clergy, including curates—indeed, more than the Pilgrims in the Mayflower; and to conclude the drama, the British Empire itself has disappeared, being now merely the British Commonwealth of Nations. Why, then, worry about the G. K. C. O. M. B. E. when there are select societies—the Ku Klux Klan or the Four Hundred—to get into which would make one really unusual?

Much the best title is, after all, plain Mister. It was good enough for Pitt, for Burke, for Fox—for Lincoln, for Cleveland, for Chamberlain. For Americans, or most of them, it has only not been good enough because one-third of this nation is called Doctor, another third Judge, and the rest Colonel. It is the rarest thing in the world to find, let us say, Mr. Harding, Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hoover. Titles like Doctor, Colonel and Judge have also this advantage. They are awarded for some office which the recipient holds or for some rank to which he has attained in the army or the colleges. They are not an instrument in the hands of any Government. Beyond all question, the Kaiser extended his personal power by multiplying petty decorations until it seemed as if every monarchist wore a medal. Lloyd George was also accused of tying up his majority in the House of Commons with gold lace and red riband.

And so, as Tennyson once remarked,

Kind hearts are more than coronets;

and

A simple maiden in her flower
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms,

which admirable sentiments of Tennyson's enthusiastic youth did not, however, deter him from accepting a peerage later on, and with it a grave among Kings in Westminster Abbey. "'Tis only noble to be good"—precisely; but it is far nicer to be good as a noble than only to be good as a nobody. The Honors List will go on.

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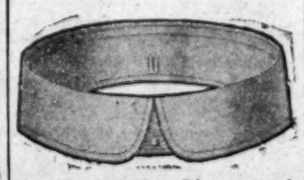

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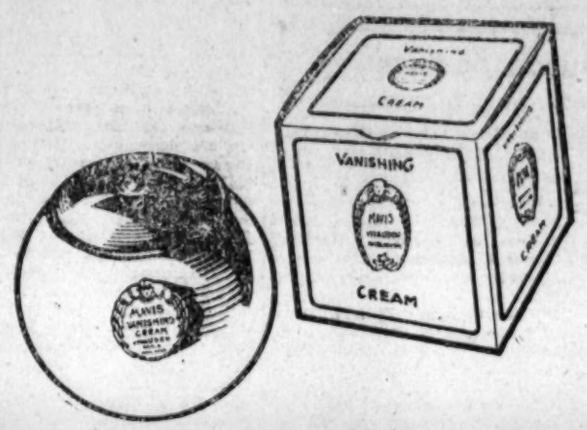

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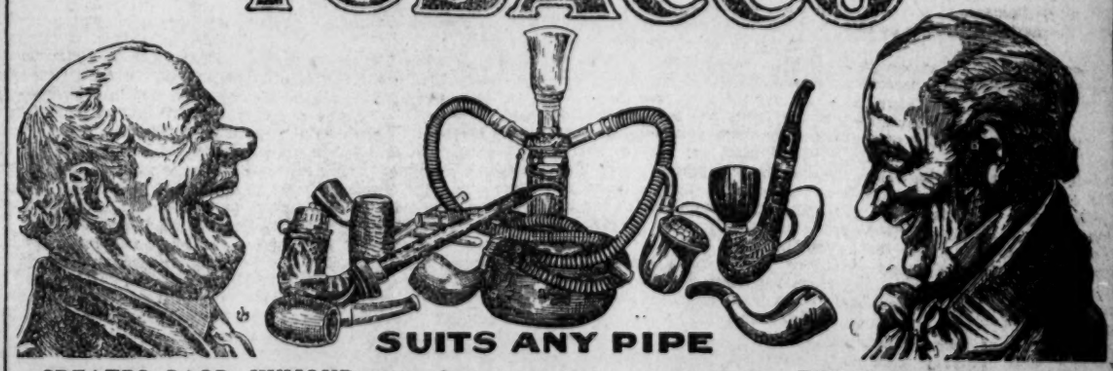

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Weather

Fine and mild weather in our Valley. The depression located South of Guam will probably advance slowly N. W-wards. Southerly winds over our coasts. Moderate monsoon in the South.

MARRIAGE

BING-ROWLAND: On Saturday, March 24, 1923, Frederick Ernest Hudson Bing to Bertha Ida Rowland at H. M. B. Consulate General, Shanghai. 57418 M 25

Today's Church Services

Community Church. Rev. Clifford M. Drury, Pastor; 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, (50 Route Doumer (take Zikawei Tram. No. 2); Sermon; "If Thou Shalt Believe;" Special music. 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund; Sermon: "The Certainties of the Christian Life;" Soloist: Mr. Cameron. A cordial welcome extended to all.

Holy Trinity Cathedral. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalms 61, 62; Lessons: Isaiah lii, 13-liii end, Math. xxi.; Anthem: "All glory, laud and honor," Bach; Hymns 99, 111, 306; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 86; Lessons: Isaiah lix, 12-end, Luke xix, 29-end; Anthem: "Turn Thy Face," Attwood; Hymns 98, 332, 108; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m. On Palm Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Instructions of Holy Week in English at 6.30 p.m. Maundy Thursday, Mass at 8 a.m. Good Friday, Office at 8 a.m. Sermon and Stations of the Cross in English at 6.30 p.m. Holy Saturday, Office at 7 Mass at 8:15 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield—7:30 a.m. Holy Communion in English. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Union Church. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A. Subject: "The Christian Conscience of Sin;" Soloist Mr. A. E. Raggett. "Lead Kindly Light." Chant 52. Hymns 544, 135, 275. Led by Rev. R. N. Rowland. 6 p.m. After shortened Service. Sacred Music by Russian Church Choir.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. James A. Heal. 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Gospel Meeting.—Every Sunday, 6:15—7:15 p.m., China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m. Preacher: Miss M. W. Rouzee, of California, U. S. A.

Repatriation Of The Russian Refugees

MR. GROVER CLARK in an editorial in The Peking Leader on March 17, copies of which have just been received in Shanghai, has taken the same logical attitude toward the Russian refugee problem as that previously taken by THE CHINA PRESS in discussing the question.

The Leader's editorial, which is in the same vein as editorials appearing in the Peking and Tientsin Times and The North China Star, unquestionably gives the prevailing opinion among foreigners in North China, as well as the conviction of Mr. Morgan Palmer, the man in charge of relief work among the Russians in Manchuria on behalf of the American Red Cross. As such it is reproduced in these columns as indicative of what action should be taken by the Chinese Government and the French and International Settlements.

The Leader's editorial is as follows:

There are in China at the present time between forty and fifty thousand Russians who have no means of earning a livelihood and are without visible means of support. Some are in Shanghai, some in Tientsin, some in Peking, some in Mukden and elsewhere in Manchuria. Practically all of these people came into China as followers of various of the White Russian Generals who found it advisable to leave Siberia to get out of the way of the advancing Red armies. The great bulk of the followers of these Russian Generals were peasant soldiers accustomed to blind obedience to their officers and following these officers across the border as sheep follow their leaders. They—these peasants—are neither Bolshevik nor anti-Bolshevik. They seek only the opportunity to earn their living on the soil as their fathers did before them. They are not in any way engaging in political agitation in China, nor could they be returned to Siberia, would they be a danger to the Red control.

But there are weighty non-political reasons why it would be to the great advantage not only of China but of Russia if some way could be found for getting the bulk of these Russian "refugees" back across the border and on to the Siberian farms. Being in China they are unable to do anything to contribute to the well-being either of themselves, or of the other foreigners here or of the Chinese. Instead, they already have becom a serious drain on the charity resources not only of various foreign organisations but of the Chinese officials.

This is due to no fault either of themselves, of the other foreigners or of the Chinese. It simply is a situation that must be faced. The American Red Cross has set aside $25,000 gold for their relief; various lesser organisations and private individuals are giving generously, and the Chinese officials—in Manchuria for example—are supplying food and heat at considerable expense. Yet all these contributions are accomplishing nothing permanent, they provide purely temporary relief; nor does there seem to be much prospect that any permanent solution can be found for the problem presented by the thousands of these indigent Russians in China as long as they remain on Chinese soil. They cannot take up the agricultural work to which most of them are accustomed; this would involve too much difficulty with the Chinese. They cannot get into industrial work; they are neither trained nor otherwise qualified. And yet most of them are not—as yet, at least—mere vagrants. Give them a chance, and they will be entirely willing to work to support themselves. But the longer they remain in their present condition the more difficult it will be to get them back into the ranks of productive workers and useful members of society.

The situation is one which has aroused the anxious thought of many. It has been suggested that arrangements be made for getting these peasant-farmer "refugees" to the unoccupied farming lands of Canada. Canada needs men; but this suggestion, for good reasons, has not been welcomed by Canadians. Nor does the United States want a large influx of Russian peasants, even if the technical difficulties of the immigration law could be evaded. The only alternative therefore would seem to be to find some means for getting them safely back into Russian territory, where they will be no language difficulties and where the work which they can do is badly needed.

If sending them back to Russia would mean simply turning them over to the Reds for wholesale execution on the ground of their having been followers of White Generals, no one with a touch of humanity would propose that they be repatriated. But there is no reason to suppose that

(Continued on Page 17)

Five Years Of The Russian Revolution

BY NIKOLAI LENIN

President Of The Council Of People's Commissaries Of The Socialist Federated Soviet Republic Of Russia.

A Verbatim report of the address delivered before the Eighth Session of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International at Moscow, being the first official utterance by Lenin since he was stricken in the Spring of 1922. The speaker was greeted with thunderous applause by the assembled delegates, representing the Communist movement in every country of Europe and Asia, including even white and colored representatives of the United States. As a compliment to the Soviet leader the entire audience rose when he came upon the stage, and sang the "International." On the dais of the Kremlin throne room, where imperial majesty once sat in golden pomp, crowned with diamonds and robed in ermine, stood Lenin, inheritor of all the power of the late Czar—a plain, unimposing figure dressed in a rack suit—and without grandiloquent phrases or metaphors, gave account of five years of his administration of power. Simply and frankly he admitted the past mistakes of internal policy explained the motives for Russia's reversion to a form of State capitalism, and reviewed the whole Russian situation to the present, concluding with a brief discussion of the future outlook of the Russian revolution. The closing words of this authoritative and illuminating address were followed by a storm of enthusiasm. A later speech made by Lenin before a mass meeting held in the Moscow Grand Opera House followed essentially the same lines of exposition.

The main thesis of the Soviet leader is the necessity for the change from pure State socialism to a limited form of State Capitalism—A striking review of five years of Soviet administration of Russia—Large-scale industry, financial reform, education and study the requirements in Current History.

Comrades, I am on the roster as the chief speaker, but you will understand that after my protracted illness I cannot make a long speech. My subject, "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Outlook of the World Revolution," is too vast to be exhausted by one speaker in a single speech. That is why I select but one insignificant portion of the subject, namely, the problem of the new economic policy. I purposely choose this phase of the situation in order to acquaint you with this very important problem—important at least to me, inasmuch as I am now at work on it.

To tell you of how we came to inaugurate the new economic policy, I must first of all refer to an article which I wrote in 1918. Discussing the problem of our attitude toward State capitalism, I wrote: "State capitalism would be a step forward, considering the economic conditions prevailing in our Soviet Republic. If State capitalism were to be established in our country in, say, six months, it would be a great triumph, as well as the surest guarantee that in a year we shall witness the definite victory of socialism."

Thus in 1918 I held the opinion that under the circumstances then prevailing State capitalism was an advance. That sounds like a strange and perhaps absurd statement, for already in those days our republic was a socialistic republic. Precisely then, however, we were hastily, perhaps too hastily, adopting various economic measures which cannot be termed anything but socialistic. Even then, however, I believe that State capitalism meant an advance over the economic system under which the Soviet Republic existed in those days. To explain my view I simply enumerated the basic elements of our economy: (1) The patriarchal, i. e. the most primitive form of agriculture; (2) small mercantile production (the majority of the peasants who trade in grain belong here); (3) private capitalism; (4) State capitalism; and (5) socialism.

All these elements were then represented in Russia. I set myself the task of finding out what was the mutual relationship of these elements, and also whether one of the non-socialistic elements, notably State capitalism, was not more valuable than socialism itself. I repeat: It appears odd that a non-socialistic scheme of things should be valued higher than socialism in a republic calling itself socialistic. You will cease to be perplexed, however, if you remember that we were fully aware of the fact that Russia's economic system was not a homogeneous and highly developed whole, that it held the socialistic form as well as the most primitive form of agriculture.

What role can State capitalism play in such a setting? I asked myself. I asked myself further: Which one of these economic elements is prevalent? It was clear to me then that the petty-bourgeois element prevailed; I could take no other view of the situation. My answer to the first question, therefore, was as follows: Although State capitalism is not a socialistic form, for us in Russia it is a more favorable one than the form now prevailing. Thus we did not overestimate either the beginnings or the foundations of socialistic economy, although we had already effected the social revolution. Even as early as this, we felt to a certain degree that it would have been better for us if we had first arrived at State capitalism and only afterward arrived at socialism.

I must particularly emphasize this matter, because I believe that it will materially assist us, first, to explain the nature of the present economic policy, and, second, to draw important practical conclusions for the Communist International. I do not mean to say that we had so early a completed plan of retreat; far from it. Those brief polemical lines were not by any means a plan of retreat. There was no reference yet to freedom of commerce, a point of the highest importance to State capitalism. And yet the general, vague idea of retreat was suggested. I believe that this matter of retreat merits attention not only from the standpoint of Russia, which is still a backward country, but also from that of the Communist International and the advanced Western countries. It is a matter of practical importance that all parties which are preparing to attack capitalism in the near future should give the subject their utmost attention. This is one of the most useful lessons which the experience of our revolution can teach us.

THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

Let me now pass to the results of our new economic policy. I repeat: in those days it was a very vague idea, but in 1921, after we had gone through the most important stages of the civil war unscathed, we met what was in my opinion the most difficult internal political crisis in our recent history. This crisis brought forth the discontent not only of a considerable portion of the peasantry, but also of the workers. For the first, and, I hope, the last time in the history of Soviet Russia, the broad masses of the peasantry were against us; not consciously, but instinctively.

What occasioned that very unpleasant situation? It was this: in our economic attack we ventured too far afield without having a sufficiently secure base. The masses grasped instinctively what we were still unable to formulate consciously, but what we acknowledged several weeks later, namely, that the immediate transition to a purely socialistic scheme of things, a purely socialistic form of distribution was beyond our powers, and that if we were not in a position to retreat and content ourselves with less strenuous tasks, we are threatened by destruction.

The crisis began, it seems to me, in February, 1921. As early as the Spring of the same year we decided unanimously—I did not notice any serious disagreements on the subject—to adopt the new economic policy. I believe that now, after the lapse of a year and a half, we are already in a position to draw several comparisons. What did we go through during that period? What are the results? Has the retreat been useful to us, and has it really saved us, or is it too soon to speak of any definite results? These are the main questions we can ask ourselves. In my opinion this question of our success is of the utmost importance to all communist parties, for if the answer is negative then everything is doomed to destruction. I believe that with a clear conscience we can answer that question in the affirmative, namely, to the effect that the past eighteen months have shown with absolute certainty that we have stood the test. Let me pass to the proofs. It must briefly touch upon all the component parts of our economic system.

Finance: Let me first of all deal with our financial system and the notorious Russian ruble. I think that the Russian ruble is really notorious because the number of these rubles now exceeds a quadrillion. This is an astronomic figure, and I am sure that not everybody here knows what it means. But we do not consider these figures too important, and in this we are upheld by the science of economics. Zeros may be crossed out, and we have already learned that the art of doing this is a rather insignificant one. What is really important, however, is the problem of the stabilisation of the ruble. Our best men are now coping with this problem, to which we ascribe a decisive economic importance. If we succeed in effecting the stabilisation of the ruble for an extended period of time and in the end permanently, we shall win out. Then all these astronomic figures, all these trillions and quadrillions, will mean nothing, and our economic system will have a firm foundation. I can cite here quite important and decisive facts. In 1921 the period of the stabilisation of the rate of exchange of the paper ruble lasted less than three months. In the current year of 1922 this period lasted over five months. This, I believe, is proof enough. It would be insufficient if you demanded from us scientific evidence that in future we shall solve this problem completely. Such proof is, in my opinion, impossible at this time. The figures which I gave you show that since last year, when we inaugurated the new economic policy, we have learned to make progress. And if that is so, I am sure that in future we shall make further progress in this direction, provided we do not commit any egregious blunder.

Commerce: The most important thing, however, is commerce, notably the exchange of commodities which we need so much. But we have somehow managed to take care of it in the last two years, in spite of the fact that we were at war (as you know, Vladivostok was occupied only several weeks ago), and are only now able to carry on our economic activities without interruption. With the raising of the period of stabilisation from three to five months, I believe that we have ample ground to say that we are satisfied. We stand alone; we have not received a single loan from any of those powerful capitalistic States which are so "brilliantly" carrying on their capitalistic activities. By means of the Peace of Versailles they have created a financial system of which they are unable to make head or tail. If that is how these great capitalistic States are getting on, I believe that we, backward and uneducated as we are, can be satisfied with the way we stabilised the ruble. This is proved not by theoretical analysis, but in practice, and practice, I consider, is more important than all theoretical discussions. Practice shows that here we have obtained decisive results, namely, we are beginning to adapt our economy to a stable ruble. This is of the greatest importance for commerce and the free exchange of commodities, for the peasants and the great mass of small producers.

Social Aims: I shall now deal with our social aims. The peasantry is the main concern. In 1921 we were undoubtedly facing the discontent of an overwhelming portion of this group. Then came the famine. It meant a most trying ordeal for the peasants. Naturally enough, the whole outside world raised the cry. "Look, this is the result of socialistic economics!" It was equally natural that the outside world did not say a word about the fact that the famine was in reality the monstrous result of the civil war. The landowners and capitalists who attacked us in 1918 created the impression that the famine was nothing but the result of the socialistic system.

The famine was indeed a great and serious calamity, which threatened to undo our entire achievements along the lines of organisation and revolution. What is the situation at present, I ask, after this unprecedented and unexpected disaster has occurred and after we have adopted the new economic policy and granted the peasants freedom of trade? The answer is clear. In the course of one year the peasants have mastered the famine situation. Furthermore, they have paid up the food tax, so that we have collected millions of poods of grain, and that practically without using coercion. The peasant uprisings, which before 1921 determined, so to speak, the general character of the Russian situation, have almost completely ceased. We can confidently assert now that the peasantry is content with its present condition. We believe that these facts are more important than any statistics. That the peasantry is the decisive factor in our country no one doubts. The condition of the peasants is now such that we do not have to fear any hostile movement on their part. We say this with the full consciousness of the import of the words, and without exaggeration. This is an achievement. The peasantry may dislike this or that side of the work of our Government, and complain against it. This is possible, and indeed inevitable, for our governmental apparatus and our State economy are far from running smoothly. But any serious discontent with us on the part of the peasantry is in any event absolutely out of the question. This we have achieved in the course of one single year. I think this is a great deal.

Industry: Let me now deal with our industry. We must distinguish two kinds of industry, "light" and "heavy," for their condition is different. As regards light industry, I can say with assurance that here a general improvement is noticeable. I shall not enter into details; it is not my intention to cite statistical data. This general impression, however, is based upon facts, and I can assure you that there is nothing either approximate or misleading about it. We are witnessing a general improve-

(Continued on Page 19)

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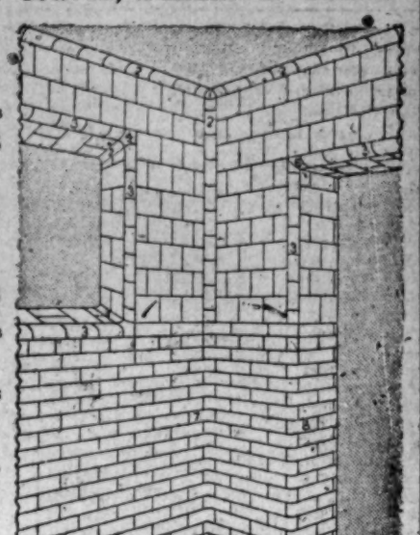

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Repatriation Of The Russian Refugees

(Continued from Page 16)

the present Russian authorities would do other than welcome the great majority of these "refugees" as valuable additions to the ranks of the productive Russian workers. For one thing, being reasonably intelligent, these authorities realise—as their various recent proclamations have made plain—that most of these "refugees" are simply peasants who did what they were told; that they were in no sense responsible for what counter-revolutionary fighting there was. For another thing, also because they are intelligent, these authorities are quite aware that the execution of even a very few of these men who have been simply blind followers would do more to damn Russia in the eyes of the world than any amount of fine talk could save. The world is ready to admit the justice in strong action by the present Russian Government against those really responsible for the various attempts to overthrow that Government. Such are the fortunes of war. There is good reason, from a humanitarian point of view, therefore, for letting most of the White Russian officers remain outside of Russian territory. But there is no similar reason for keeping away from the one place where they can be most useful to themselves, and society these others who are in no sense similarly responsible, and who therefore should not—and probably would not—be mistreated in any way.

That the Russian authorities themselves take this attitude is indicated by the recent offers of amnesty to all who would return before certain times. It is shown, also, by the treatment that has actually been accorded to the fifteen hundred or so of these Russian peasants who already have been sent back from Manchuria by the Chinese authorities. As far as could be learned by the most careful investigations by various people in a position to know the facts, these sent back have been treated exactly like the other residents of Siberia—they have not been mistreated, and they have been given the opportunity, which they do not have in China, to earn their living. Moreover, the reports which have trickled back to the Russians here of the treatment of those sent back by Chinese officials, and of those who have taken advantage of the amnesty offers, have been such as to create the desire to return home in many of those in China.

But if all this be true, it may be asked, why did not most of these peasant "refugees" return before the end of the amnesty periods? And if the Chinese officials have sent some back without disastrous results, why have not more been sent?

To the first question the answer is simple; the officers of these men still have much influence with them, and many of these officers have consistently "advised" them not to return, have done their best to spread stories of the terrible treatment that would await them, etc. It does not take much imagination to see why these officers should desire to keep several tens of thousands of men more or less under their control and where they could be used to the advantage of the officers if by any strange accident an opportunity should come—particularly since the officers are not burdened with the care of their former followers but can shift the responsibility for providing food and clothing to the charity of the Chinese and the foreigners. Then, of course, there has been, for the men, the serious problem of getting together even enough money to pay for the cheapest sort of transportation to the Russian border. This has been an insurmountable difficulty for most of those in the more southern cities, where the influence of the officers is least.

To the second question the answer also is simple; for reasons which seem to them adequate, from various official and unofficial foreign sources pressure has been put on the Chinese officials to keep them from sending these Russian peasants home. The matter has been taken up with many leading non-Russian foreigners in China, but there seems a hesitation among those in positions of influence to take the first step; no one wants to assume the responsibility for urging the return of these peasants because of the criticism which would follow if those returning should meet with serious mistreatment. This is, of course, an entirely comprehensible position.

But it would seem that the time had come, since there has been some trying out of the results of letting these men return and since the experiments have proved successful, for the foreign and Chinese unofficial communities to take the ground that, at least, all checks on the return of those who may wish to go be removed. The charitable organizations might well, instead of spending money on doles of purely temporary relief, make it possible for those who wish it to get to the Russian frontier. And the sentiment of the non-Russians in China might well make itself felt in favor of checking the "advice" of the Russian refugee officers that their men remain, so that these men would have some real choice in the matter.

Whether the foreign officials in China should go so far as definitely to urge that the Chinese take steps to repatriate the bulk of the destitute Russians—those whom it is reasonable to expect would not be mistreated on their return—is another matter, though the question of doing so might properly be seriously considered. And if the foreign officials are not ready to go this length, they could easily arrange that complete freedom of action in the matter be left to the Chinese officials—not that there has been any actual diplomatic interference, but that on one or two occasions minor foreign officials have protested to the Chinese official concerned in the matter against sending the Russian peasants to Siberia. The matter is a delicate one, and, naturally, the Chinese are not likely to take such action as they feel will arouse the active antagonism of the foreigners.

Spring is coming on in Siberia. Thousands of men will be needed to work the farms to advantage. There are now in China thousands of men of exactly the kind that could be highly useful to themselves and others if they were in Siberia. In China they are, through no fault of their own, of no use to anyone and a burden on many. From the statements of the Russian officials and from the logic of the situation, it is fair to assume that these peasants would be entirely safe in returning—even that they would be welcomed. Such experience as there has been has confirmed this assumption. Is not the solution of the problem presented by these thousands of destitute Russians in China, therefore, to give them the chance to go home?

Bedtime Stories

The Piggishness of Sammy Jay needy.

BY T. W. BURGESS

Selfishness may be so greedy
It takes from those who are most needy,
—Old Mother Nature.

On the feeding shelf which he had fastened to a window sill of his house Farmer Brown's Boy had put some raw peanuts. At first he put out just a few to see if any of his feathered friends would eat them. He didn't have long to wait to find out. Yank Yank the Nuthatch was the first to discover them. He promptly seized one and away he flew with it over to a tree in the Old Orchard. There he wedged it in a crotch, and then with his sharp bill opened it and eagerly ate the nut meats.

Sammy Jay, whose sharp eyes miss little that is going on, saw Yank Yank fly from that shelf and watched him open that peanut. He saw how much Yank Yank enjoyed what he had found.

"That was a queer thing Yank Yank had," said Sammy. "I wonder what it was, I must find out about that. Yes, sir, I must find out about that."

He waited until Yank Yank flew back to the window shelf for another peanut. Then Sammy hurried over to the crotch in the apple tree where Yank Yank had opened the first peanut. Of course all he found were pieces of shell. He picked up one to see if it was good to eat, but promptly decided it wasn't. "Yank Yank pecked at that thing as if he were opening it," thought Sammy. "These pieces of queer, dry stuff must be pieces of the covering. There must have been something good inside. I think I'll visit that shelf myself."

So Sammy flew over where he could look down on that feeding shelf. He had never been on that shelf because he had found plenty to eat on the shelves in the Old Orchard. It didn't take two seconds for those sharp eyes of his to see that on that shelf were some things which he had never seen on any of the other shelves. He looked sharply all about to make sure that nobody was watching him. Then he flew down on the shelf and sharply eyed those peanuts.

"I don't know what they are," muttered Sammy, "but I'm going to find out. If they are good for Yank Yank they probably are just as good for me." He picked up one of those peanuts, and then, holding it firmly in his claws on the edge of the shelf, he hammered at it with his stout bill. Now a peanut shell is not very hard, and it didn't take Sammy long to open that peanut and discover the brown-skinned nut meat inside. He picked it out and ate it.

"MY," exclaimed Sammy, "that was good! It is a long time since I have tasted anything as good as that. I must have another."

So Sammy picked up another and flew over to an apple tree to eat it. While he was opening and eating it he saw Yank Yank fly down for another. At once Sammy became piggish. Yes, sir, he did so. "There are not very many of those things over on that shelf," muttered Sammy, "and I must make sure of my share." He hastily swallowed the nut meat he had and flew over to get another. Instead of stopping to open and eat this one he hid it in a tree in the Old Orchard and hurried back to get another one. Back and forth as fast as he could fly Sammy Jay flew, each time taking away a peanut and hiding it, until there was only one left. Yank Yank flew down for that one, but Sammy saw him and flew over there as fast as his wings could take him.

"That's mine!" he shrieked. And because he was so very much bigger Yank Yank flew off without the peanut.

Don't monkey verbally with sophisticated Shanghai wimmen, my lads, They're the easiest to shock. They know what you're talking about!

* * *

And before we forget it get out your German dictionary and look up Ruhr and then you'll savvy all about this rumpus across the pond.

* * *

SONG

Love adorns the cottage
And makes the table bright,
Love brings songs to working
And makes the task seem light,
Love is balm for sorrow,
A cure for pains and ills;
But when there's something needed
Money pays the bills!
—Edmund Kiefer.

* * *

After reading column after column of items concerning the tuchuns and their big brothers, the warlords, from Peking, Canton, et ceterra, we've about reached the conclusion that most of the trouble in China is raised by those who don't raise anything else.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"I want to prepare myself calmly for the end, and they are appraising me in rubles!"—Tolstoy to a friend just before his death.

"The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high-road that leads him to England."—Samuel Johnson.

"For many are called, but few are chosen."—The New Testament.

"Any nose may ravage with impunity a rose."—Robert Browning.

"You are so clever in America; it is no use trying to keep secrets."—Pola Negri.

"Be wise with speed; a fool at forty is a fool indeed."—Edward Young.

* * *

And glancing through our Shakespeare we have a hunch that he knew all about the famous Dr. Coue, auto-suggestionist, when he wrote: "Charm ache with air, and agony with words."

* * *

SPRING IS HERE!

Spring is here!
Let those love now
Who never loved before;
Let those who always loved,
Now love the more!
Spring is here!

* * *

As Octavius Piddle remarked upon reading that American scientists assert that prehistoric man was physically superior to modern man we'd much rather be inferior than prehistoric. Imagine doing the dinosaur trot with a bobbed-haired prehistoric flapper? Coddle in your medulla-oblongatta the fantastic horrors of slipping into a prehistoric snack counter the morning after the night before at a prehistoric shindig and eating a dainty repast of dinotherium eggs on toast. Yea, and again yea, Octavius, we shall be content to remain inferior.

* * *

New-fangled, radical, we might say almost bolshevist nations are being advanced in China every day and every day. Despite the wonderful opportunities that have been so perfectly evident in Peking for lo! these many years some outrageous person in Shanghai has telegraphed the Central Government that he will not pay his taxes any more and makes the perfectly outrageous plea that the financial problem of China be solved by reducing expenses instead of levying taxes and loans. Would that we were a George Babbit to riddle this creatures argument like unto a Swiss cheese!

* * *

Correct this sentence:

"I have had innumerable proposals of marriage," the old maid—beg pardon, lady spinster—said, "but I preferred remaining in single blessedness."

* * *

THE SAD WORLD

I angled for the Brussels Sprout
Within the briny sea,
And a sad man crippled with the gout
Swam up and moaned to me:

"Suppose, my son, a pollywog
Were like a crocodile,
Could you feel friendly with the frog
He'd grow to after while?

I'd never thought of that, I swear!
I said with deep regret:
"Poor lonely thing! What man would care
To have it for a pet?"

He beat upon his breast as one
Might beat upon a drum.
"Too true!" he sighed, "But O! my son,
The worst is yet to come!

"Suppose the octopus's feet
Were calloused like the goat's—
When they attempted for to eat
They'd slash their little throats!"

He swam in circles round my ship
With mournful stroke and slow
And murmured with a trembling lip:
"The world is full of woe!"

The sun was sinking in the West
So mournful and so slow
Because the sun—Oh, beat your breast!—
Had no place else to go.

"Suppose," he said, "a pyramid
Should feel compelled to flop—
The shock would kill each katydid
That gambols on its top!"

He climbed into my ship and cried
Dejected, damp and stout,
And since that day I've never tried
To kill a Brussels Sprout.

* * *

Statistics gathered in the United States seem to lead to the assumption that married men live longer than single ones, but they really don't—it only seems longer.

* * *

You were Born With Two Strikes On You, Old Dear

Dear Larry: I'd like to be a shiek. I'm not excessfvely good looking but I have more than the average allotment of brains in my bean. I'm bow-legged, a little cock-eyed, and my hair is stubborn as a mule. I'm bashful and my automobile is a flivver. I can't dance and I don't drink—much. Just with that off-hand information can some of the sweet young frails that read the pagoda of piffle tell me what changes are necessary to make some good looking dame fall head over heels in love with me?

Mama's Boy.

* * *

Seein's how today is Sunday, the one day on which we can sleep just as much as we doggone please, we feel that Jefferson Davis' remark in his first message to the Confederate Congress would be most appropriate to hang outside our door at the w.k. Astor House:

"All we seek is to be let alone!"

Larry

Inventor Calls Japanese World's "Wonder Engineers"

New York.—In the opinion of Elmer A. Sperry, head of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, the Japanese are "the wonder engineers" of the world. "They started without any stultifying prejudices. They could afford to prowl among the world's workshops and they picked only the best," declared Mr. Sperry, who made a recent trip to Japan as representative of American engineers to extend their greetings to two brother Japanese societies on their twenty-fifth anniversary. He continued:

The Japanese have more high tension wires per capita than we have. They know the necessity of engineering. A nation which has filched a living from an unkind Nature—Japan is nine-tenths rocky mountain fastnesses—could not do otherwise. In one stretch of 30 miles of railroad I passed through more than 40 tunnels.

I give you that by way of showing the mountainous problems which these Japs had to overcome. Unafraid of the size of the task and armed with the best tools obtainable, they went to work and are still at it. The whole island empire is throbbing with presses, riveting machines, steam shovels, all the weapons of an engineer in overcoming natural disadvantages.

Long before the Phoenicians began to poke in and around the Mediterranean the Japanese had explored large portions of the Chinese continental territory. The Phoenicians were only shore-hugging people. The Japs had to navigate. Why? Theirs is an island empire. What else would one expect?

They are the coming people. Nothing but the best will do for them. In their principal navy yard the Japanese have a press that dwarfs ours. Their equipments is a delight to an engineer's heart. The navy yard is about four times the size of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is the largest in the United States. Yet they are living scrupulously up to the letter of the Washington agreement to limit naval armaments. I talked to an admiral of our navy a short time ago. He knew it. The jingoes of our country ought to know it.

Mr. Sperry observed that the average tourist is impressed by the playful Japanese children, the pretty fetes, the flowers and the joyfulness of the Nippon empire. He feels himself fortunate in having been able to see "the Japan that is forging ahead."

While in that country Mr. Sperry was accorded high honors by the Japanese Government. In addition to being decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun he was entertained by Baron Kato, the Premier. He was received by royalty and made a special object of attention by representatives of the Japanese navy which uses the Sperry devices for taking some of the objectionable features out of ocean operations.

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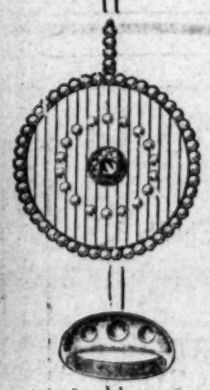

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-:- Mr. Dooley On Oratory -:-

BY F. P. DUNNE

"Did ye iver make a speech?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"I did wanst," said Mr. Dooley. "Ivry thrue-born American regards himself as a great orator, an' I always had pitcher iv mesilf in me mind standin' befure a large an' admirin' crowd iv me fellow-nathrites an' thrillin' thim with me indignation or convulsin' thim with me wit. Manny times have I lay in bed awake, seein' mesilf at th' head iv a table, poorin' out wurruds iv golden eloquence fr'm th' depths iv me lungs. I made a pretty pitcher, I must say—ca'm, dignified, a perfect masther iv mesilf an' me audjence. Th' concoorse shricked with laughter wan minyit, an' rise to their feet in frenzied applause th' next.

"So wan day, whin th' Archey Road Improvement Comity give their grand banket, an' th' chairman asked me to make a few appropriated remarks in place iv Chancy Depco, I told thim I wud toss off some orathory just so th' boys wud not be disappointed.

"I didn't write out th' speech. No great orator who has niver made a speech needs to. I merely jotted down a few interruptions be th' audjence; like this, Hinnissy: (Great acplause), (Loud an' conlinyous laughter), (Cries iv 'No, no,' 'Go on'), (Wild cheerin', th' audjence risin' to their feet an' 'cingin,' 'for he's a jolly good fellow, which no body can deny').

"An' havin' arranged all these nicissary details, I wint to the banket. I knew ivry man there, an' thurly despised thim. There wasn't wan iv thim that I considered me intellechool equal. At wan time or another ivry wan iv thim had come to me f'r advice.

"In all me dhreams I wore a white necktie an' a long-tailed coat, because I have a theery that all thrue eloquence comes fr'm th' tails iv th' coat, an' if ye made an orator change into a short coat he wud become deef an' dumb. As I sat down afther me burst iv Gleemin' wurruds, th' audjeence rose an' cheered f'r five minyits, an' Sinitor Beveridge, th' silver spout iv th' Wabash, who was to follow me, clinked out iv th' room.

"But somehow, Hinnissy, th' minyit I looked down on what Hogan calls th' sea iv upturned facts dhrinkin, I begun to feel onaisy. I wasn't afraid iv anny wan iv thim, mind ye. Man f'r man they were me friends. But altogether they were me inimy. I cudden't set still. I had come with me appytite, but I cudden't eat. I had a lump in me throat as big as an apple. I felt quare in th' pit iv me stomach. I noticed that me hands were moist. I thried to talk to th' man next to me, but I cudden't hear what he said.

"Wan orator afther another was peltin' th' audience with remarks out iv th' Fourth Reader, an' I cudden't listen to thim. All th' time I was thinkin' 'In a few minyits they'll detect ye, Martin Dooley, th' countherfeit Demosthenes.' Th' room swam befure me eyes; there was a bussin' in me ears. I thried to collect me thoughts, but they were off th' reservation. I wud've gone out if I thought I cud walk, an' I was goin' to thry whin I heer th' chairman mention me name.

"I f'got to tell ye, Hinnissy, that in thinkin' iv me gr-reat effort I had rehearsed a few motions to inthrajooce th' noble sintiments that was to bubble up fr'm me. At th' mention iv me name, an' durin' th' cheerin' that follows, I was goin' to lean forward with me head howed an' me hand on th' edge iv th' table an' a demoor smile on me face that cud be thranslated: 'Th' gr-reat man is amused, but wuddent have ye know it f'r worruds.'

"When th' cheerin' throng had exhausted its strength I is inded to rise slowly, place me chair in front iv me, an' leanin' slightly on th' back iv it, bow first to wan side an' thin th' other, an' remark: 'Misther Chairman, a-a-, and giant-elmen: Whin I see so many smilin' faces befure me on this suspicious occasion, I am reminded iv a little incident'—— An' so on.

"Well, glory be, Hinnissy, I can hardly go on with th'story. It was twinty-five years ago, but I can't think iv it without a feelin' at th' end iv me fingers as though I had scraped a plasther wall.

"At th' mention iv me name I lept to me feet, knockin' over all th' dishes an' glasses in me neighborhod. I stepped on me neighbor's toes an' bumped into th' Chairman, who was still tellin' what he wanted me to think he thought iv me. I rolled me napkin up into a ball an' thrust it into me pants pocket.

"I become blind, deef an' dumb. I raymimber makin' a few grants, fightin' an imaginary inimy with me fists an' dhroppin' in me chair, a broken four-flush Pathrick Hinnery.

"I've niver got me reputation back. Most iv th' people thought I was dhrunk. Th' more charitable said I was only crazy. Th' impreesyon still remains in the ward that I'm a victim iv apoplexy.

"Well, sir, 'tis a sthrange thing this here oratory. Ye see a man that ye wudden't ask to direct ye to th' post office get on his feet an' make a speech that wud melt th' money in y'r pocket. Another man comes along that ye think a reg'lar little know-all an' whin he thries to make a speech to a Sunday-school class he gives an imitation iv a victim iv croup, delusions iv pursuit, an' Saint Vitus's dance. If he don't do that he bombards his fellow-man with th' kind iv a composition that they keep boys afther school f'r.

"Carney made wan iv that kind at this banket. Carney has a head as hard as a cocynut. He wanted a new bridge built acrost th' crick, an' he was goin' to talk about that at th' banket. On the way over he tol' me about it. He argyed so well that he convinced me, an' I'm wan iv th' most indignant taxpayers f'r a poor man that ye iver knew. I thought whin he got up he wud say somethin' like this: 'Boys, we need a new bridge. Th' prisin wan is a disgrace to th' ward. Curtin's horse fell through it last week. By gimuneddy, if Billy O'Brien don't get us a new bridge we'll bate him at th' prim'ries.'

"That wud have gone fine, f'r Curtin was a loud and pop'lar fish-peddler.

"But what did Carney do? He niver was within four thousan' miles iv a swing bridge acrost th' Chicago River.

"Says he! Gentlemen: We ar're th' most glorycus people that iver infested th' noblest counthry that th' sun iver shone upon,' he says. 'We meet here tonight,' he says, 'undher that starry imblim that flape above freemen's homes in ivry little hamlet fr'm where rolls th' Oregon in majestic volume to th' sunkist wathers iv th' Passyfic to where th' Pimizcoddy shimmers adown th' pine-culad hills iv Maine,' he says. 'Th' hand iv time,' he says, 'marches with stately steps acrost th' face iv histry, an' as I listen to its hoof-beats I hear a still, small voice that seems to say that Athens, Greece, Rawhm, an' E-gypt an' iver an an' upward, an' as long as th' stars in their course creep through eternity an' twinkle as they creep, recallin' th' wurruds iv our gr-reat pote, "Twinklin' stars ar're laughin' love, laughin' at you an' me,' an' counthry, gintlemen, that stands today as sure as tomorrah's sun rises an' kisses th' flag that floats f'r all. Now, gintlemen, it is growing late, an' I will not detain ye longer, but I have a few wurruds to say. I appeal fr'm Philip dhrunk to sober.' That ended th' speech an' th' banket. Th' Chairman's name was Philip. Th' second Philip that Carney mintioned was not there.

"I guess a man niver becomes an orator if he has anything to say, Hinnissy. If a lawyer thinks his client is innicent he talks to th' jury about th' crime. But if he knows where the pris'ner hid th' plunder, he unfurls th' flag, throws out a few remarks about th' flowers an' th' bur-rds, an' asks th' twelve good men an' thrue not to break up a happy Christmas, but to sind this man nome to his wife an' childher, an' Gawd will bless thim if they ar-re iver caught in the same perdicymint.

"Whiniver I go to a pollytical meetin,' an' the lads with th' open-wurruk face mentions Rawhm or Athens I grab f'r me hat. I know he's not goin' to say anything that oughtto keep me out iv bed. I also bar ll language about bur'rds an' flowers; I don't give two cints about th' Oregon, whether it rolls or staggers to th' sea; an' I'll rap in th' cary anny man that attimpts to wrap up his sicond-hand oratory in the American flag.

"There ought to be a law against usin' th' American flag f'r such purposes. I hope to read in th' pa-aper some day that Congressman Fordney was arrested f'r usin' th' American flag to dicorate a speech on th' tariff, sintinced to two years' solitary confinement with Sicretary Hughes. An' be hivens, I don't want anny man to tell me that I'm a mimber iv wan iv th' grandest races th' sun has iver shone on. I know it already. If I wasn't I'd move out.

"No, sir, whin a man has somethin' to say an' don't know how to say it, he says it pretty well. Whin he has somethin' to say and knows how to say it he makes a great speech. But whin he has nawthin' to say an' has a lot iv wurruds that come with a black coat, he's an orator. There's two [illegible] at me funeral. [illegible] an' th' other is wax flowers. I likes thim alike.'

"Ye're only mad because ye failed," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "what better rayson d'ye want? Besides, I didn't fail as bad as I might. I might have made th' speech." with many a home.

The Miracle Of Nazaret's Wine

BY HENRI BACHELIN

"And then," said Nazaret, "you need not be in a hurry to come back."

"Oh, you," answered his wife, with a suspicious and even hostile air. "I know well that you are not sorry to see me go. I will stay three days—that is all."

"All the same," he thought it wise to say, "I am going to be very lonely without you, and"

The locomotive whistle cut him short and he gazed after the train which rushed away toward Saulieu. Leaving the little station he met three men of dubious character, who said to him:

"You are all alone now, Nazaret, aren't you?"

"Yes, indeed," he answered. "I don't like it."

But his little eyes sparkled with joy.

"Won't you buy us something to drink?" said one of them.

"With what?" he replied, breaking away. "This trip is going to cost us the eyes out of our heads."

He seemed to be in a hurry to get home. But he was stopped several times on the way. Even at his doorstep a woman asked him.

"You are all alone now, Nazaret, aren't you?"

It was like a litany to which he always made the same response, without ceremony.

"Upon my word," said one of them, "he runs like a scared dog."

That evening the whole town knew that Nazaret's wife had lost her mother, who was almost a centenarian. It was the first time since their marriage, celebrated forty years before, that they had been separated for several days in succession. It used to be so, formerly in our towns and it is still so with some old couples, who have never had much to do with the outside world. When he reentered his house Nazaret did not find it empty, as it is customary to say in such cases, but overflowing with a sense of the liberty which he was going to have for the next three days. The cellar was on a level with the main room. He hastened there.

Tall, cadaverous, with a thin face and red cheekbones, between which her pointed nose lay like a knife between two apples, Nazaret's wife spoke as rarely as she laughed, and then rarely to say anything agreeable to her nearest neighbor. And her nearest neighbor was none other than Nazaret. But he was quite used to her eccentricities after forty years of life together. He worked at home at his trade of basket maker, weaving paniers and baskets, which he peddled or exposed on the square in market on fair days. When the notion took him to make a trip for relaxation he carried his wares to the surrounding villages, preferably to those which had a tavern. He was a picturesque contrast to his wife—short, squat, with an abundant red beard. His waist-coat always open over his swelling paunch.

Nevertheless, he was not one of those drunkards who would sell their belongings for drink. The watchful eye which his wife kept on him only half displeased him. If she prevented him from indulging oftener in his passion for chopine she also thus obliged him to lay up some savings. And he had it in mind to prepare against old age—that real old age which comes on at about eighty-five years.

Moreover, he was not a very bad fellow. It was an advantage to him that his wife kept the accounts. She could read, and could write a little. He could do neither. But he had none the less a little reserve found in his pocket—that is to say, in his paniers and baskets. Could his wife prevent him from selling these at some sous above the prices which she had marked them? She might have suspicions, although she could never catch him in the act, especially in the distant villages. She might also suspect him of having a hiding place where he put twenty-sou pieces aside for evil days. But how was she going to find it?

If they had been really poor they would not have kept in the cellar a cask of wine which they had refilled whenever it was necessary. Nazaret's wife kept the strictest watch on the wine, for after it was once paid for it seemed to her husband as if it actually cost nothing to drink it. If the wine at the tavern appeared better than that at home, because of the pipes and cards and the jokes which were told, that at home had the air of being as free as water. If he had been left to himself Nazaret would have made frequent visits to the cask. But however cautious he might be, he felt sure that his wife would take notice. And he had too much horror of water to have recourse to it to hide his thefts. All the same he took a glass now and then between meals.

This afternoon there were no fears of hesitations to restrain him. Before even taking a drink he was drunk with the mere idea of being free to drink as he pleased. Evidently if we obeyed pure reason rather than our instincts, there would be no complications in our lives. For three days Nazaret came and went between the cellar where he refreshed himself. It was stronger than he. He tried in vain to hold himself in check. It was as if he was magnetised by the cask. He was completely obsessed by the joy of being able to satisfy his passion without opening his pocket-book.

Alas! On the third day his conscience was assailed with inquietude and remorse. He was certain that his wife would discover the libation which he had made at their common cask. How many liters more had he drunk than the ration to which he was entitled? He performed a hasty calculation, took a five-franc piece from his secret hoard and picked up a jug which he took to the wine merchant's to be filled. He bought twelve liters, at eight sous a liter, and poured them back into the cask.

His wife arrived at nightfall the third day and almost immediately went to the cellar on the pretext of getting some potatoes for the soup. In reality she wanted to see if Nazaret had not profited by his opportunities. It seemed impossible to her that he should not have done so, and since she knew him to be essentially guileless it seemed equally unlikely that he should have tried to conceal the evidence of his thefts. She found somewhere—for she also had her secret locker—the lath which she used to gauge the cask. She ascertained after three successive measurements that there was more wine in the barrel than there was when she went away.

She was nonplussed. What object could he have had in replenishing the cask? None that she could think. She thought she understood him too well for that. Returning to the room where he was working, his nose bent over the basket in the dancing light of a candle, she puzzled vainly over the mystery as she prepared the soup. He said nothing. He didn't ask her a single question about the funeral.

"What is the matter with you this evening?" she ventured.

"With me? Nothing at all. I am just the same as ever.'

She put off trying to drag out of him an explanation of this incomprehensible fact. She even hoped that it would happen again. But it was the same with Nazaret's celebration as with the marriage celebration at Cana. The miracle of the wine was not repeated. For his single indulgence Nazaret had already paid too much.

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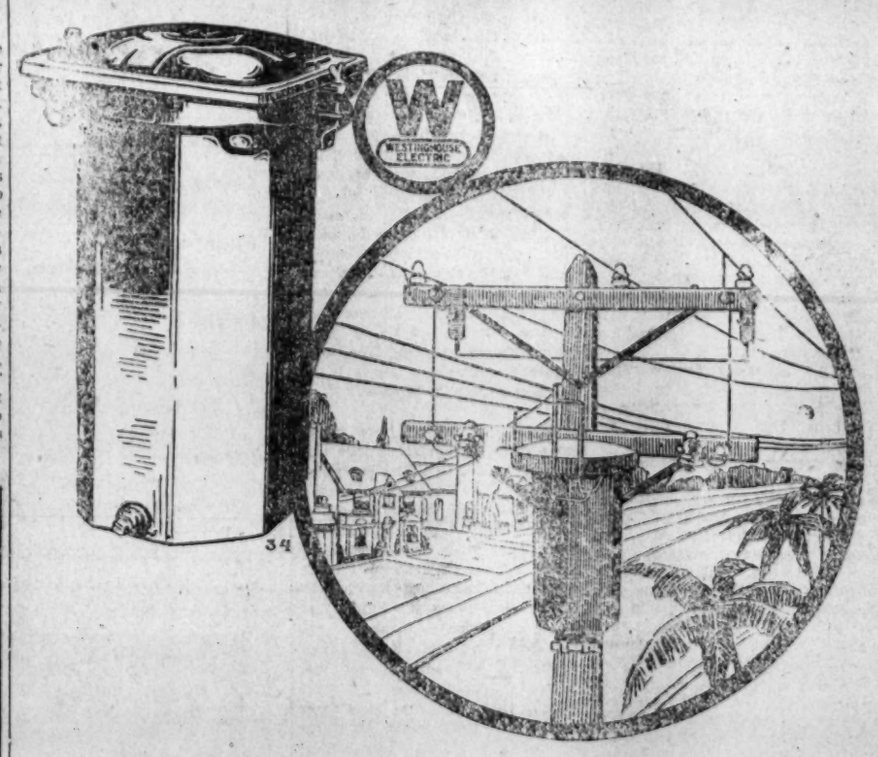

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Five Years Of The Russian Revolution

(Continued from Page 16)

ment of light industry, and in connection with it a definite betterment of the condition of the workmen both in Petrograd and in Moscow. In the other regions the amelioration is less pronounced because there heavy industry prevails, so that we must not make hasty generalisations. At any rate, I repeat; the improvement in light industry and in the condition of the working population of the two capitals is beyond a doubt. In the Spring of 1921 discontent prevailed among the workers of both cities. This has at present entirely subsided. We who from day to day follow the condition and the frame of mind of the workmen cannot go wrong in this matter.

The condition of the "heavy" industry is different. Here, I must say, the situation has not cleared up. A change did take place in 1921. We may, therefore, hope that an improvement will occur in the near future. We have already collected a part of the funds which are necessary to effect such an improvement. In a capitalistic country a loan of hundreds of millions would be imperative to carry it out. The economic history of capitalistic States shows that only large loans in gold coin can assist in the development of heavy industry in a backward country. We have obtained no loans at all.

Whatever is now written about concessions is negligible. Lately we have written a great deal on that subject and especially on the Urquhart concession. Nevertheless, I believe that our concession policy is a very good one. Still, so far no concessions have actually materialised. I beg you not to forget that.

Thus the condition of heavy industry is unsatisfactory, for we have not been able to count upon loans. At the same time our commercial activities have already yielded us a modest capital. It is still a very modest sum, somewhat exceeding 20,000,000 rubles in gold. In any event, the beginning has been made, and our commerce will furnish us the means necessary to improve our heavy industry. The decisive factor here is the circumstance that we are already in a position to save. True, this is often done at the expense of the population, but it is imperative for us at the present moment to economise and to reduce our State budget, our State apparatus. We are now economising on everything, even on schools. Why? Because we know that if we do not save and restore our heavy industry we shall have no industry at all, and without it we shall not be able to exist as an independent country.

We know that a good crop alone will not save Russia. Nor shall we be saved by the prosperous condition of light industry, which furnishes commodities for the present. What we require is heavy industry. To improve it several years are needed. State subsidies are required. If we cannot furnish these subsidies, we are lost as a civilised State, let alone as a socialistic State. We have taken a decisive step in this direction, namely, we have begun to accumulate the funds necessary to set our heavy industry on its feet. So far we have only over 20,000,000 rubles in gold at our disposal, but we shall spend this sum exclusively upon the improvement of our heavy industry.

From this brief survey of the chief elements of our national economy I may draw the conclusion, it seems to me, that the new economic policy has already resulted in a gain. We have the proof that as a State we can carry on commerce to maintain the strong positions of agriculture and industry, and at the same time make further advance. Practice has proved this. For the present this is enough for us. We shall have to learn a great many other things. We know that we must constantly be studying.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION

For five years now we have been holding the power, although during all this time we have been at war. We have been successful for the reason that the peasantry has been siding with us. No one could have been more devoted to our cause than the peasants have been. They understand that behind the Whites stand the landed gentry, whom they hate more than anybody else on earth. It was not difficulty to induce the peasantry, which previously hated war, to defend us in the war against the Whites, the landowners. But that was not all, for, as a matter of fact, it was a question of who should hold the power: the peasants or landowners. This did not satisfy us. The peasants understand that we seized power for the workmen, and that our purpose is to create a socialistic order by this means. The most important thing for us was the economic preparation of a socialistic regime. We could not do this by taking a straight road to socialism, and so we were forced to take a roundabout way. State capitalism, as we have inaugurated it, is a peculiar form of State capitalism. It does not fit the usual concept of that system. We hold all the strategic positions. We have the land; it belongs to the State. This is a matter of great importance, although our adversaries choose to represent the situation as though it mean nothing at all. The fact that the land belongs to the State is exceedingly important from a practical and economic standpoint. This is our achievement, and our future activities must develop along those lines.

We also have in our hands the most important industries. We have leased only a portion of the small and medium-sized industrial establishments. The rest is in our hands. As regards commerce, I wish to emphasise the fact that we are endeavoring to establish mixed corporations, part of the capital of which is owned by us, the rest belonging to private financiers, and foreigners at that. In this way we are learning the business of commerce and gaining the sort of knowledge which we sorely need. Furthermore, we shall always be able, should we find it necessary, to liquidate the corporation, so that we are not running any risks. We are trying to learn from private entrepreneurs how to trade and develop industries. Of course, we have done a great many stupid things. No one knows this better than I. Why do we do stupid things? First of all, because we are a backward country; second, because we are uneducated, and, third, because we have no outside help. Not a single civilised State is helping us. On the contrary, they are all working against us.

Then, again, our governmental apparatus is to blame. Our misfortune is that we have taken over the old State machinery. This machinery very often works against us. In 1917, just after we had seized power, the Government personnel indulged in sabotage against us. That frightened us and we begged the old functionaries to come back to us. They came back, and that was our misfortune. We have now an enormous number of clerks, but we do not have enough educated men to manage them efficiently. Higher up, the Government machinery is functioning somehow, but in the lower ranks, where the personnel was left without our control, the machinery often works against our own measures. At the top we have several thousands or, at the most, several tens of thousands of our own people—that is, Communists. Below, however, there are hundreds of thousands of old functionaries bequeathed to us by the Czar and the bourgeois society, who either consciously or unconsciously work against us. Only time can remedy matters here. We shall have to labor for years in order to change and improve the machinery, and to find new men to fill the positions. We are doing it rapidly, perhaps too rapidly. We are opening Soviet schools, workmen's colleges, and so forth. Several hundreds of thousands of young men are studying. Perhaps their studies are not sufficiently thorough, but at any rate the work has been started, and it will no doubt bear its fruits. If we are not too hasty we shall in a few years have a large number of young men able to make a radical change in our State machinery.

I said that we have to our discredit many stupidities. I must say a word also about our enemies. They, too, have done a great many foolish things, but their stupidities are of a different nature. We have barely begun to study, but our studies are so systematic that we are certain that we shall obtain good results. To draw a comparison between our own stupidities and those of our capitalist enemies, I shall paraphrase the words of a famous Russian writer: "When the Bolsheviki do something foolish, it is as though they said: 'Two times two is five.' But if their enemies do a stupid thing, it is as though they said, 'Two times two is a candle.'"

You do not have to go far for proof. Take, for instance, the pact with Kolchak entered into by America, England, France, Japan. I ask you: Are there any more enlightened and powerful States in the world? And what did they do? Blindly and thoughtlessly they promised Kolchak assistance. From the standpoint of human reason this is an incomprehensible act. The Peace of Versailles is another example, a weightier and much more important one. How could the "great" and "glorious" powers have perpetrated it? How can they now find a way out of the chaos and confusion created by it? It is not an exaggeration to say that our stupidities are nothing in comparison with the foolish things which the capitalistic States are doing. That is why I believe that the outlook of the world revolution, a subject upon which I must briefly touch, is favorable. It will be even more favorable, if we fulfill a certain condition.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

In 1921 the Third Congress of the International adopted a resolution dealing with the organisation of Communist parties and with the substance and method of their work. It is an excellent resolution, but it is Russian through and through; that is, it is dictated by Russian conditions and permeated with the Russian spirit. Should some exceptional foreigner master the meaning of the resolution he will find himself incapable of carrying it out. We have failed to understand how to present our Russian experience to foreigners. The contents of the resolution have remained a dead letter. Before we can go on we must grasp that.

The most important lesson that the five years of the Russian revolution have taught us is that both the Russian and the foreign comrades must study and learn. We have just obtained the opportunity for study. I do not know how long this possibility will last; I do not know how long the capitalistic States will let us study; but every moment snatched from the fighting activities, from war, we must utilise for the purpose of study. This is our main task. The whole Communist Party, as well as the rest of Russia, show that they understand this by their eagerness to study and learn.

This is also the task of the foreign comrades, though in a different sense, for, unlike us, the foreigners do not need to learn how to write and read and understand what they read. They need something less elementary. For example, they must learn to understand the resolution relating to the organisation of Communistic Parties, which they signed without reading and without understanding. That must be their first task. That resolution must be carried out. It is absolutely impossible to do this overnight. The resolution is too Russian, reflecting, as it does, Russian experience. That is why it is incomprehensible to foreigners, who cannot be content to hang it up in the corner, like an icon, and say their prayers before it. Our foreign comrades must assimilate a part of the Russian experience. We Russians must try to explain to the foreigners the principles of this revolution. Otherwise they will be unable to carry it out. I am convinced that we must say not only to our Russian, but also to our foreign, comrades that the coming years are above all a time for study. We are studying in the general sense of the word. As for you, you must study in the special sense of the word. You must learn the organisation, the planning, the method, and the substance of revolutionary work. If you do so, then, I am convinced, the outlook of the world revolution will be not good, but excellent.

The Tomb Of Tutankhamen

BY PRO. G. ELLIOT SMITH

Past experience of the opening of Royal tombs in Egypt affords a very emphatic demonstration of the futility of predicting what any newly-discovered mausoleum is likely to reveal. For no kind of exploration has been so full of surprises as the work in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. Yet it is worth while to consider certain facts relating to the mode of burial of members of the Royal family in the latter half of the eighteenth dynasty, which indicate the nature of the discoveries that may be made if the tomb contains the mummy of Tutankhamen and it has escaped destruction, both at the hands of tomb-robbers or by the forces of Nature. For it must be remembered that there is a gap in the evidence relating to the methods of mummification between the deaths respectively of Amenhotep III. in 1375 (and even his mummy was so maltreated by tomb-robbers as to destroy important evidence) and of Seti I. in the nineteenth dynasty, eighty-three years later. Of the remains of the Kings who died in the interval those of Akhenaton and Heremheb were reduced to skeletons by the action of natural agencies, and so far as is known no fragment of Ay and Rameses I. has been recovered. Although the mummies of Yuaa and Thua, which were found by the Theodore Davis Expedition in 1905, may prove to have been embalmed at some time during this interval, the exact date of their death still remains to be determined, on the one hand by a renewed examination of the historical evidence, but also on the other by a comparison of their mummies with those that we hope the tomb of Tutankhamen will reveal.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

For if we should be fortunate enough to find mummified bodies it will be possible to bridge the great hiatus in the history of the technique of embalming that separates the time of Amenhotep III. from Seti I., and to use this evidence to estimate the time when the mummies of Akhenaton's grandparents Yuaa and Thua were embalmed. The determination of these points has a direct bearing upon certain important historical problems on which Professor Percy Newberry is now working. The facts that would be revealed by the mummy of Tutankhamen are of unusual technical interest to the student of mummification. In the case of the mummy of Amenhotep III.—immediately before the break in the sequence of our knowledge—the embalmers introduced a new device in the technique of their art. They packed under the skin of the mummy large masses of resinous material for the purpose of restoring the form of the body and making it approximate to the appearance it had during life—for the reasons expounded in my first article ("The Daily Telegraph," January 19). But when the curtain is rung up again in the nineteeth dynasty this gruesome practice is found to be no longer in vogue. In fact, it was not until the twenty-first dynasty that this device was revived again. The mummy of Tutankhamen might very unlikely that Tutankhamen's would differ from the others. In London we have an excellent illustration of the superb workmanship that was put into the making of these sarcophagi; for Sir John Soane's museum contains the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I., the Pharaoh who comes next but one in order after Horemheb. The sarcophagus of the latter was found by Mr. Theodore Davis's expedition in 1930. It is cut in oblong form out of a huge block of red granite, exquisitely sculptured, and its sides are surmounted by a high Egyptan cornice. At each end of the long sides a female figure is represented in low relief, standing with outstretched arms, to which large wings are attached. On the sides are carved representatives of the four "children of Horus," who guard the mummy's viscera (liver, lungs, stomach, and intestines respectively) and also vertical bands of clearly-cut hieroglyphics. The texts on all these coffins and sarcophagi, Yuaa's, Thua's, Ay's and Horemheb's are the same, the engraving being as splendidly executed as it is philologically incorrect; and there is every probability that Tutankhamen's will resemble the rest of this series to which it belongs.

Along with the sarcophagus will be found the so-called "Canopic" chest, which was made to receive the four sets of viscera already mentioned, but not the heart, as most writers on this subject erroneously claim. The heart was too vitally important to be detached, and it was left in situ when the rest (except the kidneys in some cases) were removed for embalming apart from the body. In Horemheb's tomb the Canopic chest was made of alabaster, with winged figures and inscriptions similar to those on the sarcophagus; and it is highly probable that a similar chest was provided in Tutankhamen's mortuary chamber.

PRECIOUS ORNAMENTS

The embalming wound in the left flank will almost certainly be protected by a simple leaf-shaped gold plate, and perhaps have certain amulets of carnelian, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones in association with it. Around the neck amulets of similar materials may be found, and on the forehead other amulets—the golden cobra of Lower Egypt and the golden vulture of Upper Egypt, perhaps with the golden eye of Horus between them. When Tutankhamen was originally put in his tomb no doubt he was wearing on his chest large pectoral ornaments of gold and precious stones, and on his arms and legs series of amulets. Yuaa and Thua had sandals that seemed to be made of gold, but they were found to be only gilded mud. It is possible that Tutankhamen may have sandals of real gold. The inner wrappings of the mummy will consist of dark brown linen, stained, and made very brittle by treatment with some resinous soluton; and it is highly improbable that there will be any bandages in a condition to unroll. They will be fragile stuff that will have to be broken away if we are to look upon the face of Tutankhamen. The outer wrappings have never been seen on a Royal mummy of this period, and we cannot even conjecture what they will be like. The wrapped mummy, probably bedecked with flowers, will be contained in a wooden coffin, or series of three coffins, fitting like pill-boxes one within the other. In the case of Yuaa these coffins were richly decorated with gold and silver and elaborate designs built up in mosaics of precious stones. The coffin of Akhenaton's mummy was perhaps the most superb example of this class of work that has yet been recovered. If there is this uncertainty about the condition of the mummy and its wrappings and coffins we can form a fairly confident conjecture as to form and design of the sarcophagus even though we are unable to predict the material of which it is made.

SPLENDID SARCOPHAGI

The sarcophagus of Tutankhamen's predecessor, King Ay, was of the same type as that of his successor, Horemheb, and it is

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-:- Cecil Rhodes -:-

A Man Who Thought In Empires

BY BARBARA BAYNE

"All red!" said Cecil Rhodes one day with a sweep of his hand across the map of Africa. From Cape Town to the Nile—such was his stupendous dream, and his lifework was an effort to materialise that vision. The only reason his great dream was not fully realised was because "politicians of the parish pump," as he called them, in Downing street, differing with the man of vision and giant intellect down in South Africa, permitted other nations to step in and seize the great prize.

More controversy has raged round the name of Cecil Rhodes than that of any other public man of our times. His inconsistencies have baffled every effort to analyse his character. The perspective is too close. History will take account only of the big, outstanding facts of his life, the things he stood for, the things he accomplished.

Future generations will know only that the son of an English clergyman became premier of Cape Colony and one of the greatest statesmen of his day; that he had the magic touch of Midas that turned everything to gold; that he dealt in millions and thought in empires; that he fought "Oom Paul" Kruger, president of the Transvaal, and Lobengula, king of the powerful Matabele tribe every inch of the way as he built the first links of the famous "Cape to Cairo" railway.

SEIZES DIAMOND MINES

The whole history of finance can show nothing more interesting or inspiring than that of the lad of 17 who sailed from England on a cattle steamer in 1869, landed in South Africa with only a few dollars in his pocket, and who, in a few years, controlled the whole output of diamonds in South Africa and made the Kimberly mines the richest industry in the world.

Rhodes set himself to make a fortune in the shortest possible time. At first, working for daily wages, he regained his health while thoughly familiarising himself with conditions. His first venture was to obtain contracts for pumping water from the mines. When the owners were unable to pay for the operations he took over the mines. In this way he acquired one-third of the diamond mines in Kimberly. With an ice-making plant he simply coined money.

Who, looking at young Rhodes, pale, slight, seated on an upturned bucket at one of his newly acquired claims, sorting diamonds from the gravel on the rough pine table before him, his keen gray eyes watching every movement of Kaffirs, and always with a book near at hand, would have guessed that he virtually held the destiny of South Africa in his hand; that his name would become known to the uttermost ends of the earth?

GREAT DARING EXHIBITED

As an instance of his power, the most thrilling and dramatic episode of his career was the daring scheme of going into the heart of the Matabele country during an uprising against the whites, accompanied only by a doctor, an interpreter and a newspaper correspondent, to try and induce King Lobengula to bring his thousands of warriors and his vast kingdom under the rule of the white man.

The four white men went unarmed, save for revolvers, carefully concealed. Among the Metappo hills, in a natural amphitheater surrounded by kopje and frowning granite cliffs 200 feet high, the famous scene took place. The hills were literally swarming with the barbarians and on the ground in a great semi-circle, their oiled, ebony skins glistening in the sunlight, on their hands the blood of so many, white men, women and children scarcely dry, squatted the chiefs and all the under-chiefs of the Matabele tribe. An ominous silence reigned.

Rhodes and his companions realising that the least sign of timidity or indecision, the least faltering, would mean instant death, rode briskly forward and faced the hordes of savages. The chiefs arose and silently, in a single file, moved towards them; the indunas circled around them, and then all squatted on the ground. The white men breathed freely for the first time in several minutes and squatted down on the ground, all except Rhodes. His towering form stood alone, directly in the center of the circle. The palaver began, the chiefs airing their grievances and Rhodes listening attentively.

The suddenly, though he knew the mere lifting of a chieftain's hand meant their death, he amazed his white companions no less than the savages when he turned upon the chiefs with blazing eyes and upbraided them in unmeasured terms.

"You may have felt justified in making war on the white men," said he, "but why did you kill our women and children? For that you deserve no mercy! Now, what of the future?" he thundered. "Is it to be peace or war?"

The incredible thing happened. In meek submission the leader arose, advanced and threw a long stick, a sort of wand, upon the ground.

"See," said he, "this is my rifle. I cast it at your feet!"

At that all the chiefs set up a loud cry of assent. The Matabele rebellion was at an end. King Lobengula and thousands of savages were killed by the imperious will and forceful personality of one white man. His vast kingdom, today known as Rhodesia, will forever perpetuate the name of that man. It covers almost as great an area as our western states.

WAR CRISIS PRECIPITATED

Certain abuses of the rights of the English-speaking inhabitants of the Transvaal had grown so serious that, as a last resort, a reform committee was organised at Johannesburg which had all the elements of a revloution. The "unkown quantity" was, of course, Cecil Rhodes. Dr. Jameson, his beloved friend and most trusted lieutenant, took the bit between his teeth and bolted. His filibustering invasion of the Transvaal precipitated a crisis in South African affairs, and the long duel between Rhodes and Kruger came to a head with the "Jameson raid."

Rhodes narrowly escaped capture by the Boers at the beginning of the memorable 125 days' siege of Kimberly. "Oom Paul" would rather have captured him than have annihilated the whole British army. Anticipating his ultimate capture, he even built an iron cage in which to exhibit him publicly.

During the siege an American mining engineer, Mr. Labrun, turned his attention to the making of shells, and also designed a famous piece of artillery from an ingot of steel 10½ inches in diameter. It was a gun with a range of 8,000 yards, and the first shot of "Long Cecil," as it was named, was a great surprise to the Boers. Its shells were humorously stamped, "With C. J. R.'s compliments."

Rhodes had a great love for America and he was essentially a citizen of the English-speaking world.

MEN OF SIMPLE TASTES

"Other nations," he said, "will pursue peace, but the two great English-speaking nations, standing together, can enjoin it." In an effort to weld them more strongly together, he left the sum of about $10,000,000 for Anglo-American scholarships. Each state in the Union has two Rhodes scholarships allowed it every year, awarded the student by election, of the value of $1,500 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford.

Rhodes was a man of simple tastes and unbounded generosity. He built broadly and abhored petty politics. Though he professed to have the greatest admiration for women, he never married. After the "Jameson raid," for which he received much censure, his nature and appearance underwent a great change. He seemed to have lost his zest for life and was subject to severe attacks of heart trouble. The last proved fatal and his sun went down in the forty-seventh year of his age, on March 26, 1902.

His tomb, on the summit of the Matoppo hills in Rhodesia, is an aperture cut in the solid rock beneath a great cairn of boulders, surmounted by a brass tablet. At his burial 3,000 Matabeles witnessed the ceremony, particularly impressed by the fact, that his tomb was near that of their greatest chief.

Prohibition's Chance In England

A straight prohibition bill is to be introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Scrymgeour, the solitary prohibitionist member of Parliament. As the bill is a private member bill and as prohibition is far from being a matter of practical British politics, the chances of debate upon it are slight, says the New York Herald.

Prohibition has made no real headway in Britain. Bootlegging stories and conflicting statistics and claims made for prohibition in America have rather served to prejudice British opinion which, even at the start, was none too favorably inclined.

John Bull has a romantic, sentimental feeling, much encouraged by his literature, that ale has played a great part in making his empire builders. The upper classes have the same notion about their port and gout is an heirloom of the great. Yet the changes have been very great since the days of the three bottle men—those stalwart drinkers who could consume their three bottles of wine after dinner and survive. For many years now it has ceased to be a sign of breeding to require the assistance of servants in leaving the dinner table. Few men in any class today think drunkenness a matter to boast about, and there is no doubt that in a referendum on the subject of spirits very large numbers would vote for further restrictions than are now in effect. It is felt that working upon the lines of legislative restriction, the further dilution of whisky and gin, early closing of saloons and the moral appeal of temperance better results will be obtained than by a campaign for prohibition. What has already been accomplished is shown in drunkenness statistics for the London area. There were 64,783 convictions in 1913 and the figure dropped to 27,410 in 1921.

The Catholic and Protestant churches in England have united in a temperance drive intended to cut the ground from underneath the prohibitionists by pressing a program preventing the sale of liquor to persons under eighteen years of age, instituting local option and making club licenses subject to annual review. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Bourne are agreed in refusing to adopt the prohibition battle cry, declaring it tantamount to a confession of the churches' failure to obtain respect for moral law.

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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, MARCH 25, 1923

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Business and Official Notices

H. I. M. Civil and Criminal Consular Court for Shanghai.
In the matter of Far Eastern Bank in Liquidation
and of
French Consular Deed N. of sale 111 Tientsin

NOTICE

The liquidators of the aforesaid Far Eastern Bank, have petitioned this Court for a Declaration that they are duly authorised to dispose of the said property belonging to the said Bank.

The Petition will be heard at 10 a.m. on the 6th April, 1923. Anybody who is interested to oppose the same shall appear either personally or by counsel at the said hearing to state his opposition. Should there be no opposition the Petition will be granted as prayed.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1923.
G. de Rossi,
President of H.I.M. Consular Court
57350 M 25

Holy Trinity Cathedral

Tuesday, March 27th at 5.45

"THE MESSIAH" (HANDEL)

Soloists:
Mrs. H. von Heidenstam
Miss E. N. Warne
Mr. C. F. Dumbarton
Prof. G. Zalsman

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A collection will be taken on behalf of Mme. Dietrich's Orphanage for Russian Children, Hungjao Road.
57382 M. 27

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Commencing at 8 p.m. sharp:
By our own Orchestra, conducted by MR. F. K. BIER.
PROGRAMME.
Under the Banner of Victory March ..... F. von Blon
Moss Rose — Valselente — August Rose
Qverture from "Egmont" — L. Van Beethoven
Carätina — Carl Bolun
Liebesfrend — "Violin Solo" — Fritz Kreisler
Dumbell — Fox trot. — Lez Confrey

After concert dance music.
Special Menu and a la carte

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Joint Treasury of the Yienyieh-Kincheng-Continental China and South Sea Banks, Shanghai.

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has been invested with the privilege of note issue by special charter from the Chinese Government,

WHEREAS the Chinese Government has appointed a special resident examiner to supervise the note issue, and

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has already availed itself of the said privilege in Tientsin and Peking,

BE IT KNOWN that beginning from Tuesday, March 27, 1923, The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., will issue in Shanghai, bank notes of five different denominations: viz., $1, $5, $10, $50 and $100.

BE IT ALSO KNOWN that with a view to providing absolute security for the noteholder as well as promoting general convenience, it shall be the Bank's policy to keep a 100 per cent. cash reserve which shall be open to public inspection.

BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that for holding the said full cash reserve which shall be kept entirely separate from the Bank's working capital, as well as for redemption purposes, an office has been established at 3 Hankow Road under the joint auspices and guaranty of the Yienyieh Commercial Bank, Kincheng Banking Corporation, The Continental Bank and The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., to be hereafter known as "The Joint Treasury of the Yienyieh-Kincheng-Continental—China & South Sea Banks, Shanghai," which will redeem the said notes in cash on presentation.
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57384 M 30

BIRTH

HAMPSON: On March 24, 1923, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hampson, a daughter, Angela Mary.

Customs Notification

No. 1017.

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on the 30th and 31st instant (Good Friday and Saturday before Easter).

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th March, 1923.
57425 M 27

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57399 M 27

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3128.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND TAVERNS.

Referring to Notification No. 3114, application has been made to the Council for the following new licences for the ensuing Municipal year:

Applicant.	Address.
HOTELS.	
Don Yue Shang	I.666 Chekiang Road.
Soong Yung Ching	M.195 Foochow Road.
Zee Yu Sung (Far Eastern Hotel)	30 Pakhoi Road.
E. V. G. Cerutti & Co.	92-3, 97-8 Range Road.
TAVERNS.	
Louis Ladow (Carlton Cafe)	50 Bubbling Well Road.
Louis Ladow (Carlton Theatre Bar)	Park Road.
Zee Chung Shing (Athena Theatre)	20 Pakhoi Road.
C. Eddie (Eddie Cafe)	68 Broadway
RESTAURANTS.	
(Closing at 10.30 p.m. and serving liquor with meals only)	
Zung Lien Foo	LL 117 Thibet Road.
Christini England	17 Nanking Road.
A. P. Ferrari (Bianchi's)	23 Nanking Road.
Richard Neumann	K.2258-9 Boone Road.
Wong Ah Seu	PH 275 Boundary Road.
Y. Arai	H.107-' Nanzing Road.
Mrs. R. Futterer	6A North Soochow Road.
I-kuhei Seto	10 Seward Road.
Mrs. Mitsu Toyoda	F.55 Woochang Road.

The Public is reminded that protest against the issue of these licences, or against the renewal of any existing licences, will be heard by a Committee of the Council sitting in the Council Room, Administration Building, Kiangse Road, at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, April 6.

It is requested that notice of such protests be given in writing to the undersigned.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary & Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 24, 1923.

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Business and Official Notices

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "The Directory & Chronicle for China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, etc., etc.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
Godfrey Thomas,
(Private Secretary.)

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PAS DE PERSONNALITES.
Revue in 2 acts and 3 tableaux.
by MM. E. NOUVEAU and J. THOMAS

The second performance will take place on Saturday, 7th April, at 9.30 sharp.

Booking now open at the French Club. 57366

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1923, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 29th March, to Thursday, 5th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 19th March, 1923.
57279

NOTICE

As from March 26th, 1923, our offices will be at No. 5 Foochow Road (3rd floor). Telephone Nos. C. 5976, 1546 and 6658.

The Foong Sheng Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation.
57242 M 25

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University

Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation
55580

LOST

A Bill of Lading, calling for 660 packages of egg boxes, B/L 22 imported by S. S. "Wm. Penn" of the Admiral Oriental Line, voyage No. 30, February 5, 1923, from Fokien, was lost yesterday. The public are warned against negotiation of the said Bill, as it has been nullified and a new one issued by the Admiral Oriental Line. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao.

DAH KONG 大康洋貨號
57300 M 29

"Allenburys" Rusks

Appetising, easily digested and highly nutritious; the infant's first solid food. Provide a change of diet and a masticatory at the teething period.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Announcement is hereby made of the appointment of the China Union Company as Sole Distributors of the Dayton Steel Racquet.

A. K. TAYLOR,
57368 M 25 Agent.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54304

S.S. "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT McKINLEY," will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Monday, March 26th, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Elsler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
Agents.
57303 M 25

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within one year of purchase.

We will change our present business after 1926.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke,
French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
57123 J 15

Turkish Bath Stamboul
Hydro-Electro Therapy Establishment

(European Management)

At No. 34 Rue du Consulat at the corner of Chu Pao San, a private road, and a few steps from the Hotel Parisien.

Electric bath, vapour, and hot rooms, private bath rooms, shower baths, etc. Experienced masseurs. Open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m. Moderate Prices.

THE STAMBOUL BATH CO.
56573.

La Maison Adam
13 Rue Royale, Paris,

will show from Monday 26th to Saturday 31st., her latest creations in Evening Gowns and Dresses
at The New Carlton.
57381 M 29

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

Installation and Repairing
HEATING — SANITATION
PLUMBING — ELECTRICAL
LIGHT AND POWER

35, Jinkee Road, 1st-Floor, Tel. C. 1931
56661

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
Reserve Liabilities .. £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C,
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Harkow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C, 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bjeuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946
C. 5651

Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Rale Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Creditò.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5094.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U S $10,504,980.

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Canton

INDIA
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon

JAPAN
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA
Batavia
Soerabaya

PHILIPPINES
Manila
Cebu

SPAIN
Barcelona
Madrid

STRAITS
Singapore

DOMINICA
Santo Domingo
Sanchez
San Francisco
San Pedro
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Barahona
La Vega

PANAMA
Panama
Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,584,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio. Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 THE BUND

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement,

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commarce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tao Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woe.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address, "Kincheng"
Shanghai,
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3300
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 1349

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,312 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,600 (about £1,888,383)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C, Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office,
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No, 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris,

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinnati	

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Steamers Arrived

Mar. 23—Shuntien from T'tsin
Mar. 23—Can. Prospector from Vancouver
Mar. 23—Cordelia from .....
Mar. 24—Yungshin from Ningpo
Mar. 24—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Mar. 24—Kyokuto M. from C'tao
Mar. 24—Yekishin M. from T'tao
Mar. 24—Hwahting from C'tao
Mar. 24—Gokensan M. from Jap.
Mar. 24—Banka from Europe
Mar. 24—Mogi M. from .....
Mar. 24—Poyang from Hankow
Mar. 24—Nanyang M. from H'kow
Mar. 24-Havenstein from Europe
Mar. 24—Tsenglee from Dairen
Mar. 24—Hanping from Hankow
Mar. 24—Kiangyu from Hankow
Mar. 24—E. of Canada from Vancouver.
Mar. 24—E. of Asia from H'kong

Steamers Departed

Mar. 23—Meinan for Ningpo
Mar. 24—Loongwo for Hankow
Mar. 24—Tehhsing for Hankow
Mar. 24—Changsha for Hankow
Mar. 24—Changon for Hankow
Mar. 24—Tachang M. for H'kow
Mar. 24—Ningshin for Foochow
Mar. 24—Soochow for Tsingtao
Mar. 24—Patriot for C'tao
Mar. 24—Haitien for Dairen
Mar. 24—Chihli for N'chwang
Mar. 24—Glenade for Japan
Mar. 24—Tachung for S'pore
Mar. 24—Nikko M. for Japan
Mar. 24—Arabia M. for H'kong
Mar. 24—C. of Simla for Mars.
Mar. 24—Kwongsang for S.H.C.
Mar. 24—West Prospect for H. Manila
Mar. 24—Fengtien for W. C. T.
Mar. 24—Camillo for Hongkong
Mar. 24—Kwanglee for H. C'ton
Mar. 24—Cordelia for .....
Mar. 24—Sakaki M. for T. Dairen
Mar. 24—Haean for Foochow
Mar. 24—Hohsing for Tientsin
Mar. 24—Peihua for T. Dairen
Mar. 24—Teli for Tsingtao
Mar. 24—Sinkiang for H. C'ton
Mar. 24—Kwangping for T. C'tao
Mar. 24—Taisho M. for C'tao
Mar. 24—Suwa M. for Europe
Mar. 24—Yungshin for Ningpo
Mar. 24—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Mrs and Mrs. Van Cutsen, Mr. and Mrs. Brack, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Helps and two children, Mr. J. E. Hill.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Bookless, Master Bookless, Misses Morris, Howden, Settel, Mr. and Mrs. V. Z. Savage, Messrs. A. F. H. Squire H. P. Wadman, D. H. Banner.
Per C.N. s.s. Changsha for Hankow: Messrs. F. G. Trobridge, S. P. Chanmoy, Sayers.
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Messrs. A. Caldwell, A. Anderson.
Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Miss J. Beer; for Chefoo: Miss Jones; for Tientsin: Miss Taylor.
Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver: Mrs. A. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Annis and infant, Miss M. Annis, Masters Edw. and Harold Annis, Mr. K. M. Bryson, Miss E. Chase, Mrs. A. Coates, Mrs. A. D'Arc, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gunn, Masters J. L. P. and W. S. T. Gunn, Messrs. S. Hore, R. E. Harris, J. Holzman, J. H. Hopkens, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Holdsworth, Mrs. Oscar Johnson, Messrs. L. Kosloff, A. W. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. James McBeth, Messrs. A. Quinson, G. W. Sheppard, T. T. Swancoat, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Spence, Miss E. Spence, Mrs. M. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. R. Soltchnik, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mr. L. F. Tucker, Mrs. K. M. Atwood, Masters H. and R. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Anderson and infant, Messrs. L. Bernstein, C. L. Blandford, Dr. S. W. Brown, Misses H. Dearborn, H. L. Goddard, Mr. A. J. Gudmundson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hughes, Messrs. P. Kalutke, W. H. Knott, A. J. Lee, Mrs. H. E. Langlais, Miss P. Langlais, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGillivray, Misses D. McGillivray, M. and C. McKillivray, E. Moore, Mr. Arthur Teog, Mrs. E. L. Tuck, Miss L. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams and infant, Mr. W. R. Williams Jr., Master Paul Williams, Mr. E. C. Wagstaff.
Per Ellerman s.s. City of Simla for London and ports: Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. E. and Master R. S. Elliot, Mr. H. R. Fielding, Mrs. H. R. Fielding and infant, Misses S. M. and P. S. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Finch, Mr. C. Fletcher, Misses M. Gould, L. Gould, E. M. Haward, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hodges and infant, Miss L. A. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Kench, Miss Laurie Smith, Mrs. McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. D. and Miss J. McLachlin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore and infant, Master D. F. and Moore, Mrs. and Master V. Rose and infant, Miss A. Gray, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. and Miss D. G. Rowlands and infant, Rev. and Mrs. E. Rowlands and infant, Misses M. Rowlands, F. and R. Rowlands, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Scott and two children, Mrs. P. G. and Master C. G. Tate and infant, Mr. P. D. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. O. Echfelt and infant, Miss A. L. and Master I. C. Echfelt, Rev. and Mrs. J. Fitze and infant, Master S. Fitze, Rev. and Mrs. C. O. and Miss M. Friburg, Masters D. and B. Friburg, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Holm and infant, Masters C. W. and R. J. Holm, Rev. and Mrs. Van Kantele and infant, Misses S. and M. Van Kantele, K. Van Kantle, S. E. Jones, E. Mylilyle, L. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. T. Sorensen, Messrs. O. and N. Sorensen, Miss A. Thonstead, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Miss G. N. Napier, Miss H. L. Napier, Masters R. L. and R. G. Napier, Mr. C. E. Hack, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Messrs. J. O. D. Neal, R. H. Sharpe.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Ida ..... Feb. 24
President Lincoln .... Mar. 10
Tenyo Maru ..... Mar. 12
President Taft ..... Mar. 18
Shabonee ..... Mar. 18
Nanking ..... Mar. 19
FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia .. Feb. 24
Empress of Asia .... Mar. 24
FOR SEATTLE
President Jefferson ... Mar. 2
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 4
Hawaii Maru ..... Mar. 4
Pomona ..... Mar. 5
President Grant ..... Mar. 14
Shidzuoka Maru .... Mar. 22
Alabama Maru ..... Mar. 22
FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
Montague ..... Mar. 4
Wawalona ..... Mar. 6
West Jena ..... Mar. 12
FOR NEW YORK
West Jester ..... Feb. 22
Scottsburg ..... Mar. 2
Stuart Dollar ..... Mar. 4
Heftero ..... Mar. 4
City of Norwich .... Mar. 5
Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 9
Toba Maru ..... Mar. 13
Agamemnon ..... Mar. 15
Celtic Prince ..... Mar. 16
City of Lincoln ..... Mar. 21
Esther Dollar ..... Mar. 23
Slavic Prince ..... Mar. 23
FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Peleus ..... Feb. 21
Laomedon ..... Feb. 22
Kashima Maru ..... Feb. 24
Helenus ..... Mar. 2
Morea ..... Mar. 3
Titan ..... Mar. 8
Talthybius ..... Mar. 10
Hakone Maru ..... Mar. 10
Antolycus ..... Mar. 15
Glenshane ..... Mar. 16
Kashmir ..... Mar. 17
City of Bristol ..... Mar. 17
Suwa Maru ..... Mar. 24
FOR HAMBURG
Weser ..... Feb. 25
London Maru ..... Mar. 6
Tsushima Maru ..... Mar. 8
Haveiland ..... Mar. 14
Lima Maru ..... Mar. 19
Ludendorff ..... Mar. 20
FOR ROTTERDAM
Schiedyk ..... Feb. 25
FOR MARSEILLES
Away le Rideau ..... Mar. 15
City of Smila ..... Mar. 24
FOR TRIESTE
Persia ..... Feb. 24
FOR INDIA
Sicilia ..... Feb. 27
Lahore ..... Mar. 8

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Soudan, for Bombay will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mail on board the Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison, for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1010 B.
Chartered	£17/6 S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 500 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	Tls. 220 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 24⅜ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 450 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 260
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	88/9
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 47½ B.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 17
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$4 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 160 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 97 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7½ S.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 200
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 158½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 101
Shanghai Land	Tls. 111
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 14¾ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 23
Oriental	Tls. 7¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112½
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 23 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 230
Green Island	Tls. 27 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6¾ B.
Jewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 110 B.
Koutrie	$45 B.
Watson	Tls. 15¼ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.45 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.80
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.82½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7¾ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.40
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14½ B.
Padang	Tls. 5¾
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.87½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1½
Semambu	Tls. 1.55 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.30
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.60 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 825
Culfy Dairy	Tls. 14½
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 129 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 167½

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 24, 1923

OFFICIAL

New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 5.20
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 7.25
Telephones Tls. 72.50
Consolidated Tls. 3.05
Kota Bahroes Tls. 1.40
Ziangbes Tls. 3.75
Semambus Tls. 1.60
Bukits Tls. 2.75
Butes Tls. 0.85

UNOFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 14.75
Dominions Tls. 2.85
Chemors Tls. 1.20
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.50

Money Exchange

Shanghai, March 24, 1923

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.175
Native Interest 02
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 310.50
Copper Cash 247.000
Bar Silver 32 7/16
Bank rate of Discount 3%
Paris on London 71.57
New York on London .. 469¼

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 1 5/16d.
Demand ..... 3s. 1 7/16d.
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 73¾
Demand 74

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/1 5/16
London (Demand) .. 3/1 5/16
London 4 m-s 3/2
India (T.T.) 234½
France (T.T.) 1130
America (T.T.) 73¾
Hongkong (T.T.) 73¾
Japan (T.T.) 65¾
Batavia (T.T.) 189½
Straits (T.T.) 74¾

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/3¾
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/4
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/4⅛
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s ..... 1180 nom.
America 4 m-s L/C 77½
Docs 78

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 76½ = Tls. 130.72
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $180.55

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 3 1/16d. = Tls. 5.08
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $7.01

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls. 5.92 @ 3s. 0 9/16d. £1
" 1.26 — 71½ Gold $1
" 1 @ 1145½ Fr. 12.76
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 68⅝ Yen 1.63
" 1 @ 222⅜ Rupees 2.48
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 14.45 Ital. Lire 16.14

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 75½
Demand buying on America 76½
Demand selling on London 3s. 2 1/16d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 3 1/16d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.0

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market during the past week has been an active one in all classes of stocks and prices generally show a marked rise which applies more especially to Langkats (Combined) Ewo Cottons and Rubbers.

Our cable advices from London during the week quote prices as follows:—

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer £.13.0
Chinese Govt. 5 per. Reorg. Loan 1913, B. I. 76.10.0
Chinese Govt. 5 per. Reorg. Loan 1913, F. I. 71. 00
Chinese Govt. 5 per. Reorg. Loan 1913, R. I. 67.10.0
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates Ltd. 1.16.3

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, March 24, 1923

OFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 73.00
Chemors Tls. 1.20
Samagagas Tls. 0.92½
Tebongs Tls. 1.62½
Chengs Tls. 2.00

UNOFFICIAL

March 23
Langkats Comb. Tls. 26.75
March 24
Semambus Tls. 1.60

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

March 24, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 67¾ cents and the London-New York cross rate is unchanged at 469⅝. Our official Sterling rate here today was raised to 3s. 1⅝d., the Gold Dollar rate to 73¾, the Yen rate dropped to 65⅝ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market here today was firm. There were sellers of Sterling at practically all times at 3s. 3d. March, 3s. 2⅝d. April and 3s. 2⅝d. May-June.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 76¼ for March 75⅞ for April and 75⅝ for forward delivery. There were buyers at ⅛d. in Sterling and ¼ point in Gold Dollars above these rates.

There were sellers of Yen at 63¾ for March and buyers at 63½, and sellers for April at 63⅞ and buyers at 63¾. There were good sellers of Franc T.T. at 1150 for near delivery and and 1145 for forward.

Banks were quoting 3s. 3⅛d. and 78 for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 3s. 3⅜d. and 77¾ for forward. There were possible buyers of Franc bills at 1175.

India sold a small amount of silver in London yesterday and China bought. The market closed steady. New York report their market as firm.

Hongkong Shares

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, March 16:

We have had a very active and strong market during the week under review with rising prices in most shares.

The Shanghai market has also advanced considerably, although Shanghai continues selling for both cash and forward.

Rubber continues steady.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:

Hongkong Banks:—Have firmed up and a good many shares have changed hands at rising prices, closing firm with buyers at $1,010.

Unions:—Have come to business at $231, and more shares could be placed at this price.

Hongkong Lands:—Have taken a big jump, and close strong with buyers at $385.

Hongkong Fire and Canton Insurances:—Are very firm at quotations.

Hongkong Hotels:—Have risen considerably during the week, and as we go to press, have come to business at $29.50 for Old.

Cements:—Have again been the medium of business at rising prices and close with buyers at $27 to 27.25

Dairy Farms:—Have come to business at $24.

Hongkong Wharves:—Are slightly easier and are offered at $158.50.

Hongkong Docks:—Are also rather weaker, and have come to business at $167.

China Providents:—Are quiet with sales at $23.25.

Langkats Combined:—Have been the medium of business at rising prices, and close firm with buyers at Tls. 24.75.

China Sugars:—Have had a considerable rise, and after coming to business at $230, close slightly easier at $228.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY

with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road, Shanghai

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated 16th inst.

White Silk.—The market rules very quiet.

Tsatlee New Style.—Ostrich No. 1 Tls. 1,080 av.

Steam Filatures.—A small business has been done at former rates.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some interest has been shown Best grades selling at Tls. 840 av.

Cables from Japan quote Shinshui, No. 1 Yen 2,310, with a depressed market.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 16,026 bales white and 11,109 bales yellow.

To London, 2,111 bales.

To France, 2,920 bales white and 922 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 8,615 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,932 bales white and 9,595 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 842 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 14,580 bales and America, 11,813 bales.

Yellow steam, 5,330 bales.

Wild Silk to Europe, etc., 3,232 bales and America, 5,744 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
White Silk	7,800
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
Yellow Silk	11,500
Settlements for America,	
White Silk	8,600
	27,900
Stock in Shanghai,	
White Silk	100
Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	28,500

Bank Announces New Issue Of Notes

The China and South Sea Bank Ltd. Shanghai will commence on Tuesday, March 27, to issue here banknotes of five denominations, viz: $1, $5, $10, $50, and $100. Ample security is behind those notes, not only a 100 percent cash reserve, but in addition the guaranty of four well-known local Chinese Banks, commanding a paid up capital reserves of over $20,000,000.

Banknotes of the China and South Sea Bank have already been in circulation in Tientsin and Peking since November 1922. Arrangements have been made with all the Government Offices, including the Chinese Post Office as well as with the different railway offices for their acceptance.

C 2240

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$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Gas Company has had a good year, and the Directors propose to recommend a dividend to the shareholders of seven per cent, after providing for depreciation Tls. 112,234.08, according to the annual report just made public.

The profit at credit of working account amounts to Tls. 301,925.79 as compared with Tls. 279,595.75 for the previous year, an increase of Tls. 22,330.04. The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 265,949.04 against Tls. 235,366.74 for 1921, an addition of Tls. 30,582.30, while the balance at credit of profit and loss account, which includes a sum of Tls. 7,284.16 carried forward after appropriation of Tls. 231,062.03 as sanctioned at the last annual general meeting, amounts to Tls. 273,233.20, which balance the Directors recommend, after paying the dividend and providing for depreciation, to transfer to staff pension fund Tls. 33,208.14, transfer to bad and doubtful debts reserve account Tls. 20,000.00, carry forward to new account Tls. 23,790.98.

Additional repairs to retort settings were undertaken during the year at a cost of Tls. 18,979.70 and that amount has been appropriated from Renewals and Depreciation account, leaving a balance at credit, under this heading, for similar purposes, of Tls. 77,652.69.

Mr. L. E. Canning, O.B.E. returned to Shanghai in November last and resumed his seat on the Board. Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt having resigned, Mr. Canning's appointment requires confirmation at the Annual General Meeting. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews offer themselves for re-election as Auditors to the Company.

During the year 457,634,000 cubic feet of gas were sold to private consumers, being a decrease of 7.9 percent which is due to the loss in the lighting business. Gas for cooking, heating and industrial uses continues to progress satisfactorily.

There was a good demand for tar, tar oils and sulphate of ammonia. It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the coke market.

There were no additions to plant but considerable repairs were undertaken in the retort house and on the creek front. The whole plant and machinery was maintained in first class condition. Coal Carbonised 34,489 tons, Gas manufactured 551,634,400 cubic feet, Yield per ton 13,670 cubic feet.

A 4 inch High Pressure Steel Main was laid from St. George's Farm to Avenue Joffre to augment the supply in the French Settlement. The length of low pressure cast iron mains laid was 3.85 miles bringing up the total mileage of all mains in Shanghai to 136.61 miles. Gas sold during the year 473,342,600 cubic feet; used at works, etc. 11,982,400, unaccounted for and Stook 66,309,400, unaccounted in distribution 11.9 percent.

Eating Between Meals

A Thing to be Avoided

Do you know that the stomach needs rest regularly and that eating between meals is a common cause of indigestion?

Do you know what happens when you eat more than you can digest? Do you know that good digestion is impossible unless the blood is rich and red, such blood as comes from the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills?

These tonic pills will change dyspeptic, despondent people into energetic, cheerful men and women; because Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood, making the stomach able to secrete the needed digestive fluids; at the same time they strengthen the nerves that control the processes of digestion.

After you begin taking Dr. Williams' pink pills the first sign of returning health is usually an increased appetite. Then you find that what you eat causes no distress, and if you exercise reasonable care in the selection of your food you will have no more trouble.

So begin to improve your digestion by starting Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Of chemists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. $1.50 per bottle, $8 for six bottles, post free.

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

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CORRESPONDENTS:
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NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch: 1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

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JAS. J. ROGERS
Manager.

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U.S. $4,000,000

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Telephone No. C. 1324

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Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	San Francisco	Yokohama

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Improved.)	" $50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Pocket Edition.)	" $30.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase and Table Code	" $50.00
Bentley's Table Code	" $35.00

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Fresh Fillets .....Per lb. $ 0.80

Fresh Kippers .....Per lb. $ 0.65

YUEN TAH & COMPANY

125 Broadway Shanghai

FIRES ROBBERY ACCIDENTS

are very often caused by bad lighting of alleyways and lanes around godowns, factories and houses, etc.

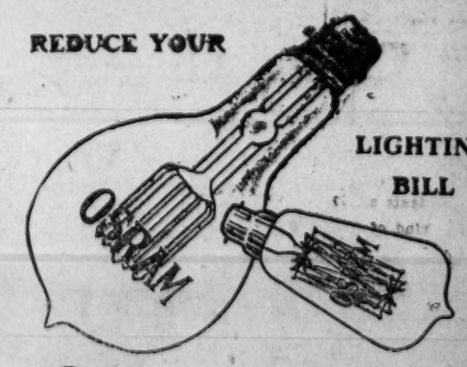
The Municipal Electricity Department will install, operate and maintain good lighting at very low rates.

For further particulars apply to

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showroom: 26 Nanking Road. Telephone: Central 283.

REDUCE YOUR LIGHTING BILL



Osram ELECTRIC LAMPS

The General Electric Co. (of China) Ltd.

1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 1606 (three lines)

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Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552. CHU KINHOW, Manager. Shanghai Branch.

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2006 U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone: testimony taken of Bruno Arndt, J. T. Wright.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1941, Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press Inc.: testimony taken of E. G. Abbey, H. L. Pearce, L. K. Kentwell, R. C. Faithfull and J. E. Doyle.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward and Co., motion to disapprove supersedeas Bond: motion for issuance of execution motion for new trial.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co., motion for examination.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1670, D. E. Swinehart v. Mrs. D. E. Swinehart et al.: motion to withdraw from certain funds

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.: motion to set.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2124, U. S. v. P. H. Duncan: plea of guilty.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2114, U. S. v. Wm. Achuck; plea of guilty.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2126, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; plea of not guilty; preliminary examination waived.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2087, M. J. Pocha v. L. F. Kearny: testimony of J. A. Shroff, action withdrawn.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2123, U. S. v. S. B. Fair: action withdrawn.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour and Co., and Hudford Motors: motion for further particulars.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. V. S. Elliott, continued for one week.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

March 14, 1923, Cause No. 2121, In re Last Will and Testament of Albert W. Pontius: order admitting will to probate.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I Greenstone: sentence.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, Bradley and Co. Intervenor: Overruling motion to dimiss.

March 17, 1923, Cause No. 1998, Way Cheong v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al. decree.

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.: order overruling motion to examine plaintiff.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2124, U. S. v. P. H. Duncan: assessed costs and warned.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2114, U. S. v. Wm. Achuck: assessed costs and warned.

March 18, 1923, Cause No. 2126, U. S. v. S. B. Fair: bound over to U. S. Court for China, bail $100 gold.

March 18, 1923 Cause No. 2087, M. J. Pocha v. L. F. Kearny: action withdrawn.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

March 26, 1923, 3:00 p.m., Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward and Co. motions.

March 29, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.

April 2, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2015, Thatcher v. Thatcher.

April 3, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2102, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; petition; summons issued; Marshal's return of summons.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; petition; summons issued.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2104, Hsieh Po Hsiang et al. v. John M. Murray; complaint; summons issued.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2105, Alexandre T. Moschitsky v. Harry Berkovith; complaint; summons issued.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2118, Grover C. McPherson v. Marie McPherson; petition; summons issued.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re estate of Mary George, Deceased; petition; application.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Co. of China; stipulation.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2121, In re last will and testament of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; petition; deposition; inventory.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. 2107, Shanghai Service Co. v. F. Fernandez; answer.

March 14, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; petition; warrant issued.

March 14, 1923, Cause No. 2121, In re last will and testament of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; oath and bond of administratrix; submission of surety to jurisdiction; letters of administration.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2124, U. S. v. Duncan; complaint.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; motion for bill of particulars.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2123, U. S. v. Fair; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.; plaintiff's reply to defendant's second amended petition.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. Elliott; affidavit; warrant issued.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemsche Fabrik Greisheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; intervener's reply to argument on motion to dismiss.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2126, U. S. v. Fair; affidavit; warrant issued.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pur l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; motions.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; motion.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; marshal's return of warrant.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 1998, Way Cheong and Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation; plaintiff's brief; defendant's brief.

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2127, J. V. Scott v. James Noble; complaint; summons issued.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 2126, U. S. v. Fair; marshal's return of warrant.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. Elliott; marshal's return of warrant. Charles T. Boyce.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 2098, Wing Tah Co. v. Charles T. Boyce; marshal's return of summons.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van-Bergen; answer.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; motion to withdraw notice of appeal; notice of motion for new trial; motion for new trial.

March 16, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.; motion to set.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re estate of George L. C. Gelwicks; deceased; inventory; oath and bond of executrix.

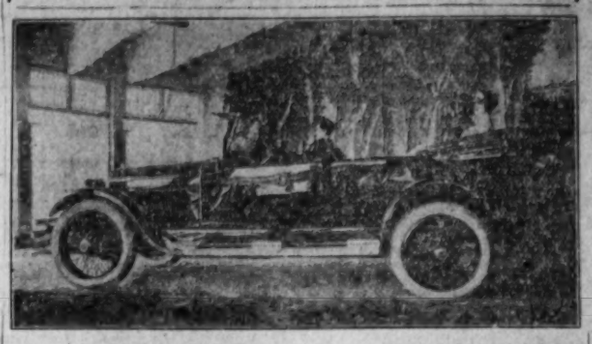
March 19, 1923, Cause No. 1316, In re estate of William K. Dietrich, deceased; report of administrator; petition for distribution.

March 19, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel and Co. Inc.; demurrer.

March 20, 1923, Cause No. 1853, Li Heng Chin v. O. Wagman; marshal's return of writ of execution.

March 20, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; amended complaint.

H.S. Honigsberg's Window Display



Quite a novelty to Shanghai in the line of large window displays has been accomplished by H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Buick dealers, at their show rooms on Bubbling Well Road.

The effect of the lure of the country in Spring and sunlight is obtained by the use of scenery and special lighting effects. The back drop represents a bit of the country outside Shanghai, with a motor road in the center. The road is continued on the platform, sand and grass rugs being employed to obtain the effect, and in the middle of the road is set a car—one of the Model 49 Buick, seven-passenger specials.

The effect of sunlight is obtained with colored lights, of red and orange, and in the night the window has proven a great attraction.

Of course the car holds the center of the stage, and rightly so, for it is the very last word in motordom production. A few of the features include a completely equipped dash-board, having gas measure motor meter, ammeter and oil meter, in addition to the usual fixtures.

The car is fitted with a new model bumper, tail stop light, rear view mirror (the use of which will be compulsory under an ordinance which is to come into effect April 1), windshield cleaner, and special footboards.

MINE CONTRACTS

Peking, Mar. 23.—The contract entered into between the Chinese Government and the British interests for the joint operation of the Kailan mines will expire in May. It is reported that the British interests have asked for a renewal of the contract.

ISIS THEATRE
Matinee Today 3 p.m.
William S. Hart
in
"THE RETURN OF 'DRAW' EGAN"
"The Purple Riders"
Episodes 10 and 11

JOHN HAIG'S
GLENLEVEN WHISKY
THE OLDEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton Market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—During the early part of the week, the market was rather active, a feature of special importance being the short selling on the part of Bears, but just when the apathy seemed greatest, holders of actual cotton resumed aggressive operations and, aided by a lighter movement in raw material, succeeded in causing considerable nervousness among the opposing interests.

As regards the curtailment of production agreed upon by the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, which was to have come into force on Monday the 19th, same has already caused a dissension among several Mill Owners. The reason given for this is that the mills in question had sold their production as far forward as May-June and, in consequence thereof, could not see their way clear to adhere to the resolution agreed upon. Owing, therefore, to the attitude taken by the aforesaid mills, another general meeting was held on the 21st instant and, in order to strengthen the position of curtailment, some of the leading yarn dealers were got to agree to the delay in deliveries against their contracts, but, in spite of this, several of the mills in question refused to carry out the wishes of the majority.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from the developments in the general economic situation Any improvement in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market On the other hand, although prices show a total decline of nearly five taels a picul since the high level of the season, the serious question remains whether this decline has fully discounted the very material recession in business which is sure to follow in the wake of the unparalleled unsettlement of China's economic market. On the whole, we feel that in times like the present caution ("in bearing") must be recommended.

Yarn:—The yarn market has been keeping steady; prices advanced two to three taels from last week's level. Some 6,000 to 7,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export to Kiangse, Hongkong, Fukien, Wuhu, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Hankow and Weihaiwei. At the close of the week, the market was weak and prices declined one to two Taels.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week showed hardly any animation in that the demand for the local staple on the part of consumers was practically nil, whereas offerings were plentiful, which generally evolves depressions in prices, but of which very little or hardly any advantage was taken owing to the continued serious yarn position. Furthermore the mills which have considerably reduced their spindleage are apparently in no pressing need of the local fibre as their current requirements are being met by fairly large deliveries of recently arrived Indian Cotton in fulfilment of previous contracts. These circumstances have to a certain extent dampened the ardor of the speculative element and the immediate future trend inclines more for weaker markets irrespective of the actually low stocks at present available in the cotton world. However, any palpable improvement in the demand for yarn will instantly react on the raw material, in which event one cannot foresee to what heights the rates will ascend. Tone of the market, Weak.

PALACE HOTEL
SNACK COUNTER
POPULAR PRICES
(MEN ONLY)
SERVICE FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

OLYMPIC THEATRE
On Tuesday, March 27, 1923
FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANIST
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
Prices: $5.00, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00
Booking at MOUTRIE'S from March 21, 1923
Director A. STROK

OLYMPIC THEATRE
WELCOME RETURN VISIT
OF THE
FAMOUS SOPRANO
LYDIA LIPKOWSKA
FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY
March 28th at 9.15 p.m.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF SELECTED
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SONGS
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00
Booking at Moutries. From Monday, March 26.

A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION AT THE
ISIS THEATRE
By General Demand Held Over for Another 3 Nights
To-night and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 and 9:15 p.m.
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR

Louis B. Mayer presents the inimitable star
Anita Stewart
IN THE PLAY BY SYDNEY GRUNDY
"SOWING THE WIND"
THE FIRST NATIONAL SUPER SPECIAL ATTRACTION
WOULD HIS LOVE LAST 30 DAYS?
Life had taken Rosamond through gambling dives. Success had brought her tumultuously to the stage on glittering Broadway. Love had told her if she wanted love there could be no marriage. Heedlessly she had sown the wind. "If at the end of thirty days you still want me, then I am yours." And now she awaited the whirlwind she would reap on the thirtieth day.
Also Presenting on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
"THE PURPLE RIDERS"—Episodes 12th and 13th
Admission Prices: Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts., Stall 40 cts.

Coming!—At the ISIS THEATRE—Coming!
Victor Seastrom's Masterpiece! An Epic on Life and Death
"Thy Soul Shall Bear Witness"
Produced, Directed, and Played by Victor Seastrom! Watch for the opening date!

Automobile Trade Good, And Improving Rapidly

The past year has been one in which trade generally has been dull. This means that money has not been made so easily or so plentifully as has been the case in many former years, yet there has been no diminution in the demand for automobiles, and the dealers in Shanghai have had no reason to complain, as sales have been quite good.

There are several hundred more licensed private cars in the Settlement and in the French Concession than there were a year ago, and the number of motor freight vehicles upon the streets is very considerably in excess of that at any previous time. An increase in the number of small garages —mostly Chinese-owned, and which are for the most fed by the big foreign automobile concerns —is also noticeable.

The motor trade, of course, covers automobiles used for pleasure and business, motor trucks and motor-cycles. The increase in the number of these encountered upon our streets means more gasoline sold, more tires sold, more accessories sold, and more work for the garages which do repair work.

For the size of its foreign population the number of car-owners in Shanghai is at least equal to that of most cities of the same size in other countries, and visitors are always greatly impressed by the sight of so many cars to be seen all over the town at any hour of the day and most hours of the night. Indications, according to a leading authority, point to an increase in the volume of business anticipated for the rest of the year.

WAR STOCKS CLEARED

The bulk of the purchases of motor cars made by garages and dealers during 1920 and 1921 have now been practically cleared. These stocks were obtained at prices which are some 30 to 40 percent above ruling market values today. The initial shipment of German cars which was thrown on the Shanghai market at very low prices, has depressed the local market to an extent that few appreciate. The first consignment of these German cars was landed here at exceedingly cheap rates, presumably due to the depreciation in the value of the mark, but these quotations have since etoadied up to a certain extent, as importers are only willing to book orders on the gold basis.

In 1921, when the Germans first returned to China, German manufactured machines were sold as low as Mex. $1,800 for a five passenger touring car. This same car cannot be replaced today at less then Tls. 3,500, an appreciation of nearly 130 percent in price. In their desire to push the sale of German cars the German manufacturers did not hesitate to give them at the minimum profit. Of a net importation of some three-and-a-half million taels worth of motor cars into Shanghai in 1921 Germany's share was only Tls. 92.745 against some Tls 650 in 1920. Of course, German-made cars do not constitute a factor in the Shanghai market today, but the dumping of a number of cheap machines has, no doubt, served to somewhat depress business.

The majority of the German cars imported into Shanghai were for use in the Settlement, a very small number going into the interior. The Germans, when they first returned to China, had big schemes for the capturing of the Chinese market by the sale of their cheap products on very tempting easy terms of payment. The rapid decline of the mark and the Reparations troubles have served to destroy these dreams.

BACK TO NORMAL

The automobile trade in Shanghai is recovering slowly from the slump it fell into since the prosperous period which marked the year nineteen twenty and nineteen nineteen. From point of value 1921 was not so bad owing to advance orders placed with manufacturers in the United States and Great Britain. In 1919 the net imports of automobiles was Tls. 2,158,998; in the following year it jumped to Tls. 3,477,219, while in 1921 it was even better, the assessed value being placed at Tls. 3,569,354.

From the point of numbers last year appears to have been a worse year for the trade than 1921. For instance, during the period January to September last Shanghai imported 476 motor cars against 566 in the first nine months of 1921 and 671 cars during the same period in 1920. The United States is by far the largest exporter of automobiles to China, being accredited with over half the number of cars that are imported into the country. In 1921 of the Tls. 3,569,354 which constituted the net importations into Shanghai that year, the share of the United States was Tls. 1,797,404 and of Great Britain Tls. 791,903. It is believed the net figures for last year will show a falling-off. It might be mentioned that second-hand cars do not constitute any feature of the trade, a certain number being indented from Manila and elsewhere.

The slump in the automobile trade coincided with a similar state of affairs in the United States in November, 1920, when prices began to drop. The first important cut was in April, 1921 of some G.$145 on a car of the quality, for instance, of the Chalmers. This was followed by a decline of another G.$145 and a further one of G.$100. At the present moment prices are slightly cheaper than in 1918. The motor-car business is the first to be affected by a trade slump and the first, incidentally, to respond to any improvement.

ROAD PROGRESS

It is assuring to notice that the progressive element in China is displaying considerable interest in road-making. The greater the number of Chinese who own motor cars and trucks the greater will be the demand for roads. The necessity for national highways is nowhere so necessary and urgently required as in China. The development of the country has been retarded by the lack of transportation and communication. Good roads are therefore a fundamental and primary requisite for the economic development of China, and it is an auspicious sign that greater interest is being taken in the making of roads in China. At no time is the necessity of this brought more poignantly before us than when famine overtakes the country.

In the north we have the Taichang road, some 30 miles in length, which, it is expected, will eventually connect with Zangzau, a big town North of Soochow. There is a movement on foot by some Chinese to build a road from Zangzau to Nanking, so that we could have a continuous connection between Shanghai and Nanking. It will, no doubt, take some time before things are got to tacks. There is, however, encouragement in the fact that the past two years have witnessed the beginnings of what will some day be a national movement, for good roads.

RUBBER OUTPUT

(Reuter's service)

London, March 23.—It is stated officially that for the purposes of the rubber exports restriction legislation in Ceylon and Malaya, the standard production of rubber is calculated as follows for the twelve months beginning November 1, 1922:—

Ceylon 60,034 tons.
Malaya mainland 270,000 tons.
Singapore and the Penang Islands 4,200 tons.

WAGES INCREASED

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 23.—The Stevens woollen goods factory at North Andover, Massachusetts, and the Goodall Mills at Sanford, Maine, have increased the wages of their operatives by 12½ percent.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Commencing Tonight at 9.15
And Nightly at 9.15.

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LTD.
Present
ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
and
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S
LONDON COMPANY
In The Latest London Comedy And Dramatic Successes.

Monday March 26th
Miss Leslie Graham & W. E. Holloway
in
"THE MAN FROM TORONTO"
From The Duke of York's Theatre.

Tues. & Wed. March 27th & 28th
Claud Allister and Florence Le Clercq
in
"THE BAT"
A Play of Mystery by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Thursday, March 29th
W. E. HOLLOWAY
in
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
John Drinkwater's Historical Play That Came to London for two Weeks and Stayed 800 Nights.

Good Friday, March 30th No Performance

Saturday March 31st
Claud Allister, and Cherry Hardy
in
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"
Robert Hichen's Great Success.

Prices $4.00, $3.00, $2.00 $1.50
Booking now open at Moutrie's, at the Palace Hotel from 5 to 7.30 p.m.

NOTE:—The Company's Season Will Definitely Terminate on Saturday, April 14th.

The VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Presents

MONROE SALISBURY

in

"THE BARBARIAN"

SIX REELS

Adventure! Romance! Intrigue!

Monroe Salisbury stars in the title role, being supported by a cast of exceptional merit headed by Jane Novak, the girl with the most wonderful eyes on the screen.

Don't miss this unusual picture. It is one of the finest things that has come to this city in a long time,—a genuine dramatic and artistic treat, and is most certainly worth your while.

— MATINEE —

Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"DOUBLE SPEED" and "NAN of the NORTH" Ep. 7th and 8th

Carlton LIMITED.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Special Rates to those desiring meals by the month from April 1, 1923:

TIFFIN	$30.00
DINNER	$40.00
TIFFIN AND DINNER	$60.00
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER	$70.00

West 3637-8-9

(China Press Correspondence)

The Theatre of Courtesy Comfort Refinement

CARLTON THEATRE

The Theatre of Exclusive Elevating Photo Plays

Matinee To-Day at 3 p.m.

3 DAYS ONLY
SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

To-Night at 9.15 p.m.

A Big First National Attraction.

Habit's Chain—an invisible bracelet on every woman's wrist.
Habit's Bond—a collar around every man's neck

Isn't it "HABIT" that makes some women

—love luxury
—marry for luxury?
—yes, and err in luxury?
—tire of the admiration of one man and crave the attentions of many?
—seek the things their husbands can't afford?
—get them elsewhere?
—never worry about the price of pleasure until the account falls due?
—and then seek to make payment by "easy terms."

Habit Rules and Ruins the Lives of Men and Women alike.

Shall we pity or blame the girl who made luxury a habit?
Who married and missed it?
And who sought the woman's way out

Many Wives will see themselves in Louis B. Mayer's big presentation:

"HABIT"

STARRING

MILDRED HARRIS
(Mrs. CHARLES CHAPLIN)

A cyclonic cyclorama of hearts that Human Habit wrecked.

Not just a drama, not just romance, but both—and a gorgeous style show as well.

IT MIRRORS MOST OF US

Watch this Climax

Habit had brought the girl to the apartment of the man to whom she had turned for the things her husband could not afford. A crash at the door and the husband sprang in on them. A knife gleamed in her hand; a quick downward sweep and . . . don't tell what happens next.

See this Sensation

Two trains rushing to a head-on smash, while the driver of one sleeps at his post. A blast of whistles —a crash—and hissing, blazing, the train splinters in the impact.
It happens right in front of the camera—right before you close up on the screen It's an indescribable thrill!

And this Novelty

Want to see some of the beautiful models in America displaying those gorgeous gowns, hats and lingerie from Milady's wardrobe, and the very latest of bathing suits . . . fur-frilled ones? They're here in the most lavish of all screen style shows, specially designed and staged for this big production. A eye opener for woman and men too.

For Reservations Phone West 3641.
BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 to 10
Prices $2.00, 1.50, 1.00 and 60 cts.
ENTIRE BALCONY RESERVED FOR MATINEES
Prices: Matinees $1.00 and 60 cts.

STARTING WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The picture you have all been waiting for.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"PECK'S BAD BOY"

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th.
The "DANDY" of the Screen

H. B. WARNER

In a Big Human Comedy-Drama of the Man in Overalls

"UNCHARTED CHANNELS"

He Failed As a Millionaire But Succeeded As a Plumber

He Proved He Had More Horse Sense Than His Father Gave Him Credit for When He Saved the Heiress from a Bunch of Crooks and Showed the Boys What a Real American Should Be.

Wednes., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. March 28th to 31st.

Speed was her Middle Name and She Went the Limit Until She Landed in Jail When She Had to Pose and Pause. Result.....

YOU'VE GOT TO SEE IT

BEBE DANIELS

plays herself
in the Merriest, Maddest, Swiftest Comedy She Has Yet Had.

"The Speed Girl"

An umpty-steen cylinder, high-power comedy of the speedster type. By having Miss Daniels assume the role of a moving-picture star, glimpses of the making of a picture and a star's life make excellent entertainment, especially when the ACTION MOVES AT THE PACE OF THIS FILM.

THE CAST IS CORKING. BEBE wears the ultra sumptuous gowns a star is supposed to wear morning, noon, and night.

JOLLY and ROTUND
"WALTER HIERS"

as the press agent is immense. He never misses a chance to pull something.

SCREEN SNAPSHOTS NO. 21 AMERICAN GAZETTE AND,

EVERY DAY and WITH EVERY ROUND THEY ARE GETTING BETTER and BETTER.

THE "LEATHER ROUND PUSHERS" SIX

AND THE SIXTH IS THE BEST, THE FUNNIEST OF THEM ALL.

MATINEE, to-day at 3 p.m.
1. "SUNDOWN SLIM"
2. "LEATHER PUSHERS" Round 5.

TO-NIGHT and at 5.30 p.m.

HOUSE PETERS
IN
"HUMAN HEARTS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, March 25, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Co., Pontoon Wharf on Monday, March 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

CHUNGKING DIRECT.—The American West China Navigation Company's s.s. MEIREN, Captain Kirkham, will sail for Chungking on or about midnight, March 26. This steamer is fast and has superior passenger accommodations. Staterooms, saloons fitted with steam heaters. Unexcelled Cuisine and service. She is also equipped to handle heavy and bulky cargo. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. Agents 1-B Nanking Road. Telephones C. 5056 and 5057.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, March 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUNGWO, 1,337 Tons, Captain Rockledge, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Co., Pontoon Wharf on Wednesday, March 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, March 31, at midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday April 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Con. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

CHUNGKING via ICHANG.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. FUTWO, 500 Tons, Captain Williamson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf about Tuesday, April 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, March 27, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEI-CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Sunday morning, March 25. For Foreight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

KEELUNG & TAKAO via FOOCHOW.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on March 27, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 1, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. YUSHUN, Capt. Evensen, will leave on Sunday morning, Mar. 25 For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K. Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on March 30, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Jhone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer PARIS MAU, 15,000 tons, Captain S. imai, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on April 2, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Passengers Arrived

For C. P. S. s.s. Empress of Canada form Vancouver and portss: Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyell and child, Mr. E. J. Bowen, Miss E. Brodstone, Capt. C. E. Evans, Mr. W. P. L. Gordon, E. Gwinn, Rev. and Mrs. Joliffe and three children, Miss L. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meyer, Mrs. Noblie and three children, Miss G. Thomas, Mr. Geo. Selleti, Mrs. I. Shainin, Messrs. E. A. Silagi, M. H. Watson, G. C. Woodworth, E. G. Johnstone, J. L. Throllope, J. W. Zeigler, M. Brodie, D. M. Kable, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenot, Mrs. L. S. and Miss L. S. Curtin, Mrs. A. C. Cunninghan, Mr. Liai Chung-hai, Mr. and Mrs. Mikani, Capt. and Mrs. Park and two children, Messrs. N. L. Somers, S. Amano, F. James, K. Tokoo, A. Strow, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Atkin and child, Mrs. M. A. Bostwick, Misses E and S. F. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Orvis, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Taylor, Misses B Cordell, B. M. Daly, Messrs. A. F. Johnson, P. Kaisen, G. Olsen, Dr. Beath, Miss M. Howey, Mrs. H. J. Woodsworth; through for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bird, Miss M. E. Bird, Mrs. W. D. Hopcraft, Mrs. S. D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chappine, Messrs. W. C. Gibboson, Mrs. W. E. Kent, Mr. and Mrs W. G. King, Mr. H. W. Moon, Col. and Mrs. Simmons and two children, Misses A. E. Jones, H. M. Howse, J. I. Hall, G. Kimball, H. Kahn, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Miss Lial Sing, Messrs. E. F. Lenihan, A. Y. Meiran, Mrs. E. O. and Miss M. Thompson, Mr. B. Glabsser, Mrs. J. Lebo, Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Messrs. C. L. Becher, J. E. Grant, G. W. Sinclair, M. P. Lichano.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Capt. Richards.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Dr. L. L. Adamkiewicz, Lady Burn, Mr. G. H. Brooke, Mrs. E. R. None, Miss E. Burton, Lady Belper, Mr. I. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Chau Fat-shan and infant, Mrs. J. W. Clayton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cuthbert, Messrs. F. W. Copeland, E. L. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Shouson, Miss Chow Sok-chen, Mrs. A. and Miss M. Calder, Mr. H. B. Cowx, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, Messrs. D. R. Davies, F. D. Deacon, G. P. Dewhurst, Lord and Lady Digby, Hon. V. Digby, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Evans, Mr. F. Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eaton, Messrs. W. Ford, G. S. Ford, H. Y. Fok, A. E. Fearnley, Mrs. W. B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. and Miss D. Finkbine, Mrs. A. S. Geering, Mr. and Mrs. L. Godwosky, Messrs. H. R. Gough, H. F. Gibson, J. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. H. Howe, Miss E. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. and Miss L. K. Holman, Messrs. R. S. K. Irvin, F. Jones, Jung Nam-ming, J. W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. V. Korousky, Miss J. Korousky, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Messrs. Lee Showyat, M. Leventhal, J. M. Leggat, A. Malcolm, A. R. McLennan, E. Moller, J. A. Milne, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Mears, T. W. Monthe, Dr. G. P. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. L. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Martin, Mrs. E. H. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morton, Misses M. Noble, C. A. O'Reilly, Messrs. Owyoung Yee-yon, G. Potts, K. S. Peacock, H. A. Pattman, Misses A. Presbody, M. Prentice, Mrs. A. M. Pelletreau, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seflck, Miss I. Summerskill, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sassoon, Mrs. W. Sesso, Miss M. Sawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stanton, Dr. A. C. Scott, Messrs. H. J. Sieling, S. F. Sorensen, E. Soter, H. Schumacher, D. E. Smith, C. F. Sackett, Shering, F. G. Trobridge, Dr. H. Van Horne Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Williams, Col and Mrs. C. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Werntz, Messrs. T. C White, H. E. Whiddett, C. E Wolsiffer, Wong Sew-lai, J. Wallace, K. Yebara, C. Allister, R Braine, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Benson and infant, Mr. and Mrs John Boag, Capt. and Mrs. C. A Clapp, Messrs. G. F. Cram, J. V Cervoni, G. Frank, Misses D Fletcher, L. Graham, C. Hardy, D. Hargraves, Messrs. W. E Holloway, W. Hudd, Mrs. A. V. H. and Miss S. Jones, Miss H. Mestre, Messrs. F. Morgan, R. L. MacDonald, L. Monck, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Permain, Mr. R. Powell, Miss E. R. Read, Miss C. Stuart, Mr. F. Torre, Dr. B. Van Hoosen; through for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brandt, Mrs. H. W. Bodman, Mr. and Hrs. H. B. Berdoe, Miss. M. H. Benson, Messrs. M. J. Brsen, H. W. Braisherd, N. Bongsethong, N. V. Banja, P. N. Bhiromya, F. McD. Courtney, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Christie, Brig. Gen. G. N. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. L. Harrison, Major A. P. Hodges. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hopewell, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall, Mrs. H. B. Jermain and two children, Messrs. R. C. Kashemisi, N. B. Ksaesiskia, Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Lindsay and two children, Capt. P. M. B. Lake, Surg. Comdr. H. MacEwan, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McGowan, Messrs V. A. Mason, P. B. Navarasth. R. P. Opie, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Opie, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Opie, Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Olliver and two children. Mrs. W. Roberts, Messrs. L. L. Reford, C. Smagon, S. Sanhantaku, N. C. Sucharittakut, C. Sihayilae, Mrs. M. L. Shiner and three children Mr. G. Travers, Miss P. Vinal, Mrs. P. V. White, Miss E. Waddell, Messrs. T. Worley, N. C Yamavhai, Mr. M. Aarons, Miss N. Barnes, Dr. J. H. Fitzbutler, Mrs. A. C. Franklin, Mr. A. Hawtin, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Kent and three children, Mrs. C. N. Laird and three children, Messrs. J. L. McPherson, E. C. Mark, F. T. Oliver, a F. C. S. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Sevrens, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. M. W Wood, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Wood and three children; for Yokohama: Dr. D. G. and Master Beelber, Messrs. B. Hill-Wood, F. O'Dogherty, Mrs. E. L. Rawling fr. R. S. Thursfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Thomas; for Kobe: Messrs. J. Dewar, C. Saines, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Westra; for Nagasaki: Lady J. Leveson and three children.

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E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
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FOR HONGKONG and MANILA.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "MURSA"	May 5

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Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	March 27
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasak	April 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	April 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

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N. Y. K. LINE

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FOR EUROPE
*Lyon Maru .....Mar. 31 — Fushimi Maru .....Apr. 7
*Matsumoto Maru .....Apr. 4
*For Cargo

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru .....April 9

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
*Takefoyo Maru .....Apr. 21

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FOR JAPAN
Omi Maru .....Mar. 26 — Hakozaki Maru .....Mar. 31
Shanghai Maru .....Mar. 27 — Yawata Maru .....Apr. 4
Nagasaki Maru .....Mar. 30 — Nikko Maru .....Apr. 7
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FOR HONGKONG
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ARMAND BEHIC			14th April
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	2nd April	28th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	15th April	12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	29th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... March 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 3
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For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
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FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... April 4

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..(Via Dairen) ....Apiril 11
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..April 23
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S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ....(Direct) ..... April. 1
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ...(Direct) ..... April 3

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. VIA TSINGTAO
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... March 30

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... March 27

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... April 1

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Meteorological Reports

March 25, 1923. SICCAWEI

	15.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.09	March 15		March 16	
Sun sets today at 18.8	30.14	30.11	29.97	29.93
Barometer (Inches) (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.11	−0.21	−0.33	−0.40
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.16	−0.22	−0.17	−0.18
Wind—direction	E	ESE	SE	SE
Wind—miles per hour	13.7	15.5	21.1	29.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	54°5	50°7	56°3	57°7
Humidity %	90	100	99	98
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	0.01	—	0.12

Barometer (mean 4 obs.) March 15

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT	Mean 1922	Variation	24 hrs. Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.22	−0.06	30.22
Temperature (Min. 42°8) (Fahr.) (Max. 59°7)	51°2	†7°6	44°8
Rainfall (inches)			

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	DONGOLA NANKIN KARMALA KASHGAR	Mch. 31 Apr. 14 April 28 May 12
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	March 26
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA JANUS	April 3 April 8
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA ST. ALBANS EASTERN	April 7 May 5 June 2

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd
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S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" last half May
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" about 8th April.
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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Mar. 26	noon	P. Madison	Seattle	Apr. 11
Mar. 27	1 p.m.	Korea M.	S. Francisco	Apr. 20
Mar. 31	9 p.m.	P. Cleveland	S. Francisco	Apr. 20

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Mar. 26	noon	†Soudan	Marseilles	——
Mar. 30	8.30 a.m.	Porthos	Marseilles	May 5
Mar. 30	9 p.m.	Dongola	Marseilles	May 5

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok & Siberia	Mar. 26	5 p.m.	via Train
Chefoo and Tientsin	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Antung	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Chengtu
Antung	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Esang
Tsingtao	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Tungshing
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Mar. 27	1.30 p.m.	Shuntien
Newchwang	Mar. 28	9 p.m.	Kiukiang
Tsingtao and Dairy	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.	Chohei M.

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Liangchow
Foochow	Mar. 26	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 26	noon	Soudan
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 26	9 a.m.	Hsinchang
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.	Suiyang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	4 p.m.	Omi Maru
River ports	Mar. 26	9. p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Mar. 26	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Mar. 27	5 p.m.	Yokohama M
Japan ports	Mar. 29	7 p.m.	Nagasaki
Japan ports	Mar. 30	7 p.m.	Kumano M
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Mar. 30	9 a.m.	P. Pierce

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	Can Prospector	Br. B & S
Mar. 26	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 30	—	New York via Suez	Eurybates	Br. B & S
Mar. 30	—	Vancouver	Philoctetes	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 3	—	Portland, Ore.	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 4	—	New York	Havana Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Apr. 5	—	New York, Boston	Archer	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 7	—	Portland, Ore.	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 7	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jan. T.K.K.
Apr. 7	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 9	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 9	—	Seatle	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 10	—	Nw York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 12	—	Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 17	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 19	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 20	—	New York via Suez	Karonga	Br. B & S
Apr. 21	—	New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 21	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 21	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Apr. 23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 4	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 26	—	N'saki, N'ya, Y'hama	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 27	—	Kobe	Shanghai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 30	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	Kobe	Hakozaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Mar. 26	2.00	Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 28	—	Rotterdam	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 30	11.00*	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 31	—	Homburg, etc.	Lyons Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	London	†Dongola	Br. M. M. & Co
Apr. 2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Paris Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 2	—	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Matsumoto M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 4	—	Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 4	—	Singapore, etc.	West Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 7	—	London	Fushimi Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr. 8	....	Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	London	†Nankin	Br. M.M. & Co
Apr. 14	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenade	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 18	—	Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Singapore, etc.	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 26	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Apr. 27	—	Liverpol, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 28	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
Apr. 28	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 5	—	Singapore	Mursa	Am. S. & B.
May 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 12	—	London	Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B & S
May 16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B & S
May 26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S
June 6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June 9	—	Maresilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Apr. 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 18	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino M	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 25	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	—	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 27	6.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B & S
Mar. 28	—	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 29	9.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 30	—	Hongkong	Siberia M.	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 30	—	H'kong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 3	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 3	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 3	—	Hongkong	Havre Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Apr. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Apr. 13	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 14	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Apr. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 25	D.L.	Newchwang	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	D.L	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 25	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	D.L.	Chefoo, Antung	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	6.00*	Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 28	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Mar. 29	8.00*	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 30	—	Dairen	Fukuken M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 30	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Mar. 30	D.L.	Newchwang	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	M.N.	Chungking	Meiren	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	D.L.	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Eankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Eankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Eankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Ichang, Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 3	D.L.	Ichang, Chungking	Foochow	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal afternoon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
4h. 34m.	6ft. 5in.	4h. 58m.	4ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
3	36	3	58

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.55 a.m.	0.3 a.m.	5h. 59m.	6h. 13m.	5h. 14m.	6h. 58m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
March 30.17in.
766.6mm.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B. N. B.	Mar. 19	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
O D W	Feb. 11	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
I C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
F. N. B.	Mar. 17	Craonne	Fr. Gun-boat
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Mar. 3	Saga	Jpa. Gunboat
I C	Mar. 12	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
——	Mar. 15	Scarab	Br. Gunboat
J. N. B.	Mar. 11	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser

Vessels Due

Antilochus, *Kobe* .....Mar. 27
Arizona Maru, *U.S.A.* .....Mar. 29
Changsha, *Hankow* .....Apr. 1
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama* Mar. 29
Dongola, *Japan* .....Mar. 28
Glenariffe, *London* .....Mar. 29
Hakozaki Maru, *Europe* ...Mar. 30
Hopsang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 29
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ....Mar. 27
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ....Mar. 25
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .....Mar. 25
Kaho, *Amoy* .....Mar. 26
Karmala, *London* .....Mar. 29
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Mar. 31
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....Mar. 29
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Mar. 27
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Apr. 2
Kosai Maru, *Osaka* .....Mar. 25
Korea Maru, *Hongkong* ....Mar. 27
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Kumano Maru, *Osaka* .....Mar. 28
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 31
Liangchow, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 25
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Loksang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 25
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Apr. 1
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* ..Mar. 29
Ngankin, *Hankow* .....Mar. 28
Paul Lecat, *Marseilles* ....Apr. 1
Porthos, *Japan* .....Mar. 28
Philoctetes, *Liverpool* .....Mar. 28
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Apr. 1
P. Pierce, *S. Francisco* ....Mar. 28
P. Taft, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 25
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* ..Mar. 28
Pres. Jackson, *Seattle* ....Apr. 1
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* .....Mar. 29
Seikyo Maru, *Dairen* .....Mar. 25
Shanghai Maru, *Europe*....Mar. 26
Shengking, *Hankow* .....Mar. 29
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco* Mar. 30
Shantung, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 28
Soochow, *Tsingtao* .....Mar. 29
Suiwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Suiyang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 27
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....Apr. 2
Szechuen, *Hongkong* .....Apr. 1
Taishun, *Foochow* .....Mar. 29
Taisang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 26
Tatung, *Hankow* .....Mar. 31
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 29
W. Chopaka, *S. Francisco*. Apr. 2
West Jessup, *Portland* .....Mar. 29
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Mar. 30
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Apr. 2
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Mar. 27

AUCTION SALES

"MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1864 — Codes A1, ABC 4th Ed. & Bentley

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin

Phone: Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153
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Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

FLORENTINE MARBLE STATUARY
A public auction conducted by L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
will take place
On Monday 26th March
Commencing at 3 p.m. on the premises
NO. 33 AVENUE EDWARD VII
when a superb
COLLECTION OF FINE ART MARBLE STATUARY

by first class Italian artists will be sold without reserve all items of which about 200 will be sold are sculptured Florentine Marble by artists including Guid. Crinciareli, Grenugni, Castellucci, Zoi, Brogi, Rossi, Pasquinelli Colivicchi and others will include
A number of very fine all marble lamps 6 ft high
Female Studies, Busts
Female Studies, full figures
Male Studies full figures
Studies of Children
Animal Studies
Large Groups and single studies suitable for large Halls,
"Dainty Figures" suitable for Drawing Rooms etc.
Heavy strong subjects suitable for Dining Rooms,
A large number of Marble Pedestals in different heights
also will be sold
and to which special attention is drawn a number of
Genuine Oil Paintings by artists
Rods, Castelli, Albertini, Locatelli and Induno and which include a number of very fine Landscapes Interiors and Studies
The whole will be on view from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Thursday 22nd inst to day of sale.
1 Carved Teak Hall Table by Weeks & Co.
1 Carved Teak Leather covered Hall Settee by Weeks & Co.
On view Sunday & Monday, March 25th & 26th.

CARGO AUCTION
Acting under instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT THE N. Y. K. WAYSIDE WHARF
On Monday 26th at 2.30 p.m.
about 1100 bags of Rice
about 350 bags Rape Seed
about 800 bags Rape Seed Cakes
More or less damaged by fresh water

OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRONZES, LACQUER WARE, CARVINGS, ETC.,
An Auction of an interesting collection of
GENUINE OLD CHINESE CURIOS ETC.
will be held in our "Art" Salesrooms,
NO. 45 KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday Next, 27th Instant
Commencing at 3 p.m. when the following will be offered:—
BRONZES of Song & Chin Dynasties,
OLD EARTHENWARE, Vases, Figures, Buddas etc.,
PORCELAINS of Sung, Yuan, Ming & Chin Dynasties, and Yung Ching, Kien Loong, Kianghsi and Taokwang periods.
LACQUER WARE, Old Carvings & Screens,
OLD BLACKWOOD, Sung & Yuan Dynasties,
SCROLLS of different periods.
also
A fine assortment of Loong Chuen Ware,
2 fine Bronze Mirrors,
1 old Porcelain Figure.
On view on Sunday, Monday and morning of Sale.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 9 MEDHURST ROAD
On Tuesday 27th March 1923 at 10 a.m.
the whole of the
SUPERIOR & SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL.—Linoleum, Mirror back hat stand, Stair linoleum, Stair rods, Hall settee, etc.
DRAWING ROOM.—Double spring Chesterfield Couch, Mahogany-stained Manila hardwood Drawing Room Suite, Centre table, Fire screen, Carved Blackwood flower stands, Coal scuttle, Jardinieres, Piano stool, Flower stand, Lace curtains, Good Pictures, Teak mahoganystained writing desk, Oscillating table fan, Vases, Ornaments, etc.
DINING ROOM.—Axminster Carpet, Brass fender, fire brasses, Imported Rocking chair, Skin rugs, Curtains, American cloth covered Sofa, Arm Chairs, Music cabinet, Oakstained Side board, Celleratte, Extension dining table, Good Oak Dining Chairs, Pictures, Screen, E. P. Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware, etc.
CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS.—Tientsin Carpet, Brussels Carpet, Brass 4-Poster Double Bedstead, White enamelled Iron Single Bedsteads, Mahoganystained Bedroom Suite fitted with bevelled mirrors, Mantel mirror, trouser stretcher, Electric table fan, Pictures, Teapoys, Cane Lounge, Walnut stained mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, marble top washstand, Roll top Desk, Clock and Barometer, Toilet Crockery, Screen, 10 Vols. Hurmsworth Encyclopaedia, Clothes stand, Oakstained Wardrobe, Oakstained mirror back Dressing table, Electric table fan, wooden trunks etc.
PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Kerosine table lamps, Dresser, Kitchen table Meat safe, Ice Chest, Filter, "Pansy" Cooking Stove, Cooking utensils etc.
also
1 Small Combination Safe by Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
1 Very Fine Axminster Carpet (New)
1 Roll Heavy Axminster Stair Carpet (New)
2 Carved Canton Blackwood Curio Cabinets
2 Carved Canton Blackwood Curio Cabinets
1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by Robinson

PEKING ROAD JETTY
The L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
Favoured with instructions from the Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction
AT THE PEKING ROAD JETTY
On Wednesday next the 28th inst.
at noon sharp
THE MOTOR BOAT "RUTH"
will general particulars as follows:—
Length—25' 6"
Beam—5'
Runabout type—automobile seats,
Capacity—6 persons, exclusive of lauds,
Automobile top provided,
The equipment is as follows:—
1—16-20 H. P. Buffalo Light Duty Marine Engine, 800 B. P. M. complete with shaft, propeller, batteries, tools, etc.
2—Ignition Systems, battery switch and self starter, together with connections. All in good condition.
The Engine is as good as new it was purchased last year and has been well cared for.
A trial trip can be arranged.
also
THE MOTOR HOUSE BOAT "YEHTZE"
Length 27' 6", 11' beam, Teak Hull, 2 berth cabin, lavatory, fitted with Electric light, 9 Horse Power Engine, Petrol tank, 2 lifebuoys, sidelights, battery, curtains, covers, draught 2' 6" pictures, mirrors, etc.
She is also fitted with sail awnings as a protection from the sun and rain.
Both Boats are on view at Peking Road Jetty with on view flag hoisted.

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, March 28th. At 2.30 p.m.
250 Gross Cases Sole Protectors, 4 Cases Hair Pins, 1 Case Iron Hooks, 1 Case Fan Blades, 4 Cases Razors, 10 pliers, 10 Dozen Pincers, 40 Dozen Ash Trays, 2 Cases Pocket Knives, 4 Cases Table Spoons, 1 Scale (Damaged), 100 Navy Picks, 30 Hammer Heads, 4 Doz. 14" Judge Brand Frying Pans, 76 Dozen Nickle Plated Tea Spoons, 6 Dozen Nickle Plated Dessert Forks, 40 Dozen Nickle Plated Dessert Spoons, 8 Dozen Tailor Scissors, 3 Complete Cotton Tents, 1 Case Oil Cloth, A Quantity of Red and Yellow Cloth, Canvas, Webbing, Rope etc., 110 Reams Ideal Litho 40 Reams Aldine Bristol, 9 Parcels White Cotton Embroidery, 27 Boxes Bootlaces, 26 Cards Trimmings, 6 Pieces Suit Length, 40 Dozen Elastic Bands, 7 Oil Silk Raincoats, 4 Boxes Chocolate, 4 Bags Walnuts, 8 Dozen Cigarette Holders, 4 Dozen Bots. Perfumery, 30 Mirrors, 6 Cases Electric Sparklers, 66 Spirit Levels, 19 Motor Car Inner Tubes, 6 Dozen Money Purses, 1 Iron Drum Liquid Ammonia, Cigarettes, Bolt Handles, 1 Meat Press, 1 Meat Grinder 1 Centrifugal Pump, 1 Steel Pulley, 60 Pieces Linoleum, 500 Gross Pressed Buttons, Blankets, Padlocks, Iron Nails, Piecegoods Samples.
341 Bags "Liberty" Brand American Flour (Damaged)
89 Bags Red Ancient Saurian Brand American Flour (Damaged)
18 Bags Green Ancient Saurian Brand American Flour (Damaged)
1 Lumen Electric Lighting Plant Complete with Engine etc.,
1 Marvel Combination Shear & Punch with Double Lever,
1 Marvel Rod Cutter No. 7.
1 Brewster Etchograph
8 Bales Raw Cotton.
Now on view

FORWARD AUCTIONS
29th inst. House Auction No. 14 Wayside Road
April 3rd House Auction No. 649 Avenue Foch
April 4th House Auction No. 18A Kiangse Road

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 56 AVENUE DUBAIL
On Thursday, the 29th March 1923.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
HALL:—Teakwood mirror back hat and umbrella stand, carved cherrywood curio stand, cherrywood hall chair, blackwood side table, bevel-edged wall mirror, hall clock, velvet picture, high screen, etc.
DRAWING ROOM: — Axminster carpet, velvet hearth rug, brass fender, fire brass, coal box, carved cherry wood overmantle, cherrywood curio cabinet, pier glass with table, round and oblong tables, escritoire, carved cherrywood satin covered drawing room furniture, redwood frame photogravure, oil painting, bronze, porcelain, and jade ornaments, floor lamp with shade, Canton blackwood jardiniere stand, hearth stool, lace and chinnell curtains, etc., etc.
DINING ROOM:—Axminster carpet Canton blackwood side table, high flower stand, mother of pearl inlaid high screen, teakwood wall cabinet, overmantle, Velvet covered double spring couch and easy chairs, blackwood teapoy oakwood mirror back dining room suite complete, cloisonne vase, French porcelain figure, pictures, superior E. P., Cut glass, & crockery ware etc., etc.
STAIRCASE & SMOKING ROOM:—Velvet stair and brussels carpets, overmantle, Japanese design cabinet, jardiniere stand, sliding door bookcase, tapestry covered double spring couch and easy chair, etc., etc.
4 BED ROOMS:—Matting, clock, coal scuttle, blue and drill covered couch and easy chair, teak and oakwoods mirror back bedroom furniture, brass, iron, and wooden bedsteads with bedding, etc., etc.
KITCHEN AND PANTRY AS USUAL:— electric fittings throughout.
also
One fine toned iron framed piano (by S. Moutrie)
One Horniess gramophone with record cabinet combined
One Salamandre stove
One large wardrobe (Japanese made)
One Linen cabinet (Japanese made)
On view Monday, 26th inst.,

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, the 28th March
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing-room suite, centre table, wall clock, plush covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, jardiniere stands, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, extension dining table and chairs, bevel-edged mirror back bed room furniture, white painted iron and wooden bedsteads, perambulator, teakwood flat desk, office chair, steel typewriter table, overmantle, bookcases, typewriters, enamelled iron sink, washing basin, raincoat, old clothing, embroidered mandarin coat, buttons, hand bags, trunks, pictures, porcelain vases, and sundries, etc., etc.
also
Two solid brass bedsteads
One sewing machine
One Hall clock
A quantity of canvas and cotton tents
A quantity of fancy glass liquor sets
On view Tuesday

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
—:o:—
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment.
Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

QUICK SERVICE
Comfortable and closed cars. Sent out from our nearest station to you
West 2470 2640
LEE LEE GARAGE
3A Yates Road

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 257 AVENUE JOFFRE
On Monday, the 26th March 1923.
at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
HALL.
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM, &
BED ROOMS,
Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, coir door mats, carpets, pictures tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, tapestry covered drawing room furniture, jardinere stands, coal scuttle, fire screen, centre table, lacquered cario cabinet, screen, horniess gramophone and records, mirror back dining room furniture, E. P., Glass, Cutlery, and crockery ware, Mirror door wardrobe, dressing table chest of drawers, washstand, iron and wooden bedsteads, bedroom chairs, sofa, photogravuer, etc., etc.
Kitchen and pantry as usual electric fittings throughout.
also
A very fine collection of ancient bronze and porcelain curios
One Salamandre stove
One Allan Car Landaulette, 4 Cylinder, Selfstarter, Electric light, etc.
In good Running order.
On view Saturday

American-Asiatic Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Land Brokers
PHONE C. 1510
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40-42 RUE DU CONSULAT
On Tuesday, the 27th, March 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Teakwood Bevelled-Edge Mirror back Hat Stands, High Back Hall Chair, Blackwood marble top stools and Flower Stand, Carved Cherrywood Drawing Room Suite (Drawon Design) Round Table, pedestal, Ladies' Desk, Folding card Table, Morocco Leather Covered Arm Chairs, Oakwood Fancy, Inlaid Dining Room Suite, American oakwood Ice chest, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite in Mahogany Stained Teakwood. Frames Oval Teapoys Water Color, Photogravure, Bran Jardiniçae, Bronze Vases, Flat top Desk, E. P. Tea Set, Tea Table, Chinese Satin Curtains. Teakwood Linen Cupboard & Hanging Cupboard, Teakwood Brass and Iron Bedstead with Bedding, grey Enamel Stained Teakwood and white painted Bed Room Suite with Bevelled Edge Mirror, Piano stools, Electric Table Fan, Peking Carpet, Brass Fender Coal Box etc., etc.
also
2 Fine Toned Cottage Piano by S. Moutrie,
2 Travelling gramophones
2 Salamandre stoves
1 Large Samovar
On View Monday, the 26th, March 1923.

CONFECTIONERY

R. F. PRIGODA
42B, Kiangse Road.
'Phone: C. 1883.
TAKE ORDERS FOR CAKES HOT + BUNS
FRESH DAILY & THE BEST CHOCOLATE
$1.50 Per Pound
ALSO FANCY PASTRIES AND BISCUITS.
57020 A.10

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.
The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kianghsia will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.
The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.
SOUTHERN PORTS
The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.
The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.
The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Tientsin yesterday.
The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Foochow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah will leave Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai today.
NORTHERN PORTS
The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Wednesday.
The O.S.K. s.s. Seikyo Maru left Diren on Thursday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the O.S.K. Wharf and is to sail for Keelung via Foochow on Tuesday.
The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Chefoo for Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton on Wednesday.
The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.
The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
JAPAN PORTS
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kosai Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, and Moji today and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Ngasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki next Thursday morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama, Nagoya and Nagasaki next Thursday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.
INDIAN LINES
The I-C. s.s. Kutsang was due to leave Calcutta for Hongkong via ports on Tuesday.
The P. & O. s.s. Soudan arrived in Shanghai from Bombay on Wednesday and will sail for the same port tomorrow. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.
The B.I. s.s. Gambada left Calcutta on Sunday morning, March 18, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong on April 12.
The B.I. s.s. Goalpara left Rangoon on Wednesday evening, March 21 and is due in Shanghai about April 8.
EUROPEAN LINES
The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza left London at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, March 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 25.
The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Marseilles on March 9 with mail and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 13.
The P. & O. s.s. Dongola left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai on March 28. The liner will sail for London and ports on Saturday, March 31.
The Cook's tourist ship Samaria, which is coming via the Suez, will arrive in Shanghai on the morning of April 9.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Philoctetes left Singapore on Monday, Mar 19 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar, from London on March 2 with mail, is expected to leave Colombo this afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai about April 11.
The N.D.L. s.s. Werra left Colombo on Monday, March 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 5.
The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia is due to leave London next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 9.
The Glen Line m.v. Glenariffe is due in Shanghai from London on Friday.
The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on April 13.
The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy is due in Shanghai from London on April 27.
The Glen Line m.s. Glenbeg arrived in London from Shanghai on March 13.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Antilochus left Kobe on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Moji at daybreak Tuesday.
The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of February 23, will leave Saigon at 5 o'clock this afternoon and is due in Shanghai on April 1.
The M.M. s.s. Porthos will be dispatched from the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles next Friday at 11 a.m. and passengers may embark at the wharf after 9 o'clock. Trunks should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon.
The Hugo Stinnes s.s. Havenstein arrived in Shanghai from Europe yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.
AMERICAN LINES
The China Mail s.s. China was to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, March 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on April 7.
The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., next Thursday and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on April 3.
The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on April 5.
The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on April 6.
The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on April 11.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to leave Seattle next Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on April 13.
The P.M. s.s. President Pierce which sailed from San Francisco on March 8, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 28.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson which sailed from Seattle on March 16, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and in Shanghai on April 1.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. Ida left Manila for Moji on March 20.
The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Woosung late last night and is due to arrive in Vancouver via Japan ports on April 9.
The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada sailed from Woosung for Hongkong early this morning.
The S. and B. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports on April 2, and will leave for Hongkong, Philippines and Singapore on the 4th.
The S. and B. s.s. West Faralon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on April 21 and will sail for Southern ports on the 23rd.
The S. and B. s.s. Mursa is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on May 3 and will sail for Southern ports on May 5.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this afternoon and will berth at the Blue Funnel lower buoys. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the customs jetty about 6 p.m. The liner will sail for Seattle tomorrow afternoon and is due to arrive there on April 11. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SWATOW
FAMOUS FOR TYPHOONS
IS ALSO
FAMOUS FOR LACES
Our Factory is in Swatow, The Lace Center of China
Cross Stitch Swatow Drawn Work, Embroideries, Ladies' Underwear,, Beaded Articles, Ivory and Silver Wares, etc.
SENG CHUN @ COMPANY
1295 Broadway, Corner of Wuchang Road Shanghai.

Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Embroideries
To be sold at Cost!
The cutting down of stocks at The Jade Tree is beginning in earnest with the sale of old Chinese embroideries. The entire second floor is taken up with these, comprising table runners, wall hangings, and other straight pieces. These are marked in plain figures, in some cases below cost.
There are also more than two hundred embroidered coats in every pattern worn by the Chinese in the last two hundred years.
THE JADE TREE
17 Nanking Road,
At Lloyd Road Corner.

Weather Report

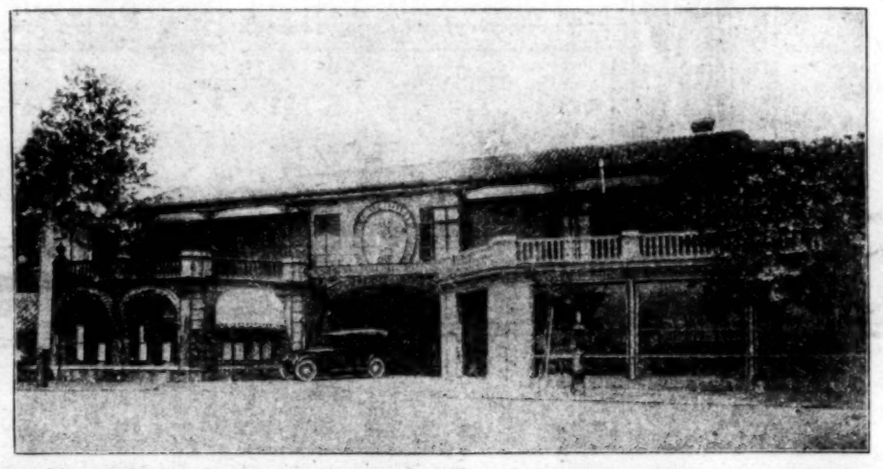
Mar. 23.—The anticyclone is central over Nippon. The Mongolia depression is crossing Manchuria eastward. Low area over central China. A typhoon centre is apparently developing to the South of Guam. Milder and fine weather in our Valley and in the north. Misty in the Tongking Gulf. Southerly winds with local calms north of the Formosa Strait. Regular monsoon in the South.

Mar. 24.—The weather rather cloudy during the night has completely cleared before sunrise. The pressure has decreased and is slightly below the average. S.-S.-Ely breezes.

Automobile Section

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

36, BUBBLING WELL ROAD, SHANGHAI.



Motor Car and Carriage Builders and Repairers

AGENTS FOR ROLLS-ROYCE, STUDEBAKER AND OTHER CARS, WHITE MOTOR TRUCKS, G. M. C. TRUCKS, U. S. TYRES, PALMER TYRES, STEWART-WARNER, ETC.

Americans Pay Huge Sum For Motor Cars

Detroit.—The American public will pay a bill of $10,000,000,000 or about 50 percent of the entire national debt, for their motor cars during the present year, according to an average of a number of surveys made by companies here.

While 1922 was the most prosperous year the industry has ever known, 1923 is expected, by the heads of some of the biggest companies in the country, to hold more surprises than the public believe possible.

More than 300 executives of the leading factories have left the capital of the motor world here to attend the twenty-third annual show in New York, and many of the heads of small companies went with fear and trembling in their hearts, for gossip here is rife with many stories about mergers and receiverships for several others.

But one and all of these men were confident that if sales are good in New York during the next week the year will be, at least, nearly as prosperous as 1922.

And all are prepared for surprises at the show, for many new models are being brought out, especially in the open car line, and roadsters are to be popularised more and more, if possible.

According to estimates prepared here, the majority of executives believe that 2,500,000 automobiles will be sold during the year. This at a low average price of $1,000 would give the public a bill of $2,500,000,000 to pay.

Added to these figures, it is said the people will buy about 1,900,000 used cars of some make or other. The best authorities place an average retail sales prices of $500 each on these cars, giving the public another little bill of $950,000,000 to pay.

Then it is said will come the no little question of tires. There are today more than 11,000,000 cars running throughout the country and 1922 sales figures indicate that tire manufacturers can expect to sell at least 20,000,000 tires, totalling close to $500,000,000, including the business done in inner tubes.

Repairs, replacement parts and property loss, it is said, will total nearly $400,000,000 for the year and accessories men can expect to take at least another $100,000,000 away from the public.

Gasoline will cost the public approximately $1,500,000,000 for the year.

And added to these figures are the bills of the insurance companies, the oil refiners, painters and numerous other small dealers who will collect their bit, according to estimates.

Included in this gigantic figure is also the estimate that the business world will spend $1,250,000,000 on the motor truck, its maintenance and equipment.

In every instance the figures presented are more than the public spent in 1922, but the leaders feel that prices may be slightly higher this year than they were in 1922 and they are extremely hopeful that the public will buy as generously this year as in the past.

A few of the leading figures are included to take a rather dark outlook for the year and make no secret of saying that the volume of the business will be done during the period in which automobile shows are in full swing and not during the hot summer months.

To back their arguments these men all point to the general trend of the market and the condition of the farmers. They say that the market is swinging upward, slowly but steadily and that the farmers have money with which to buy now while after plainting time they will not have the cash to invest in automotive products.

A unique feature of the production schedules of many of the companies, as now planned, is that they call for a much larger portion of open cars during the year than in 1922.

It is a fact that the majority of the companies do not make their own closed bodies and contract for them with some other company. The situation has arisen, it is said where the majority of body companies have taken on so many contracts from different companies that they are obliged to pro-rate their output in such a way that no one company can possibly get all the closed bodies they want.

This accounts for the scarcity of closed models, as almost any factory would increase their chassis production to a point whereby they could supply the demand for closed cars if they could get their bodies in time.

To meet this situation several of the larger makers of sixes have taken to allotting their dealers and distributors so many open and so many closed models and forcing them to dispose of this number before taking another shipment.

It is also said taht 1922 December sales showed a remarkable trend in that more open cars were disposed of than ever before in the twenty years of the automobile industry. This means, sales managers claim that with the high-grade curtains now being put out by the manufacturers open models are becoming popular, but they do not contend that the closed car will ultimately be the main choice of the public.

Motor Cars Lead All U.S. Industries

Because civilisation has obtained its greatest development since the coming into use of the motor car, and because the motor car has filled a vital need, the automobile industry has become the infant prodigy of history, and today is the largest manufacturing enterprise of the world.

The steel and iron industry and the textile industry, once the leaders, have taken third and fourth positions.

The automobile is no longer an industry that blooms like the flowers in spring and fades at first touch of frost. Throughout the year the wheels of its mighty mills turn ceaselessly. People who are being carried along by the high speed of civilisation are buying more automobiles than ever before. There never will be a saturation point.

The automobile is not a fad. It is an economic necessity.

The value of the 1922 automobile output has been placed at $1,350,000,000. Add the tire business, estimated at $675,000,000; the replacement parts business, $550,000,000, and the accessories, amounting to $150,000,000, one has a total of $2,725,000,000. This total is 33 percent greater than the second largest industry, the refining of petroleum. And even the second largest industry owes its prosperity to the automobile, for 65 percent of all the petroleum is absorbed by the automobile. The total of $2,725,000,000 is 65 percent greater than the value of the iron and steel output, once king of all industries, and more than twice the value of all cotton goods produced in the textile mills of the country.

Eighty-one percent of the 600,000,000 pounds of crude rubber shipped into the United States annually is required for automobile tires.

French Recovering Normal Conditions, Says Cadillac Man

The French nation is smiling and working its way back to normalcy rebuilding homes, schools, railroads and factories at a rate which is genuinely inspiring. In spite of their losses, which many have held to be irreparable, the French have shown impressive recuperative powers, according to H. H. Rice, President of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, who returned this winter from an eight weeks' business trip to Europe, where he visited the motor shows at Paris and London and spent several days in a tour of what were the devastated areas of France.

Mr. Rice was accompanied on his trip by Ernest W. Seaholm, Cadillac chief engineer, and together they made a careful study of European manufacturing and engineering practice in the automotive industry.

"I certainly want to pay a tribute to the French people for what they have accomplished in reconstruction," said Mr. Rice. "The very fields that have been restored to productivity tell their story. As we drove through this devastated area we saw them under cultivation by a people who were laughing and joyous, as they rebuilt their wrecked homes and with infinite pains restored top soil for flourishing gardens.

"I was especially impressed by figures in a communication from Ambassador Herrick, in which he stated that the four French states were invaded, partially destroyed, and evacuated by 4,600,000 French people. Of these 4,300,000 have already returned. Seven thousand schools were left to the ravages of war; 6,800 of them have been restored. One thousand miles of first class railroads were destroyed, but 1,000 miles are again in operation. One thousand four hundred miles of local railroads were destroyed, and of these 800 miles have been repaired. Four thousand factories were evacuated, and in 3,600 of them operations have been resumed.

"Financially, the French nation has expended 92,000,000,000 francs for restoration, only one and one-half billion of which was received from Germany."

Mr. Rice was impressed by the number of the finer quality American cars in use in European countries and stated that in the devastated regions of France children who had become familiar with the Cadillac coat of arms during the war often greeted his party by calling out the name of the "Cadiyac" car as they drove through the "Cadiyac"" car as they drove through the villages.

Auto Handbook For 1923 Published

Two hundred and twenty-nine models of motor cars are illustrated in the 1923 Hand Book of Automobiles which has just been issued by the American Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 366 Madison Avenue, New York. The total number of car models and truck chassis listed is 834.

The book is a ready guide to the general appearance, price group and specifications of the principal models of automobiles and motor trucks being produced this year by the leading manufacturers in the United States who are members of the N.A.C.C. The gasoline passenger car section illustrates 154 models with 69 in the gasoline commercial division and 6 in the electric vehicle division. The total passenger car models listed is 572. In the commercial division 251 chassis types are listed, with various body equipment, while the electrics include 8 passenger cars and 3 trucks.

This Hand Book of the automobile industry in America has become a standard of reference among domestic and foreign dealers, export houses, American consuls, State Secretaries, dealer associations and clubs. Copies may be obtained from the N.A.C.C. which makes a charge of 50 cents each, to partially cover cost.

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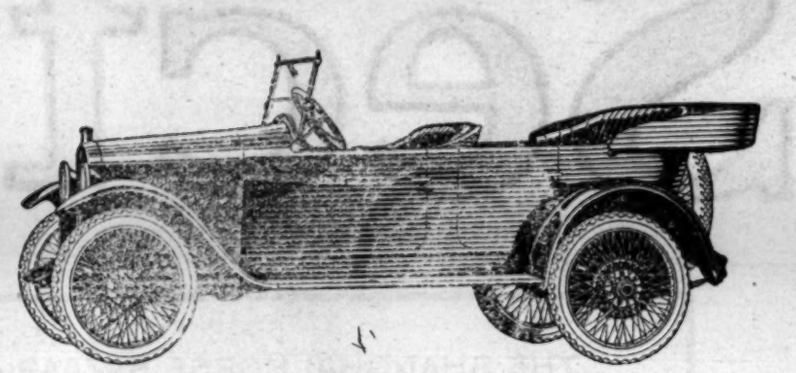

P-4

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Everybody, Whether Afoot Or Riding, Is A Traffic Problem; How To Solve It

BY EDWARD HUNGERFORD

A New Yorker, well accustomed to driving through the highways and the byways of his own great city and its suburbs, journeyed up into his state last summer and in one of its larger communities was haled to the traffic bureau of the local police headquarters and reprimanded for an infraction of one of the minor parking ordinances. Haled and reprimanded. Gently and politely, but firmly.

"You New Yorkers should not come up here and play fast and loose with our motor regulations," said the chief of the bureau. "We have more than 38,000 cars in this town of three hundred thousand folks already —more being added to the number each day—and we are put to it to know what to do with them all. . . ."

Thirty-eight thousand cars in a town of three hundred thousand people! A fine, widespread town whose boast it once was that its broad and straight Main Street would never have to feel the pressure of overburdening vehicular traffic. And whose city officials were under a tremendous concern at that very moment to know what to do with their tremendously vexatious problem of handling the care already in its streets —let alone those who would be added to their number upon the morrow. . . . One town of three hundred thousand people in these United States. Twenty-two larger ones in the land and whole dozens of smaller ones—each of them repeating this vexatious street traffic problem; in greater or in less degree, but with the same deadly certainty.

"If Rochester has 38,000 cars and is hard pressed to know just what to do with them, what, in the name of all that is sensible, can be the total of the cars in my own town; and what are we going to do with them?" reflected the man from metropolitan New York.

In the city of New York there are today some 375,000 motor-driven vehicles, while the man who is perhaps the ablest student of its street traffic problems—Dr. John A. Harriss, Deputy Police Commissioner — declares that within five years this number will at least be doubled. Dr. Harriss speaks not only from experience but from cold-blooded statistical charts which project the steady growth of automobiles from five and more years in the past with a sort of deadly certainty into at least five years into the future. . . . The man who knows his New York needs no charts for his own rough mental corroboration of the Deputy Police Commissioner. He needs only to engage a taxicab at four o'clock in the afternoon and try to make a quick drive up Fifth Avenue from the Waldorf to the Plaza.

Yet figures do tell the story. The busiest corners upon Fifth Avenue are those at the intersection of Forty-second Street. Here in the ten liveliest hours of the clocks upon its uptown and its downtown faces (New York's town clock is truly a multiple affair) and in each there sits from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight, a trained traffic policeman.

Forty-second Street remains the central control station of the system. The man in that tower, like the chief despatcher upon a railroad, is in supreme control of its actual operation. To the up-and-down traffic (north and south) he gives ninety seconds; to the crosstown (east and west) he gives from thirty to fifty. As every New Yorker now knows, the yellowish-white lights which gleam brightly from the signal towers even against the dazzling competition of the mid-day sun, mean that the traffic may move up and down in his great thoroughfare, the ruby-red light that follows means traffic for two or three brief seconds held in suspense, the creme-de-menthe green, that the crosstown traffic has attained the right-of-way. . . . For the entire two miles and a half the towers flash simultaneously; and simultaneously the traffic moves—with all the snap and the precision of a vast cavalry drill.

What has been accomplished in Fifth Avenue is now being attempted in the other north-and-south thoroughfares of New York —what a great pity that the stupid planners of modern New York could not have had a multiplicity of these instead of the less-used cross streets. Those builders of a century ago lacked foresight, to put the matter mildly. With a deal of real ingenuity they made the block plan for the growth of their town into brick-shaped blocks—and then laid the blocks precisely the wrong way about!

In New York the first definite steps toward constructive traffic relief came a little more than a dozen years ago, when the city began to remove the high stoops and the broad areaways of the old brownstone houses along Fifth Avenue. At this there was great agitation. And much protest. In some cases there was a deal of expense involved. But the city, having the right of eminent domain and something of a vision of its future requirements, persisted. It took out the stoops and the areaways and set the broad sidewalks back tightly against the building-fronts. By so doing it increased the capacity of the avenue a valuable fifty percent—providing room for six parallel files of vehicles where there had previously been but four.

With this step came the first crude attempts toward regulating the traffic of these more important streets of the metropolis. At that time New York in this matter was years behind its metropolitan compeers of Europe. . . . Then came Dr. Harriss and the towers, and New York swept years in advance of them. That his idea was fundamentally good is perhaps evidenced by the fact that since its inception more than six hundred patents have been applied for, for similar regulatory devices. They have been copied quite widely in this country and, to a small extent, even in Europe. New York, by its very conformation the most difficult city in the world in which to handle a great street traffic, has become the foremost one. Which may be set down either as a cause or an about!

The next step toward the loosening of her arteries so that the steady pulse of her life blood —uptown and down, ninety seconds, and crosstown, forty—may beat freely, has already been begun. As a part of the architectural scheme of the new Grand Central Terminal in Park Avenue at Forty-second Street, it was long since decided to carry Park Avenue at an upper level and by a bridge over Forty-second Street and past the station building north again. . . . An architectural effect rather than traffic relief was the factor that brought this somewhat elaborate improvement into being. Yet the traffic relief was immediate—once the bridge and overhead street had been completed and opened. Park Avenue as a relief thoroughfare to Fifth had a new appeal to drivers. It was a real something to be able to avoid completely those fearful tides of cross-town traffic through Forty-second Street. A something that presently was to bring Park Avenue at times to conditions of traffic congestion close approximating those of Fifth Avenue.

The value of this step has recently been recognised in the decision to build similar overhead bridges at the north end of the Grand Central Station, carrying both Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets—both come to a real importance and a heavy usage in these recent years—under Park Avenue through traffic. Which, when it comes, will be a relief quite as appreciated as the one at the south end of the station.

The immediate step of this sort that New York needs the most is a complete, segregation of the vehicular (and with it quite naturally the pedestrian) traffic at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street—today one of the busiest corners in all the world. While Forty-second Street carries underneath it a link of the original Interborough Subway, there is a decided crest which leads it both up to and away from Fifth Avenue. It would be comparatively easy, therefore, to carry Forty-second Street under the avenue—thirteen or fourteen feet are all that are essentially necessary head-room for ordinary vehicular traffic—by possibly raising the level of the avenue some three or four feet; possibly not at all. . . . There is under this very busy street intersection a great tangle of pipes and ducts and conduits. The necessity would justify the large expense of transferring all of these. In fact, a plan is already under consideration for four-foot passageways underneath that very corner.

Let Dr. John A. Harriss tell it to us:

"In all this talk about the rights of the pedestrian in the city streets," he says, slowly and deliberately, "I heretofore have refrained from saying anything about the rights of the motorist. . . . I now say that he certainly has his right. . . . Yet we keep on telling him that he must not do this thing and he must not do that. . . . 'You must not speed,' we say to him. 'You must not park.' And all the rest of it. . . .

"Yet, what is the motorist going to do? Where is he going? If it is our duty as a community to place check and hindrance upon him, it is equally our duty to provide for him. . . For that reason, the modern city must furnish some sort of parking place for him. . . ."

Dr. Harriss has led straight into a most perplexing problem; and one upon which many expert minds are divided. Undoubtedly the development of the motor car has come to a point where unrestricted parking of cars, and in most cases any parking at all—let alone what restrictions may be placed upon it—can no longer be permitted in the busy streets of American communities. Some of the smaller cities—towns ranging in size from ten to fifty thousand population — already have sought to abolish this practice by providing free parking spaces off and slightly away from the traveled highways.

There seems to be no good reason why many and many a community should not establish such spaces and make nominal charge for their use—enough to pay the running expenses and a sinking fund for the eventual retirement of the primary cost. Chicago has not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered her in the many unused acres of Grant Park, along the lake front east of the Illinois Central tracks. Thousands of cars are parked out there each business day. New York, without such a natural opportunity, has seriously considered taking some of her smaller squares in the heart of Manhattan and building subterranean two-level or three-level civic parking places or garages underneath them, without serious disturbance of the park feature of these open squares.

I have a friend in New York who goes at the question from an entirely different point of view. He is a man who knows all the large American cities and towns and their problems and knows them well.

"No American city can really call itself metropolitan," says he, "as long as its citizens can take their cars down to business and park them until they are ready to come home again at night. Here is the real distinction between Main Street and Broadway—sharply marked. In your really big city a man either has a chauffeur to run him down to the office and back—or else he goes upon the street-cars, the elevated or the subway trains—or the motor-bus. This is mass transportation. And mass transportation is the only salvation for the American city which has come to a point where its growing pains afford a real handicap to its further progress."

I think that I know what my friend means. In New York City many men in the so-called downtown districts long ago ceased driving in their own cars to their work, even with chauffeurs to bring the motor home—and take it back downtown again in the evening. It has become a fairly common practice for men living in the great suburban districts of Westchester to drive their cars each morning to the outlying stations of the subway and there either garage them or send them back in the care of chauffeurs. In the evening the process is reversed.

It is entirely possible that were the subway service of New York made more attractive to its patrons this practice would be largely increased. As it is, the subway adds to the street congestion of Manhattan, rather than relieves it, by driving people, through its abominable service—or the lack of it—into taxicabs. It is estimated that there are now fully twice as many taxicabs in the streets of New York as there really should be —compared with the taxi fleets of London and of Paris. But the problem of an absolutely legal and fair elimination of half the taxis of New York is not an easy one.

While the subway is busy demonstrating how a potential relief to street traffic congestion may fall far short of its opportunity, there is upon the long and narrow island of Manhattan, a transportation company that is showing, in its own small but effective way, the possibilities of mass transportation. And the fact that it is motor-driven mass transportation makes it appropriate to be mentioned within these pages. I have no brief for the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. But the fact remains that its highly efficient and highly popular double-decked buses carry upon four wheels fifty-one seated passengers (no standees are permitted), while each occupies an actual area in the street hardly greater than that occupied by a luxurious motor car of long bases, and probably not carrying more than two or three passengers.

In the rush hours of traffic, these double-decked buses of Fifth Avenue are filled to their capacity and as many of them are run as are permitted by the city authorities—the limit of operation without constant congestion of the thoroughfare. Sometimes one out of every ten vehicles upon the crowded avenues is a bus—carrying fifty-one passengers. The other nine may carry three apiece (an outside estimate)—twenty-seven all told. In other words, ten typical motor vehicles are carrying seventy-eight persons. If half of these only were motor buses, there would not be a perceptible increase of the space taken, and the passenger-carrying capacity of this ten-car footage of the avenue would be brought up to 270 persons. While if all ten of them were motor buses—hardly a possibility, I must admit—there would be room for 150 persons.

It is foolish to talk of our street traffic problem as being unsolvable until we have made some real efforts to solve it.

Into the moot questions of the public or the private operation of such buses, I am not going. They are not germane to the footage that the motor bus, no matter what its ownership occupies. Or to its actual carrying capacity. It is enough here and now to say that the shrewd, long-visioned motor vehicle manufacturers are today giving an attention to the possibilities of the motor omnibus such as they have never before given. And that in more than one American community is the possibility of tearing up the rigid and ofttimes traffic-delaying street railway tracks being seriously discussed—with a view to the replacement of the trolley car by the motor bus.

In the meantime it is absurd to discuss even the possibility of the absolute banishment of the privately-owned and operated passenger automobile from the streets of our larger cities. As with the taxis, it would be very hard to know just where and how to begin the deletion. The average American will have to be shown in a far more convincing fashion that the absolute limit of providing further relief for his overcrowded streets actually has been reached. New plans must —and will—come forward. . . . One of the latest of these refers to the pedestrian.

Return to the pedestrian: We left him, but a moment ago, being championed by New York's millionaire super-policeman. Dr. Harriss is serious in his solicitude for him. It is for him—for the eight hundred of him that are caught at the four corners of the Forty-second Street intersection of Fifth Avenue at each blowing of the traffic officer's whistle—that he is considering underground passageways at the intersection. Perhaps Dr. Harriss has sometimes found the underground station of the Broadway subway at Herald Square a great personal convenience in crossing the three tremendously busy New York streets that there cross their devious way. Or perhaps he has studied the prints of the old-time overhead bridge for pedestrians down at Broadway and Fulton Street. That was built back in the days of the Civil War. Even then they thought they had street traffic problems. . . . But folks would rather dodge in and out between the cabs and the trucks than climb the stairs. . . . So eventually the bridge was torn down.

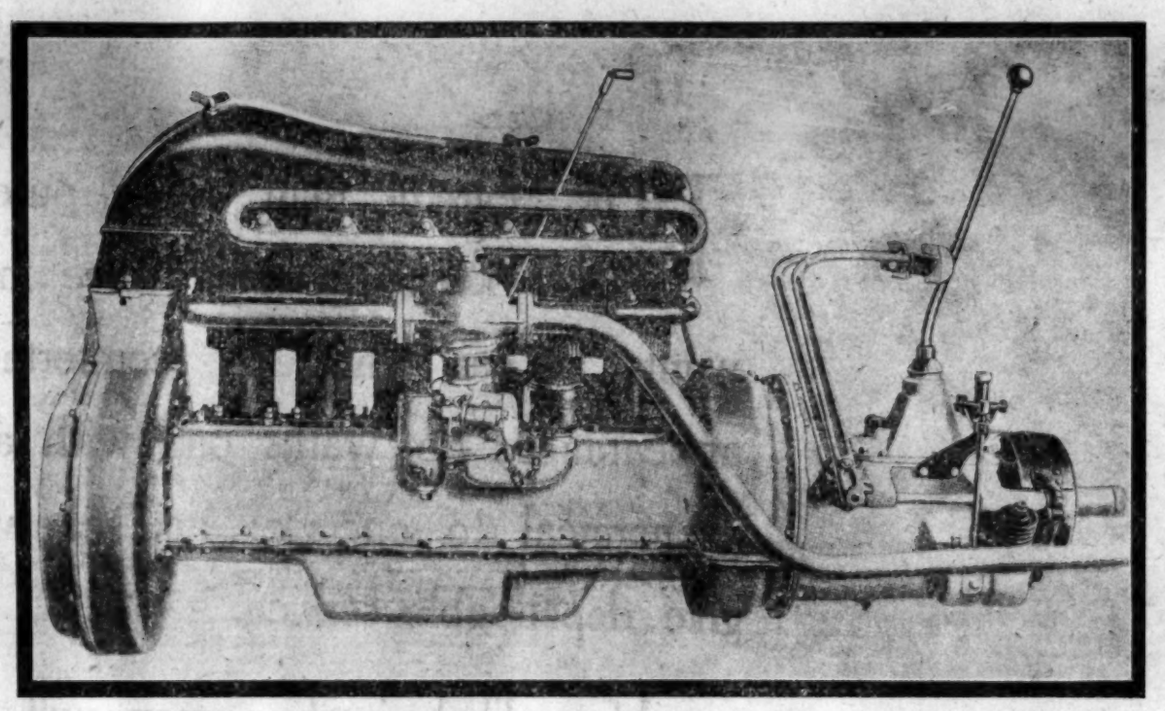
Dr. Harriss knows that folks will not climb stairs today—unless they are forced to it. So an integral factor of his scheme for subterranean passageways for pedestrians upon all four sides of the Firth Avenue and Forty-second Street intersection consists of continuous moving sidewalks or stairways which will take a south-bound stroller on the avenue, for instance, at the sidewalk somewhere close to Forty-third Street, carrying him beneath Forty-second, and return him to the avenue well on his way toward Forty-first—all without any more muscular energy on his part than is involved in getting on and off the contraption. Which promises, once it is ever installed, to be a decided help in the traffic congestion at the busiest street corner in all New York.

Yet plans, even as ambitious as this, are but primary steps toward the solution of not merely a local, but a national problem. They are but piecemeal. We must look much further. We must consider the problems presented by the growth of the motor truck alone. These, I have left until another article. The passenger vehicles alone offer a plenty of perplexities.

Fifth Avenue pushing up its sidewalks to make six vehicle files where there had been but four, must, some day in the fairly near future, give up those selfsame sidewalks in order that there may be eight or even nine parallel files of motors in the highway. Which means, of course, that the sidewalks must some day be arcaded underneath the buildings—as they are in the historic and the exquisite Rue de Rivoli, in Paris. If this is a necessity in broad Fifth Avenue in New York, how much more of a necessity is it yet to be in straight and narrow Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, or in narrow and tortuous Washington Street in Boston! It is a wise municipality that today will begin to see far enough into the future to insist that the plans for all new build-

(Continued on Page 8)

SUPREMACY



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Because crankshaft bearings do operate at such high speeds and for long periods, proper lubrication, precise fit and perfect alignment become indispensable requisites to quietness, freedom from vibration, long wear and efficient transmission of power. If improperly lubricated, they will naturally wear rapidly, consume power excessively, heat up, knock, cause vibration and very soon burn out. Although this article is not on the subject of lubrication, it is necessary to give it consideration while on the subject of fitting bearings because much of the effectiveness of lubrication may depend upon how well the job of fitting the bearings is done. If the clearance between the journal, the finished part of the shaft which turns in the bearing, and the bearing is excessive several faults will develop. In the first place, the bearing surface will be greatly reduced, as indicated in the illustration on this page. This will cause power loss, rapid wear, knocking, vibration and failing to give the shaft a firm support, will permit it to whip and deflect, thus wearing the bearing bell-mouthed and the shaft in hour-glass form. This is not all there is to perfect fit, for not only must the clearance be correct, but the bearing must be perfectly cylindrical, so that a full bearing is secured. By this is meant that the shaft will touch the bearing all around. If this is not the case, then it will touch at only the high spots on the bearing and the bearing surface will be too small to properly sustain the load. This will cause rapid wear and soon increase the clearance so that all of the evils of excessive clearance will be suffered. Accurate alignment of shaft bearings is of great importance. If they are not lined up perfectly some or all of the bearings will be cramped, increasing the bearing pressure enormously; the shaft will be sprung, thereby throwing it out of straightness, causing uneven wear of the journals and bell-mouthing of the bearings, throwing the engine out of balance, and disturbing the alignment of the gears. Bearing alignment involves more than simply having all of the bearings in a straight line. It is equally important that they be on a line parallel with the center of the crankshaft, else the mesh of the timing gears will be very seriously interfered with, and on a unit powerplant the flywheel and clutch will be thrown out of line with the transmission. Finally, the shaft must be correctly located. By this is meant that the center of the bearings must be the correct distance from the center of the camshaft bearings, and from the machined top face of the crankcase, upon which the cylinders are located. If this is not done, camshaft gears and clutch again will suffer misalignment and even the compression of the cylinders will be affected.

In any precise mechanical work, it is necessary to proceed in a methodical manner, starting at a fixed point and basing every succeeding operation on previous operations in agreement. It is right here that many repairmen make their mistake; indeed, the same mistake is often made in the manufacture of new engines. The great difficulty is that there is nothing in the world which is perfectly rigid. In fitting bearing, accordingly, we are dealing with a crankcase which is flexible and a crankshaft which will bend and deflect. It is customary, but wrong, to assume that the crankcase is the most rigid part of the engine. This is an incorrect assumption because while in some engines a heavy iron crankcase will be less subject to deflection than a light, small-diameter crankshaft, particularly where the latter has two bearings only, the better class of engines are provided with aluminum crankcases, closely-spaced bearings and larger and heavier shafts. The result is that on these engines the crankshaft is considerably stiffer than the crankcase, all things considered.

The influences tending to warp the crankcase out of shape are several. Perhaps the greatest and undoubtedly the one given the least consideration is the pull of the cylinder hold-down studs. No matter how carefully the top surface of the cylinders and the bottoms of the cylinder blocks are machined or how evenly the mechanic may endeavor to tighten the nuts on the studs, each stud will pull on the crankcase unevenly. This will result in placing a set in the crankcase. Those engines which have separate support arms, bolted to the crankcase or through the main bearings will also have a tendency to distort the crankcase through the tension on these studs or bolts. Engines having heavy timing gear covers to support the front end also have a tendency toward crankcase distortion when the nuts holding the cover are tightened.

It is obvious that if the bearing boxes or cavities in the crankcase are bored and the bearings fitted with the crankcase alone in the engine stand, subsequent application of cylinder blocks, support beams and timing gear covers will result in distorting the crankcase. As a result, even though a perfect job of bearing fitting may be done while the crankcase is on the stand, the completed engine will be so stiff that in many cases it cannot be turned over by hand.

To overcome this many follow the practice of running-in the bearings after the engine is assembled. This undoubtedly frees the bearings enough to make the engine run; but it does not correct the fundamental defect at all. The reason such an engine becomes stiff after assembly is simply that pulling up on the various bolts and studs has sprung the crankcase and thrown the bearings out of line, thus casing them to cramp the shaft.

The wearing-in process to free the binding, produces excessive clearance, and that in turn leaves the shaft insufficiently supported.

Two things therefore become apparent: First, that bearings should be fitted to the crankcase only with the cylinders and support beams firmly bolted in place, thus giving the crankcase its normal set, which will be permanent, so that the alignment which is established on the engine stand will be the same as maintained after the engine is installed in the chassis. Second, that the crankshaft is really the place to start and not the crankcase.

It hardly seems necessary to state that the crankshaft must be straight and true, that the journals must be round and straight and that the surfaces of the journals must be smooth. With a perfect crankshaft, it only remains to finish the bearings to correct alignment, size and smoothness to insure a proper fit in every way. It is utterly impossible to get a well-fitted set of bearings if the crankshaft is not right. To put a crooked crankshaft, a crankshaft with oval, hour-glassed or tapering journals or one with rough journal surfaces into a perfectly aligned set of bearings can never produce satisfactory results. The results will be similar to those secured by trying to fit a perfect shaft into bearings which are out of line, set crooked, finished bell-mouthed or not smoothed properly.

Nearly as important as the crankshaft are the connecting rods. A connecting rod must be straight, or else its bearing, no matter how accurately fitted to the shaft, will will be cramped when the piston is fitted to the cylinder. There are three ways in which a connecting rod may be out of line. It may be twisted, offset or bent. A twisted rod will cause bell-mouthing of the connecting rod bearing. An offset rod will not only be detrimental to the connecting rod bearing by causing cocking on the journals and excessive end-pressure, but it will produce excessive end-thrust on the entire shaft and side-thrust on the piston. A bent rod will cause both the wristpin bearing and the connecting rod bearing to be cocked and will cock the piston as well.

Preparatory to fitting new bearings to a crankshaft it is necessary to fit them properly in the crankcase boxes. It is best practice to scrape the backs of the bearings into the boxes to insure full contact in the boxes, testing with Prussian blue, although with very large bearings this is sometimes unnecessary. It depends upon the load which the bearings have to carry. Small bearings on high-speed engines do require accurate fitting of the bearing backs to the boxes. Large bearings on slow-speed engines do not. Some engines have their bearings pinned or dowelled into the boxes to prevent turning. In the next operation, facing off the flat edges the bearings must be tapped firmly in place with a wood or raw-hide mallet and some form of clamp must be used to hold the bearings down while the edges are being filed. Lacking a clamp specially made for this purpose, a piece of half-round slightly smaller than the bearing can be clamped in place with a C-clamp. The edges are then filed down flush with the crankcase, this filing operation requiring great care to make the surfaces perfectly flat and parallel. A straightedge should be used to test the work as it proceeds. The same operation as performed for the upper caps in the crankcase is next repeated for the lower halves in the caps, and the connecting rod bearings, which may conveniently be placed in a vise.

With a straight, true and smooth crankshaft, straight connecting rods and bearings properly seated and their edges filed flush, it is time to fit the crankshaft to the main bearings. Many different methods are in vogue for this operation. For a long time the most accurate and satisfactory method was hand scraping, as many as three days being required for ordinary six-cylinder engines for a good job. Later methods, designed to reduce the time and labor, have developed, but unfortunately only a few of them are really satisfactory. One of these is line-reaming, in which a long reamer is run through the bearings, first for a rough cut and then, the reamers being set to the proper size to establish the correct clearance for the journals, for a finish cut. Under no circumstances should the reamer be used without proper guides to insure correct alignment of the ends and proper location with respect to the top surface of the crankcase and the center of the camshaft bearings. Such rests take the form of brackets having bearings to receive the plain ends of the linereamer, a sliding mandrel to fit the camshaft bearings, a locating finger to bear on the top of the crankcase and a set-screw to clamp it in place on the end of the crankcase. The reamer is supposed to cut a perfect hole, leaving the finish of the end faces of the bearings, the fillet chamfers and the dressing of the oil grooves to hand scrapers and files. It is also the experience of those who have used this method, that considerable hand scraping is necessary to make the journals fit properly.

The method is not perfect because the skeleton construction of the reamer robs it of the stiffness that is required for correct alignment and roundness. Even the highest grades of babbit are not of uniform density. The result is that the many cutters on the reamer are able to spring over the hard spots and the entire reamer to deflect where the rough bearings deviate, as they almost always do, from a straight line. However, where no better appliance is available, the line-reamer does produce a rough finish which cuts down the amount of hand scraping required enormously. It should only be relied upon as a roughing operation, hand scraping being used to obtain the final finish.

Another method which has a limited use in big-production factories and is but little used in service work is broaching. The broach has the advantage over the reamer of greater rigidity, both of the cutter bar itself and of the individual cutting teeth. However, the broach does not cut a perfectly round hole, nor is the surface smooth. Its cut consists of a series of segments of a circle, the edges of which are slightly higher or lower than the cut made by the tooth preceding it and which it overlaps slightly. Perfectly round holes can only be cut by rigid, rotating cutters.

Some manufacturers follow a reamed or broached rough cut with a burning-in process. This consists of a power stand in which the crankshaft is turned against very tightly-adjusted bearing caps, a fit of sorts being obtained by the friction and burning of the metal due to the forcible turning of the tight shaft. This method gives very inaccurate results, the heat producing unequal expansion of various parts of the crankcase and crankshaft so that upon cooling off, unless the process has been prolonged to the point where there is excessive clearance, the bearings will be distorted out of alignment.

The best method so far developed is boring with a fly-cutter bar. By this process, a solid bar, only slightly smaller than the shaft is placed through the bearings, single-point fly-cutters being adjusted, to give the correct clearance for each journal, such setting being obtained by micrometer measurement of each journal, to which is added the clearance, minus one-half the difference in diameter of the shaft and cutter bar. This bar is supported by brackets at each end of the crankcase such as described above for the line reamer. In addition the end of the cutter bar is provided with fine threads engaging a segmetal nut swivelled to the end backet.

The cutter bar is exceedingly stiff, while the cutters are very small. The result is that hard spots or misalignment of the bearings will not deflect it or cause it to devhate from a true circular cut. The cutters are fed by the fine thread so slowly that they overlap each cut about three times, thus producing a finished surface of mirror smoothness and brightness. Where a new set of bearings is being fitted, two cuts are taken to reduce the depth of cut and insure against any possibility of deflection or movement of the bearing in its seating. When the finish cut is taken, the blued shaft will show an almost perfect bearing.

By whatever method the metal is removed from the bearings, it is naturally necessary to have the bearing caps and shims in place. In the case of any machine cutting method, such as line-reaming, broaching or boring, the bearing caps must be bolted down very tightly. Each nut should be nicked if not already so, to insure its going back exactly where it came from. In addition, the position of the nut with relation to the stud should be marked by means of center-punch marks, so that when replaced it can be drawn up to exactly the same degree of tightness.

After boring any spots which may be left high can be removed by very light scraping, though as a rule this is not necessary. The oil grooves will naturally be burred and must be finished out with a scraper. It is also necessary to scrape in the undercut at the straight edges of the bearing. The next operation is to face the ends of the bearings. Engines differ in the location of the thrust faces. It is common on two-bearing and four-bearing types to allow the inner faces of both bearings to take the respective backward and forward thrusts. On three-bearing, five-bearing and seven-bearing shafts, the center bearing usually takes both thrusts.

The most satisfactory method of facing the ends of bearings is with face-cutters. These are assembled on a mandrel which passes through the bearing and which is provided with an adjusting nut for feed. This device faces off one side of the bearing at a time until the proper clearance for the thrust faces of the crankshaft are obtained. The other faces of the crankshaft journals are then trammeled in turn and their bearings faced to slightly greater dimension. Where such cutters are not available, the bearings must be faced by rough filing and then finish scraping to fit the shaft.

The fitting of connecting rod bearings is similar in all important respects to that of main bearings, the difference being in the appliances rather than the methods used. The common method of roughing out connecting rod bearings is by reaming, the rod being held in a vice. Boring is better here, just as in the case of main bearings, the device for accomplishing the job being similar in action, though smaller. It consists of a stand having an arbor to suspend the rod from its wristpin bearing and means for locating the connecting rod centrally by means of a tapered mandrel which is first thrust through the bearing. Face cutters assembled on either side of the bearing upon a mandrel which is held in the vise are used to face the bearings.

When bored, the connecting rods are bolted up to their respective journals on the crankshaft with Prussian blue, just as in the case of the main bearings. The crankshaft, for this purpose is supported at either end in such manner that there is room to swing the rods about on their journals through a complete revolution. This can be most easily done, lacking a stand for the purpose, by placing the crankshaft flange in the vise and supporting the other end on a light wooden A-frame. The rods are then turned around their journals, working them vigorously back and forth until they have a uniform resistance to turning at all points.

On some engines having high-pressure lubrication, the opening at the parting of the two bearing halves must be closed to retain the pressure and cause the oil to be fed through the hollow shaft to the connecting rod bearings and thence through pipes attached to the rods to the wristpins. Some manufacturers dispense with shims altogether in effecting this closed bearing, allowing the bearings to shoulder slightly above the faces of their boxes, so that they may be taken up by merely scraping on the flat portions. It is not possible to give any general figure for clearance for main and connecting rod bearings and the repairman who attempts to apply his experience with one type of engine to those of other makes is liable to run into considerable difficulty. The only safe guide is the manufacturer's standard.

End clearances should be checked with feeler gages. Clearances of bearings are established by fitting them tight enough so that the shaft can be turned by hand, but is not free to revolve and then inserting shims of the proper thickness to establish the clearance. It is not even safe to depend upon the marked sizes of shims. Careful practice is to check the shims in three places with a micrometer. They should not vary ½ thousandth.

Salmson Concern Has Increased Turnover

Paris, (by mail)—A turnover of 30,000,000 francs is estimated for the Salmson Motors Company for the year 1923, as compared with 19,000,000 last year and 12,000,000 in 1921. This company recently increased its capital from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs to care for the increased business.

This concern, which manufactures the 100 horsepower Salmson light car, also produces aviation engines, magnetos, wood working machinery and automobile bodies.

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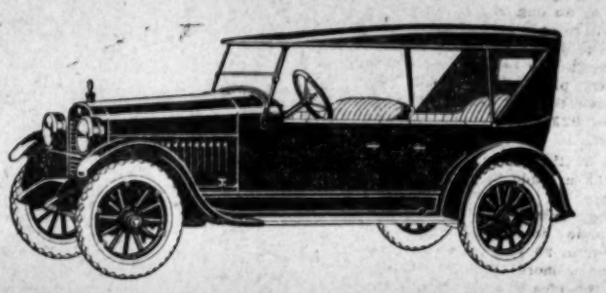

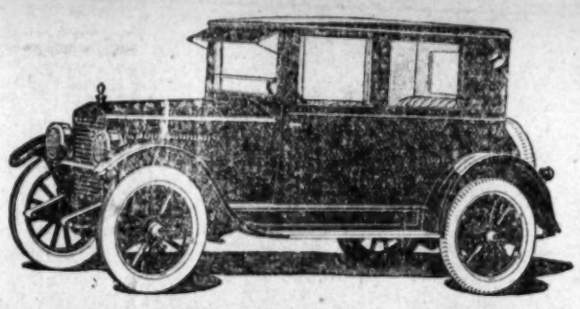

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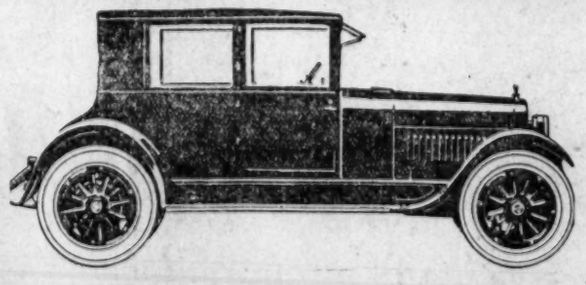
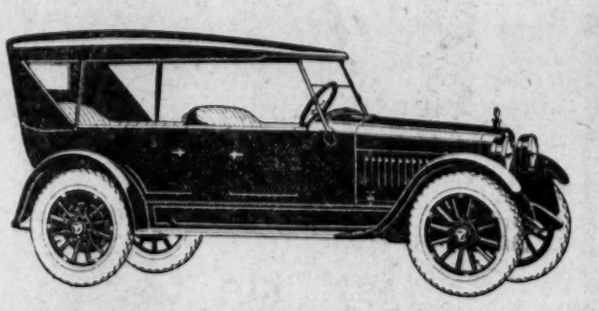


cost, it gives you all the luxury heretofore found only in heavy and costlier cars. It possesses the additional advantage of being one of the most economical cars to operate that has ever been built. Its quick get-away enables the Essex to make its way through crowded traffic with the utmost ease.



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The Franklin Six With The New Motor

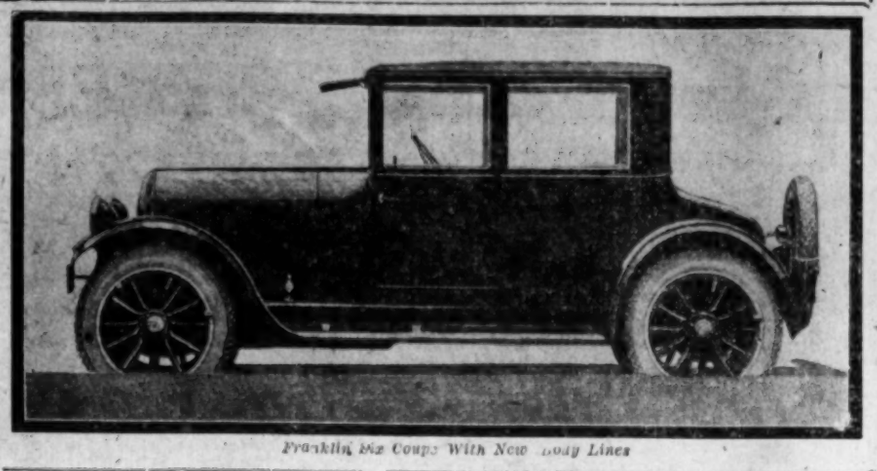
Perfection Of Air Cooling System Results In Remarkable Road Performance

BY H. V. DUPONT.

ABILITY ot the First Rank. That is the verdict on the new Franklin. A wonderful new motor. More power on the hills. Faster—quicker pickup—quiet—smooth—snappy. The new air-cooling system does with the cooling medium what has never been done before with either air or water, producing a performance claimed to be impossible with any other motor. It runs hour after hour with wide open throttle without protest or slackening—without a single change in power flow On the road you realise that there is something you have never before seen or felt in the Franklin car and something which furnishes a new motoring sensation—not the performance of a "big brute of an engine," but the easy responsive ability of a race horse.

Plunge into the heaviest going—take it into the densest traffic. In every phase of automobile performance the new Series 10 motor of the 1923 Franklin reaches new heights.

One of the outstanding features that have made this achievement possible is the Pressure Air-Cooling system. The Franklin has made notable successes for more than 20 years, always working for a more perfect car. In 1915 the idea of a blower fan was conceived. The idea was pretty well perfected at the time of America's entrance into the World War and, when the Franklin Co. was commissioned by the United States government to make air-cooled trench motors, the blower system was utilised. At the conclusion of the war, the system was perfected and utilised on Franklin Fours as well as on Franklin Sixes. A blower fan mounted at the forward end of the crankshaft and encased in an aluminum spiral housing forces air into the overhead ducts and thence through jackets on each cylinder and out at the rear of the motor The air volume, two and a half times greater than ever before, is under perfect control—baffle plates direct the air to those parts where the greatest amount of heat is developed. Every detail is the result of exhaustive experiments since there was little known about the science of air flow except those facts already uncovered by Franklin engineers in their years of air-cooling practice. Cars equipped with instruments showing the temperature of the different cylinders as well as the different



Franklin Six Coupe With New Body Lines

parts of these cylinders, were kept doing mileage work during these years of development. It is significant that even the instruments for measuring the air flow had to be created; there were no precedents.

Another feature of the Franklin Series 10 car is the Carburetion equipment so devised that it will give high test results from any quality of fuel that happens to get into the Franklin tank. The fuel transformer is of remarkable power and efficiency. The Franklin heater is positive, absolute and automatic, and keeps a steady and uniform cloud of dust-free vapor passing into the cylinders. Heat is derived from the exhaust of all six cylinders. Any stubborn liquid will yield to a 400 degree temperature. The vapor that just afterwards passes into the cylinders is only in the neighborhood of 150 degrees. No gasoline is wasted.

Like the fuel transformer, the centrifugal dust separator is automatic and separates foreign matter from the air under the most severe conditions.

The engine is 25.3 horse power rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, with six cylinders 3¼ X 4, valve in head, and aluminum pistons. Connecting rods are of Duralumin. The double flywheel practically annihilates vibration. One of the physical changes which the mechanically informed will appreciate is the union of engine and transmission. The unit power plant has many advantages. It means that two important units have not only been consolidated into one, but also that the vital and close-fitting parts, like the crankshaft, the gears, etc. are freed from strains and are kept in constant alignment. Under all conditions the unit power plant keeps well poised. Also it can be serviced with ease. The Series 10 engine is one of the most easily adjusted and serviced of high grade motors.

Like the self-operating fuel transformer, the electric vaporiser and choke are as nearly self-operating as ingenuity can arrange. A light pressure of the finger on the choke button does the work. Besides the choke button and auxilliary spark control, the dash controls consist of ignition switch and needle valve. For all ordinary going the automatic spark device regulates the spark perfectly, but when unusual conditions arise, such as full throttle at slow speed, the use of the auxilliary control on the dash assures a smooth perfectly working motor. The steering device is of the reversible worm and gear type. The adjustable mirror-tilt head lamps are equipped with tilting reflectors electrically operated. The car uses the North-East electric starter and also the Northeast electric generator. The chassis's frame is three-ply second growth ash impregnated with creosote, making the wood immune to the effects of dampness. All styles of cars have full elliptic front and rear springs. The wheels are equipped with 32 X 4 inch cord tires. The wheelbase is 115 inches and the tread 56 inches.

The general appearance of the Franklin cars has been considerably changed with the new round hood with level top and front nearly vertical. The hood has now the appearance common to water cooled cars. Conventional design has, however, been given a mark of character in the new Franklin bodies. Throughout the seven models, one open, six closed, there is not only beauty but an effect of dash and swing that are fully in keeping with the greater power, "pep" and "go" that characterises the Series 10 Franklin.

The Franklin Automobile Company has succeeded in putting upon the market, at the lowest price in 20 years, a car which appeals to the eye as perfect in every detail, and embodying the most recent developments in car-body design. The impression of grace and lightness is merely a manifestation of the fact, since the Franklin is the lightest car of its class. This is not altogether because the Franklin has no weight of water to carry, no radiator, no heavy parts found on water-cooled engines. The use of ash in the chassis and aluminum to give lightness to many components, aid.

The fundamental design is correct and every detail of fitting and accessories shows that that there was no thought regarding expense, but only careful selection. The cars are thoroughly appointed in every particular. The new metal, Duralumin is used for the fittings. Doors lock with a push button. Conterbalanced windows are manipulated with ease. The instrument board contains the finest instruments made. Fineness is the keynote. Handbuffed leather, curled-hair cushions, webb-laced springs, horse hair rugs, English and Mersick hardware. The upholstery is of the finest fabric procurable, 20 ounce broadcloth of Australian wool and with smooth and glossy nap. The cars are especially roomy with wide passage-ways through the doors and between the seats, and plenty of elbow room for driver. Glare is softened by a tinted, rippled glass visor above the windshield. The cars have a slight flare on the side and rear panels which is one of the many elements of design that add to the smart effect. The first general impression of the car is lowness. The lines are long and the hood level the grills nearly vertical. There is a quiet unmistakable air of luxury.

The one open model, the touring car, has a body finish of Franklin green and is upholstered in hand buffed leather as is also the Demi-sedan.

The Demi-sedan is, in reality, a new type of closed car weighing only slightly more than an open car, and having performance qualities corresponding to its light weight. This is the coming car. The present fastest seller is the Four-Door Sedan. It is upholstered in neutral green broadcloth. The upholstery color for all of the other cars is the gray-brown neutral tone called Beige. Beige color is also the body finish for the Touring-Limousine while the body of the Brougham is Royal blue. The brougham is a five passenger car for town or touring and shows all the earmarks of the style car—fashionable broadcloth upholstery of the Beige shade; rich looking mountings of polished Duralumin with jet Pyralin inlay; the new type windshield controls; push button lock doors; unobtrusive controls, hardware and trimmings—everything tasteful and luxurious. The other two models of the seven, the Coupe and the Four-Door Sedan are quite as well appointed and finished. Both are upholstered in broadcloth of Beige color and the body finish is in Franklin green.

The first shipment of Franklin Series 10 models is due to arrive in Shanghai in the very near future and will be placed on exhibition by the Universal Motor Car and Body Works, Inc., who are the distributors for this territory.

Fast Travel Likely On New Motor Road

Motorists will be able to travel between Tokio and Yokohama in 27 minutes when the national road between these two cities is completed in 1925, according to officials interested. The work is being paid for jointly by the two cities, says the Japan Advertiser.

The Yokohama section of the road has been completed as far as Namamugi while more than a mile of the Tokio end has been completed from Minami-banba to the Kaian Temple. The Tokio authorities are hoping to complete the road to Oimachi in Suzugamori within this year.

According to plans, the new road is to be 72 feet wide with 41 feet for vehicles and 12 feet for sidewalks on each side. Twenty four feet in the middle of the road will be exclusively for automobile travel, with 17 feet on each side allotted for general traffic.

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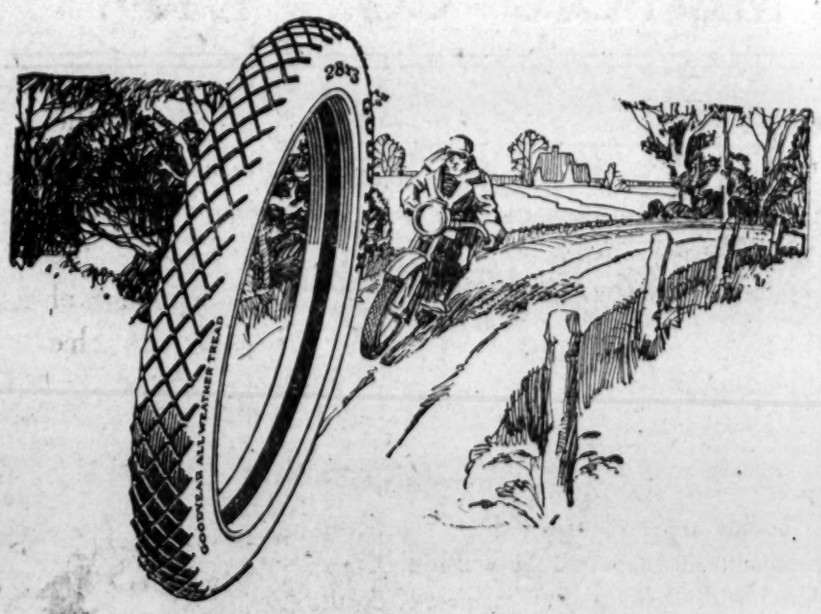

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Everybody, Whether Afoot Or Riding, Is A Traffic Problem; How To Solve It

(Continued from Page 4)

...gs to be built within it are so revised as to permit of this arrangement with a minimum of delay or cost to the community.

Other radical plans for the eventual street relief of our larger American cities, at least, are being brought forward. Space does not permit of detailed reference to them. The City Planning Commission of any goodly town can tell you about them. Chicago is striving to create another trunk thoroughfare, parallel to her Michigan Avenue and attractive enough to draw traffic away from that *via sacra*. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are on fairly definite plans for relief streets, and some souls in New York have suggested that certain of the elevated railways in Manhattan—notably the Sixth Avenue line—be abandoned as railways and transformed into elevated roads for motor vehicle traffic.

Alas for the optimism of such plans! Much of the elevated railway structure on Manhattan Island already has begun to grow obsolete. This is particularly true of the Sixth Avenue structure. To place the added weight of heavy street pavement, to say nothing of a vehicular traffic going against itself all the while upon that ancient construction, is impossible. But Sixth Avenue itself is not impossible. Neither is Eighth Nor Lexington. Nor Second. In the first and the last of these valuable north-and-south thoroughfares of New York it would be quite impossible to oust the elevated railways; without a long and very expensive legal battle, at any rate.

But it would be quite possible—and very practicable—to build an elevated roadway, with at least a two-file vehicle roadway on either side of the present railroad structure and connected by ramps here and there with the regular street levels of Manhattan. And for those who raise their hands in fear and suggest the problems of the light rights and the air rights of adjoining property, I merely have to answer that all of this is a matter of legal adjudication. While the use of plates of heavy glass in the pavement of the elevated street—no more slippery than asphalt—would admit a deal of natural light to the lower street. While the creation of new second-floor side-walks and store-fronts would be a very great salve to the property owners. . . . The possibilities of such an elevated structure for quick-moving motor traffic up and down the island of Manhattan need no elucidation here.

All these possibilities multiply—almost to the very limit of human ingenuity. Dr. Harriss, himself, has prepared a fascinating plan for a vast crosstown street across the middle portion of Manhattan, to include not only two of the present numbered streets, but all the property within them; and to connect at both the North and the East Rivers with mighty bridges; to New Jersey in the one case, and to Long Island. These streets are predicated upon his firm belief, based upon the best statistical information, that New York a century hence will have come to a population of 25,000,000 people.

That schemes such as this would be vastly expensive is not to be gain-said. But that they are impossible or even chimerical today is not true. We think each year in larger phases. That which was impossible ten years ago, is fascinating today, and an accomplished fact a decade hence. . . . Moreover, America will not stay put. Her cities will not cease growing. The generations of tomorrow already are appealing to us for relief. Can we afford to dismiss, as impracticable or chimerical, any constructive methods that appear to lead toward such relief? Has the American city of tomorrow, and its own vast problems, no place whatsoever in our imaginations or our hearts?

General Motors Co. Have Five Varieties

At the Automobile Show this year General Motors was represented by complete lines of passenger cars built by five of the vehicle divisions—Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland and Oldsmobile.

This season General Motors is producing twenty-six individual types of passenger cars, ranging in size from the two-passenger roadster to the seven-passenger imperial limousine. The five-passenger sedan and the two-passenger roadster are the most popular types of car made. Seven individual five-passenger sedans and eight distinct two-passenger roadsters are being manufactured by the passenger car divisions.

If all of the different individual types of car produced by divisions of General Motors were to be shown this year at any one time there would be 51 separate cars, divided as follows: Buick, 14; Cadillac, 10; Chevrolet, 5; Oakland, 7; Oldsmobile, 15. The corporation is responsible for 13 different cars equipped with 8-cylinder engine; 16 with 6-cylinder engine, and 17 with 4-cylinder engine.

In the wide range of price classes, the following divisions are notable: $500 to $1,000, 11 cars; $1,000 to $1,500, 15 cars; $1,500 to $2,000, 13 cars; $2,000 to $2,500, 2 cars; $2,500 to $3,000, no cars; $3,000 to $3,500, 3 cars; $3,500 to $4,000, 4 cars; $4,000 to $4,400, 2 cars.

Two new cars, noted in the General Motors line this year are the two-passenger sports roadster, shown by Oakland, and the two-passenger cab of Olds Motor Works.

Price reductions, made possible by increasing demand and consequent quantity production, have been made by the General Motors divisions since the summer of 1922. A number of new models have been developed since last year's shows, and the present line represents the best modern thought and execution in engine, chassis and body design. The trend has been toward refinement in appearance and increase in convenience, while engineering skill has produced some noteworthy advances in strength and lightness.

At the 1922 shows surprise was expressed at how good a car could be bought for less than $2,000; this year it is even more remarkable how good a car can be bought for less than $1,000. The eleven cars in this price class, produced by General Motors, include three two-passenger roadsters, four five-passenger touring cars, a five-passenger sedan, a four-passenger sedanette, a three-passenger roadster and a two-passenger utility coupe.

Noteworthy increases in productive capacity have characterized the activities of General Motors in 1922, particularly in the cases of Buick and Chevrolet.

Big Road Building Program Launched In Japan

The Department of Home Affairs has decided to institute a readjustment in the issuance of public bonds for road construction with a view to perfecting the national and prefectural roads within 30 years at an estimated cost of Y.282,800,000, says the Japan Advertiser. The Home Department has already started the construction of national roads between Tokio and Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, and Suzuka and Hakone.

The department proposes to perfect the national roads connecting Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, assisting the local governments by paying one half or three quarters of the expenses for the road construction. The width of the roads within 10 miles of important cities will be 36 feet, while the remainder of roads connecting the most important cities will be 30 feet wide. Other national roads will be 24 feet wide.

Walking Automobile To Attain High Speed

Invention of an automobile equipped with four legs instead of wheels is claimed by James William Bryan, a Washington man, who says he has 40 patents, some of them basic, for such a machine. He has designed a five-passenger clutchless, gearless, springless car of half the weight of wheeled models which, he says, expert engineers have declared feasible. Tests are now being made to determine possible weaknesses and errors of construction.

Declaring that he, and not a German inventor who recently announced production of a "Walking" model, is the pioneer in the automobile-with legs field, Bryan says his machine is operated by two engines developing 40 horsepower and theoretically capable of making a speed of 81 miles an hour. The legs have practically the same action as those of human beings, Bryan claims, and can negotiate a perpendicular rise or drop of one foot, without moving the automobile from a horizontal plane.

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Ford Has Little Use For An Office; His Motto Is To Keep In Touch With Men

An Interview With Henry Ford
By Allan Benson.

In the old tractor plant at Dearborn, which is now used as an experimental laboratory, is a little room perhaps 15 feet long by 12 feet wide, that is lighted in daytime by only a skylight. The room is in the interior of the main building, and there is not a window in any of its brick walls. It was in this room that Ford designed his tractor, and it is this room that is now his office.

When I went to Dearborn to get the material for and write Mr. Ford's biography, some of the Ford employes were arranging a desk at which I might work when Ford heard of it and said to me:

"Come in my room and write your book. You can have a typewriter brought in and anything else you want."

It was an excellent suggestion, because Ford's office is the only room in the building that is seldom used. Ford believes that a man who sits in his office is not fit to run a business.

If Ford begins the day at the Dearborn shops, the first glimpse of him that anybody in the office gets is when a car rapidly drives up and stops in front of the machine shop, through which Ford usually enters, instead of going through the office. He usually rides in a coupe, with a chauffeur, though occasionally he drives his own car. Once in the building, he goes from office to office, sitting a little while in each as might a visitor. He is likely to remain the longest in the draughting room, where engineers, under his direction, are planning a locomotive, a car or some similar thing. He may remain in the draughting room half an hour, sitting in an old wooden chair and discussing with an engineer a drawing that is being placed on one of the big boards. After he has made his morning visits to two or three offices, he will suddenly pull out his watch, note the time, quickly put on his hat and coat and enter his car, to be whirled away at 50 miles an hour to the Highland Park plant. He may be back in an hour or he may not be back in three days. Or he may return at five in the afternoon, apparently with all the time in the world at his disposal. Upon such occasions he will talk at length with anyone in whose room he happens to be sitting.

Inasmuch as Mr. Ford is the greatest manufacturer in the World, I once asked him what advice he would give to a man who was about to begin business as a manufacturer.

"Every manufacturer," he replied, "should be able to go into the shop and with his own hands make the thing that he wants to manufacture. If he cannot do this, he is no manufacturer at all, and should not be in the business. A man but exploits his workingmen when he is at the head of an industry that he does not understand. His workingmen are the real manufacturers, and he is but a parasite that lives upon them. One of the reasons why many industries cannot pay higher wages and reduce the price of their products is because they are managed by men who have not the ability to make the things in which they deal. A man who knows how to make a thing is the only man who has the first qualification for being a manufacturer."

I asked Mr. Ford what was the most important thing for a manufacturer to remember in buying raw material, fixing the price of his product and fixing the wages of his employees. He replied:

"If a manufacturer knows his job he will know what raw materials are worth. If he realises how important it is to have a market he will fix the price of his product at a very small margin above the cost of production, and depend for his profits upon the volume of business thus created. As to wages, hours and conditions of work, he should realise that men work best and produce most when they feel that they are getting a square deal."

"What is the mistake," I asked, "that is most likely to wreck a manufacturing business?"

"For the man at the head of the business," he replied, "not to know his job. He will not buy his raw materials at the right price, he will exact too much profit and thus destroy his market, and he will scrimp on wages and thus decrease the productivity of his employes by making them dissatisfied."

I asked him what were the principles underlying his theory of production and shop management.

"The main thing is to make every move count," he replied. "In most places there is too little thinking in the office and too much lifting in the plant. We found that our engine blocks were traveling more than 4,000 feet from the time they entered the plant until they were installed and ready to run away under their own power. By a little planning, we reduced this to 300 feet. Considering that we make a million cars a year, you will see that we saved carrying 300,000,000 pounds of steel two-thirds of a mile. Conveyors, electric cranes and other similar devices should be used to the fullest extent.

"The machines in a plant should of course be so arranged that as one operation is completed the machine upon which the next operation is to be performed is right next. If, at a certain point in the process, heat is to be applied to the metal that is being machined, the forge should be placed next to the machine upon which the last operation is performed prior to the heating. And the surplus heat from the forge should be saved. Nothing should be wasted. A manufacturer who will master these principles and apply them intelligently will have a low cost of production. I assume that he will know enough to have special machinery designed, whenever possible, to save labor. We have some machines, operated by one or two men each, that do the work of 40 men."

I asked Ford what he would do if called upon to take charge of a manufacturing business that was failing because of excessive cost of production?

"The first thing I would do," he said, "would be to see if the plant was clean. It is a hundred to one that I would find it dirty. If so, I would clean the place, from end to end, before I did another thing. There is nothing that so demoralises working men as a dirty shop. A dirty shop drives away good men and attracts bad ones.

"Then I would see if the thing that was being manufactured was designed right. Many a thing just falls short of success because of some shortcomings in design. I might also find that there was not a sufficient field for the thing that was being made. Maybe the public does not want it. A manufacturer who knows his business can sense what the public wants. I do not know of a clearer way to put it."

Then I asked Mr. Ford two or three questions that brought forth a series of emphatic answers.

"What advice," I asked, "would you give to a merchant or a manufacturer with regard to the advisability of going into debt—to expand his business or for any other purpose connected with his business?"

"The merchant or manufacturer who goes into debt for any purpose is the biggest fool in the world," he replied. "Rather than go into debt, I would start over again. If you cannot pay for a thing, don't have it. Of course, this does not refer to people who want to go in debt to buy homes. That is different."

I asked Mr. Ford if he did not borrow $70,000,000 to buy out his minority stockholders.

"Yes, we did," he replied, "but we had the money to buy them out if we had cared to use it."

From money and machinery, I shifted the line of questioning to men, asking Ford what type of men he would select as a high executive in the manufacturing department, or the head of a purchasing or sales department.

"The first thing I would consider," he replied, "is health. I would never choose a man who looked sickly, weak or run down. A man who is entitled to hold a high position must at least show by his looks that he knows enough to take care of himself. A man who does not care enough about his own body to take proper care of it and keep it in a high state of efficiency is not likey to care enough about somebody else's business to give it efficient management. It is especially necessary that a man connected with buying or selling should be a strong, vigorous man. The world does not pay much attention to weak men, or men who look as if they were in poor health.

"But I do not feel as some men do about men 40 to 50 years old. Some people think that a man of this age is no good or at any rate, has largely outlived his usefulness. I do not see it that way. I do not think a man is much good until he is at least 40. Some men who reach 40 or 50 without having accomplished much think they are failures. They may be failures, but if so, it is because they were born so. It certainly is not because age has made them so. No man should think of beginning business or doing anything worth while until he is at least 40. Until that time, he should be learning his business—getting ready to do whatever he wants to do. Many a man at 40 or 50 is like a finely sharpened tool. His experiences and observation up to that time have given him a keen cutting edge and he is ready for business."

I asked Mr. Ford whether he was most impressed by self-assertiveness or quiet men.

"You have to judge them on the spot," he replied. "Some men talk a great deal the first time you see them because they know nothing about the subject and are trying to hide their ignorance in a log of words. Other men are silent because they lack information, confidence in themselves, or sound think. There is no rule that I know of as to this. A man may be this and be either talkative or reticent. As I said, you have to judge them on the spot. It is not so hard to do, at that."

I asked him what kind of workingmen he preferred.

"Healthy," he replied.

New Station At Arligton World's Biggest

A notable service, which is undoubtedly destined to assume a major part in the future history of the country was inaugurated in January when the gigantic government radio station at Arlington, Va., began broadcasting by radiophone with the greatest power output of any such station in the United States. The importance of this service lies more in its future possibilities than in its present application.

It is unquestionable the nucleus of a nation-wide network of broadcasting which will be the eventual answer to the oft-repeated question, "Who is going to do the broadcasting of the future?" And it may bring order out of the present chaos which confounds radio from its broadcasting angle.

Arlington is probably the best known radio station in the world, yet to the average broadcast fan it is only associated with the daily transmission of time signals. It is one of the high powered wireless telegraph stations of the United States Navy, and is occupied practically twenty-four hours of the day with a terrific amount of wireless traffic in conjunction with the other naval stations at Annapolis and Sayville.

TELEGRAPH ALSO

The novel feature of the new service is that it will be maintained simultaneously with the telegraph business of the station without in any manner interfering. A new aerial about 300 feet above the ground has been erected on the mammoth masts which make the station a landmark for miles around the national capital. This aerial will be used exclusively for radiophone broadcasting.

The transmitting apparatus is of the very latest type, and consists of six "P" tubes, each with a rating of 250 watts. Three of these are being used as modulators, and the remaining three as oscillators. The output in the antenna is slightly in excess of one and a half kilowatts. The daylight range with the average type of receiver will be in the neighborhood of 300 miles. Its night range cannot of course be estimated, but there is not the slightest doubt about its being heard from one end of the country to the other.

CONGRESS DEBATES

Its advent is a matter of extreme importance in the historical development of the country, because of its location and the fact that it is government operated. In the future it will be in a position to broadcast to the nation all of the important debates in Congress which affect the general welfare not only of America but also of the entire world. It will also be able to radiate the messages of the President delivered to Congress. In other words, it will bring the nation's executive and legislative branches of government right into the homes of the people.

The logical future possibility of this station is its employment as the nucleus of a nation-wide network of broadcast relaying stations so arranged that every section of the country will be covered by daylight transmission, and all government information brought direct to every person throughout the land. The value of this service to rural communities is beyond estimate, especially with regard to weather, crop and produce reports.

The feasibility of one broadcasting station picking up and simultaneously re-radiating the voice or music modulated carrier wave of another station has long ago been proved in practice. One of the most famous instances of daily re-radiation is that of WJZ at Newark in twice daily re-broadcasting the time signals from Arlington, always faithfully reproducing the characteristic tone of the signal.

OPERATES ON 710 METERS

The new Arlington service will be maintained on a wave-length of 710 meters. This has been chosen in order to prevent any possibility of interference with the normal wireless telegraph business of that and other government stations. At first the concerts of the Marine and U. S. Navy bands will be the only entertainment feature of the station. Special microphones have been established in barracks so that it will not be necessary for the bands to go to Arlington. Broadcasting of government information will be the other feature.

The next logical step in the development of national broadcasting would be the erection of a similar central station in New York City, the entertainment center of the country, for the purpose of transmitting vocal and instrumental selections, both classical and popular.

This, of course, is a matter for the future. The important thing for every broadcast fan is to fully appreciate the opening of the Arlington venture and to impress upon his Congressman the import-

U.S. Tires Hold Their Own Despite German Activity

Although German rubber goods are said to be again flooding the Swiss markets, American tires and mechanical goods easily hold their own, according to recent consular reports.

Quoting from a report of Vice Consul Franklin, in San Salvador, of the 330 automobiles in active use there all but eight are of American manufacture and practically all tire equipment comes from the United States.

Automobile and bicycle tires constitute the principal rubber goods imported into the Aleppo district and, although there are but about 150 automobiles and fifty trucks, it is evident that motor vehicles are increasing to a popularity bounded only by the condition or presence of roads.

As a means for bettering the motor market in China, American financing of good roads has been proposed for that nation. Although the Chinese Government has worked on the situation of better highways, little has been done and a huge potential market is almost at a standstill.

Despite American automobile leadership in many countries there is, however, a prevalent feeling that from now on United States manufacturers will receive keener competition in foreign fields than has existed since 1914. During the war foreign manufacturing in these respects was practically at a standstill, but now automotive factories abroad are getting into action and America will have to hustle to compete with the lower prices some European concerns are prepared to make.

Lincoln Car Case Settled In Court

Detroit, (by mail)—Claims of the Government against the Lincoln Motor Car Company will be settled for $1,550,000, according to an agreement presented before Judge Tuttle, of the Federal District Court. This settlement will leave the company enough to pay its creditors 47 cents on the dollar, according to James O. Murfi, attorney for the representatives of the Government, the company and several creditors told the court that they believed the proposed settlement was fair.

J. A. Tellier, special Assistant Attorney General, in charges of the Lincoln Company case, said the company had received a clean bill of health and no further action was contemplated.

The Government originally demanded $9,188,561 from the company, alleging overpayments for the manufacture of munition. It was asserted that the concern built a great automobile factory at Government expense, raised the profits on each Liberty motor from $625, as stipulated in the contract, to $1,276, and made 700 percent on the money it invested.

In court today Mr. Tellier said to Judge Tutfle:

"After an audit of the company's books the Government realised that there was no juggling of figures. We were given every freedom to investigate the books by officials of the company and the receivers.

"We have found no fraud in the procuring of contracts and we found no inducements offered by officials of the Lincoln Motor Car Company to representatives of the Government. We investigated the character of the men representing the Government in making these contracts, and found them to be honorable, conscientious and trying to do their duty to the Government they serve."

The Lincoln plant was bought at bankruptcy sale last Spring by Henry Ford for $8,000,000, but since that time the Government has received about $600,000 for taxes, and other secured claims have been paid, reducing the amount available to pay off creditors to about $5,200,000. Payment of $1,550,000 will leave about $3,600,000 to be paid to the 800 merchandise creditors of the Lincoln Company. Other claims, when the last receiver's report was filed, amounted to $5,836,177, with $1,516,337 made under consideration. The stockholders' claims were wiped out at the bankruptcy sale.

RULES OF ROAD FOR 1898

The type of ordinances framed by the big cities twenty-five years ago, covering the regulations of automobiles, included: Speed limit is eight miles an hour. An alarm bell must be carried on each car. Cars must have brakes that will stop within ten feet. "Automobiler" was the official term given to the motorist.

Sensible people everywhere have come to see that a used car, in good condition, for all practical purposes serves as well as or better than a new car.

Are You on the Roll-call of The Road?

If you are not, nothing will more quickly, more inexpensively, and with more lasting satisfaction put you there than an AUTO CASTLE USED CAR.

So that when the open country, beautiful in Spring calls, you will answer "Here!"

Not least among the considerations is that of price—which is a great point in favour of our used Cars.

And don't forget our cars carry the same guarantee as new cars do. Look this list over.

WE OFFER:

(TOURING CARS)				(LIMOUSINES & SEDANS)		
Citroen	4	Passenger	(model 1921)	De Dion	Limousine	(run 7500 M.)
Cubitt	5	,,	(model 1922)	De Dion	Sedan	(model 1919)
Humber	5	,,	(small model)	Berliet	Limousine	(special body)
Crossley	5	,,	(just as new)	Austin	,,	(latest model)
Delage	7	,,	(special model)	Dodge	,,	(used 10 months)
Delahaye	7	,,	(slightly used)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Hupmobile	5	,,	(latest model)	Hupmobile	,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	5	,,	(run 5300 M.)	Studebaker 4	,,	(latest model)
Studebaker	5	,,	(light six)	Wolseley	Sedan	(just imported)
Essex	5	,,	(owner driven)	(ROADSTERS)		
Buick 4	5	,,	(used 7 months)	Albert 11.4	Roadster	(model 1920)
Buick 6	5	,,	(run 5800 M.)	Morris-Oxford	,,	(model 1921)
Cole 8	7	,,	(latest model)	Standard	,,	(model 1920)
Cadillac	7	,,	(model 1920)	Calcott	,,	(small model)
Willys-Knight	5	,,	(model 1922)	Dodge	,,	(run 3500 M.)
Angus Sanderson	5	,,	(latest model)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1922)

Second Shipment of the Famous DELAHAYE Car Has Arrived.

ALL GUARANTEED

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS., 226-228 Avenue Joffre (Opposite French Fire Station)

'PHONES: MANAGER: CENT. 401 GENERAL OFFICE: CENT. 402

Personality Big Factor In Selling

BY WILL H. MAYES

If you ask a group of automobile owners to state the one thing that helps most to sell a car, you will likely get as many answers as there are persons in the group. I tried this recently, and one told me that it was the national reputation of the car, built largely on general advertising; another said that the engine had more to do with sales than anything else; a third answered that the general nifty look of the car sold it; while others thought that the price, gasoline consumption, tire mileage, and numerous other things were the leading factors in making a sale.

I was telling this to a district representative of one of the most popular cars, and he spoke up at once and said: "No, sir, they all have another guess coming. It's the personality of the car salesman that sells the car, or at least that contributes most to its sale."

"Do you mean to tell me that a good salesman can sell a poor car better than a poor salesman can sell a good car?" I asked.

"I would hardly go that far," he replied, "but every standard make of car has its good points, and good values are now being put into all of them. Many of them are largely 'talking' points for the salesman, little appliances and advantages here and there, but when cars are placed side by side and prices are compared, it has to be admitted that cars have become almost a staple product.

"Our company ordinarily should sell as many cars in one community of certain wealth and a certain class of people as in another, but we don't do it. In some places we fine two cars of a certain make to one of any other make of about the same price, while a few miles from there the ratio is exactly reversed. You can't account for this on any other grounds than difference in salesmanship and service to patrons."

Taking that as my cue I went to see a local agency that I knew to be leaders in selling cars in a certain small city, and told them what the district manager had said and asked if it corresponded with their experience.

"It certainly does," was the answer of the senior member of the firm. "When I first went to selling automobiles, I was as enthusiastic as a young fellow could be about anything. I studied my car until I knew it thoroughly and became fond of it. I had a small place, small expenses, was my own and only salesman, and did a splendid one-man business, my only helper being an office man and bookkeepr. As the business grew I thought I saw in it a fine opportunity for bigger things, and moved into a larger place, added a large stock of accessories, put in a repair shop, and employed two salesmen from other agencies, both being men that I thought knew the business.

"I soon found that customers coming to the store and shop took more and more of my time for apparently trivial affairs and that my personal sales were falling off. In fact the three of us did not sell more than fifty percent more cars than I had been selling when alone and in the small store. Expenses were mounting out of all proportion to the receipts, and something had to be done.

"I knew where the trouble was, but also knew that my salesmen were doing their best—that is the best they could do without having any special interest in my business. I also knew that either of them would quit me any time he could get a better offer from a competitor, and that I would have to train in new men.

"When I was almost ready to give up the struggle and go to work for some one else as a sales man, a happy thought occurred to me. I 'reorganised' my business by taking in three partners. I had a heart-to-heart talk with the two salesmen and showed them wherein my business was losing. The result was that both of the former salesmen became partners, one continuing as a salesman, the other in charge of the store and shop. We canvassed the city in our minds for another salesman-partner and finally approached and secured a bank teller whose only knowledge of automobiles was limited to management of the steering wheel.

"We began by giving each other talks on salesmanship and by exchanging opinions and experiences freely every day. We agreed that the success of the business was going to depend on the extent to which we put ourselves individually into the business, that it would be a personal game into which we would each go to the limit, and in which we would stay to the finish.

"We decided that between us we would know personally every car-owner in our territory and that we would each know as many as possible and know them as intimately as we could—that we would do our best to make friends of every one of them. We secured an alphabetical list of them and each night would check those we had met and talked with—not necessarily about cars, but whose friendship we had cultivated. We had a big job, but we went to it in earnest.

"In selling we have been able to use this acquaintanceship to great advantage. The salesman-partner who has the closest personal touch with a prospect tries to make the sale first. If for any reason he begins to doubt his ability to close a sale, he makes some excuse to have one of the others try his hand, and in a few cases all three of us have worked in turn on a sale. If we all fail we try to find out the reason.

"We have more than doubled the annual sales over what they were when I had two salesmen instead of three partners, and the shop and accessories are more than paying all overhead expenses. The business is making money for all four of us, while it lost money when I was trying to handle it with the aid of the two salesmen whom I afterward took into partnership. I not only believe in the 'personal touch,' but in multiplying it by as many figures as the business will justify."

PROPER LUBRICANTS

The power of a car is cut down considerably by too heavy an oil in the engine and too heavy a grease in the gear case. Lubricants that are too thick will not flow at all in cold weather and the gears and bearings will run dry.

Interesting Facts And Figures Of The U. S. Automobile Industry

PRODUCTION	
Cars and trucks	2,527,000
Cars	2,287,000
Trucks	240,000
Previous record motor vehicle production (1920)	2,205,000
Number of new cars needed for replacements in 1923	1,800,000
Production of closed cars	35%
Total wholesale value of cars and trucks	$1,558,567,000
Total wholesale value of cars	$1,374,487,000
Total wholesale value of trucks	$184,080,000
Estimated average retail price of car 1921	$900
Estimated average retail price of car 1922	$770
Reduction in average retail price of car	14%
Estimated average retail price of truck 1921	$1,326
Estimated average retail price of truck 1922	$1,050
Reduction in average retail price of truck	21%
Tire production	36,340,000
Number of persons employed in motor vehicle and allied lines	2,431,400
REGISTRATION	
Motor vehicles registered in U. S. (approx.)	11,500,000
Motor cars	10,250,000
Motor trucks	1,250,000
Increase in U. S. registration over last year	7%
World registration of motor vehicles	12,750,000
Percent of world registration owned by U.S.A.	81%
Motor vehicle registration on farms	3,500,000
Motor cars	3,300,000
Motor trucks	200,000
Motor cars serving suburban communities	780,000
Passengers carried annually by motor car	7,500,000,000
AUTOMOBILES RELATION TO OTHER BUSINESS	
Number of carloads of automobile freight shipped by railroad	400,000
Percent of rubber supply used by automobile industry	80%
Percent of plate glass supply used by automobile industry	30%
Percent of aluminum supply used by automobile industry	20%
Percent of iron and steel used by automobile industry	4%
Number of doctors using motor cars	110,000
Number of motor cars owned by corporations	600,000
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1922 (gals.)	5,300,000,000
Average monthly surplus of gasoline (gals.)	784,261,000
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1921 (gals.)	4,506,706,000
Percent of cars used more or less for business	90%
Percent of toal car mileage used entirely for business	60%
MOTOR BUS AND MOTOR TRUCK FACTS	
Number of cities using bus lines	108
Number of motor buses in use	40,000
Number of schools using motor buses	12,000
Number of street railways using motor buses	56
Number of railroads using motor vehicles on short lines	40
Number of motor express lines in U. S.	1,500
Farm products hauled by motor transport annually (tons)	134,400,000
Freight hauled anually by motor trucks (tons)	1,430,000,000
EXPORTS	
Value of motor vehicles and parts exported (including engines and tires)	$123,742,000
Number of motor cars exported	66,000
Number of motor trucks exported	10,000
Value of motor cars exported	$52,125,000
Value of motor trucks exported	$8,381,000
MOTOR VEHICLE RETAIL BUSINESS IN U. S.	
Passenger car dealers	38,000
Motor truck dealers	25,000
Public garages	48,000
Service stations and repair shops	63,000
Supply stores	63,700

Comedian Says Auto Business Ranks Next To Bootlegging

The solution of New York's traffic problem, Will Rogers, the famous vaudeville comedian, told a group of American automobile manufacturers recently, is eastbound traffic on Mondays, westbound traffic on Tuesday, with Sundays set aside for the week-end drivers, followed by a parade of ambulances. He added that any driver who misses a pedestrian should not be given a second chance to maintain his marksmanship.

In going over the standings of the various industries, Rogers said he thought bootlegging was first, automobiles second, Eskimo Pies third and silver pocket flasks fourth. He was certain that the soldiers in Germany would have been told to come back before now, "only nobody in the War Department was certain where they were." In addition, Washington had been reliably informed that two of the soldiers still remained single, and the Government wanted to give them a chance to win German brides.

"Last night," said Rogers," "I was conscripted and forced to associate with the high lights of the automobile industry. Now, I tried to say a good word for those unfortunate millionaires, but today I have learned through reliable sources that they are really not as bad as I thought. I thought they were the cause of all the ills of the industry, but now I find I was wrong. You are the Lenine and Trotzkys of the business.

"It's like the old schooldays, the tough kid makes the balls and gets the boob to throw 'em. I find the manufacturers are only tools in your hands. You make the brittle parts, sell 'em to him, and he has to be the goat and try and peddle them to the public. In other words, about all he furnishes to the thing is his name. It's run a great deal like the bootlegging industry. You are the master minds. You make the stuff, but he has got to go out and use his name and sell it. Now, the automobile business is a good deal like the marrying business.

"You can get a license for $2 and married for $5, but O boy! wait till you start in making her look as good as the other fellow's wife. You are like the big store owners—sell the stuff that goes on them after the marriage and never monkey with the original $7 that starts him in the business. Why, you highbinders sell one front fender and make more profit on it than he does on his original sale, and there are four fenders. Some of the junk they are selling over there under the title of motor cars—why, those fellows ought to be stuck just ten miles out of Atlanta. I find that you fellows are the ones who furnish all of the castiron that goes those all-steel cars."

FINDS WOMEN TIRED OUT

Rogers said that he had paid another visit to the automobile show, but that he had not tried to find out whether the cars "shook." He said he heard a lot of people walking around and saying this one and that one shook, but that he had not gone into the subject. He did encounter a "novelty," however.

"This fellow was actually not wanting to trade in an old car," said Rogers, "and I guess he was the only buyer that didn't want to know what they would allow him on his old car. Well, they finally found that he was such a novelty they gave him a new car. Some of the women visitors at the show were just all in from getting in and out and trying all the cars. One woman said that if they keep on getting more cars at these shows every year, she will have to get somebody to help her sit in all of them.

"When I bought my first motor car, the salesman said, 'Do you want wheels on this? They come extra, and you can get either wheels or runners. Most people, however, use wheels.' He told me that the doors don't quite shut, but we have some here at $280 extra that do. When I think of all the accessories made for a Ford car, I weep. Why, if all those accessories were put on one car Ford himself couldn't identify the original parts.

"I understand now they're getting out copper liner radiators that will hold wood alcohol until it can be poured into the prospective corpse. They also have 1,400 different kinds of knobs to open doors with, and some of the advertisements say 'don't be caught without our knobs.' And spotlights. There's a millions of those things and some of the advertisements say that if you don't use Bings, you'll never get back. They claim they are going to sell twice as many cars this year as last. I guess they're right, 'cause a car only last half as long as it used to.

"A d'n,' concluded Rogers, "while I've been around here I met the 30,000 automobile men who all claim to have started with Ford and was really the first cause of his success. I hope, maybe, to find one that has been able to stay with him."

"STEWART" PRODUCTS

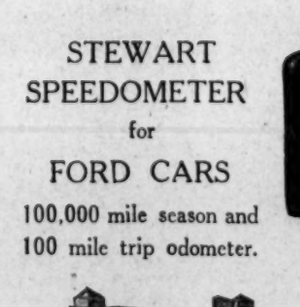
Custombuilt Necessities

STEWART
Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL
The most reliable warning signal made. In three sizes and prices.

STEWART WARN-O-METER
An indication of the Motor's heat. At normal temperature a green light shows; a red light appears the instant the engine begins to overheat.

STEWART Cross Bar RADIATOR CAP
Gives leverage to loosen the Cap: Adds to the appearance of the Car.

STEWART
Motor-Cycle
SPEEDOMETERS
Constructed on the famous Magnetic Principle. For front or rear drive.



STEWART
SPEEDOMETER
for
FORD CARS
100,000 mile season and 100 mile trip odometer.

Smaller Size

STEWART
Hand-operated
WARNING SIGNAL
Built to outwear two or three cars

STEWART
STOP
SIGNAL
The word "Stop" in shown in brilliant red. Controlled from the foot brake.

STEWART
HAND
HORN
For Motor Boats. Most powerful hand-operated warning signal ever devised.

STEWART SEARCHLIGHTS
Scientifically built. A necessity for night driving
1000 foot projection

STEWART
SEARCHLIGHT
FOR MOTOR BOATS
Can be easily turned in any desired direction. Has six-inch lens. Furnished complete with five feet of double strand electric cord.

STEWART
Magnetic Type
SPEEDOMETER
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THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. Telephones: West 1641/42/43

Highways Help Progress Of The United States

A few years ago the sight of a man in overalls and a straw hat hard at work with the hoe was convincing evidence that he was a farmer. Store clothes bespoke the city dweller.

Times and the road have changed. Highway transport is sending the city man out to the country at the close of his day's work and bringing the farmer and his family into town. The old distinctions are passing and the cartoonist of the future will have to look to a new type for his characters.

Public recognition of the social influence of highway transport has been perhaps the outstanding development of the last year. The second national conference held by the Highway Education Board served to crystalise opinion which has been growing steadily, and many are studying the influence of the motor vehicle on the sociological as well as the economic problems of the day.

It is no longer necessary to talk in general terms. We are beginning to obtain specific evidence of the influence of highway transport upon life in the country. Definite traffic studies now under way under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads indicate clearly the flow of commodities from farm to market and from market to market.

Economic studies by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce disclose a growing use of the vehicle by the laboring class and a consequent decrease in their overhead costs of living through homes taken farther out in the country.

Intimations of unprecedented suburban developments are seen in the inclination of the man who lives in the city to get out far enough to have a home of his own and a plot of grass for his children.

The task which remains is one of developing the vast network of highways necessary to complete communication. Broad financial policies must be laid down to insure an expedited but efficient program of expenditure. Centralised control is essential in order that there may be a proper relation between the possible earning power of the road and the cost of its construction and maintenance.

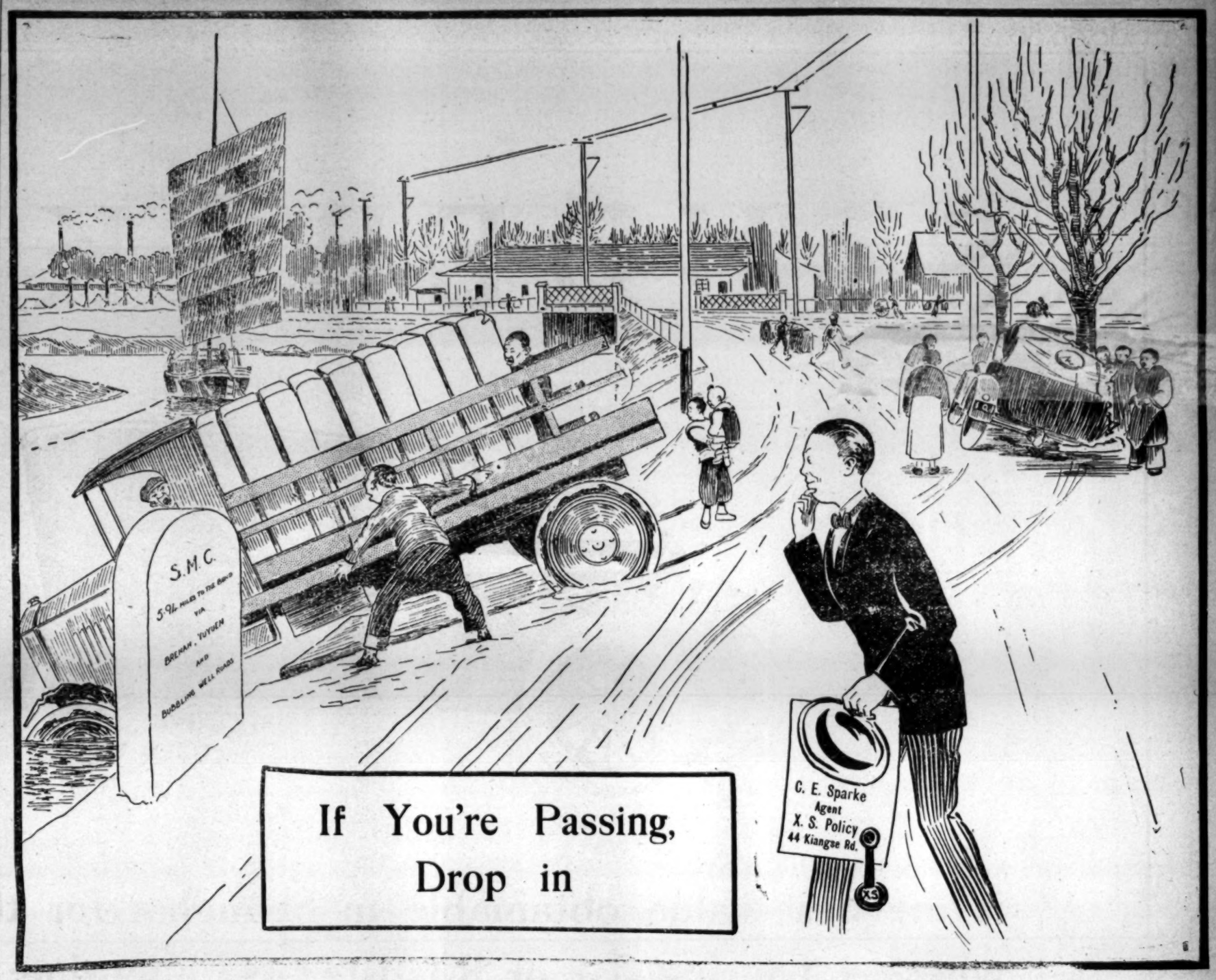
The construction of highways is of benefit not alone to those of us who are paying the taxes today, but to those who will follow. If we are to have the roads in our lifetime we must predicate our initial outlay in many instances upon serial bond issues which will give us and our children the road at a reasonable rental for its use.

Property values, whether in the city or country, are definitely affected by highway improvement and if we are to proceed soundly from a financial standpoint the full property power of the State should be thrown behind State bond issues.

The road user should be willing to pay all of the costs of maintaining the highway, not so much as a matter of principle as because his operating costs will be directly influenced by the quality of the highway on which he is driving, and when all is said and done the motor vehicle fee offers the most direct protection to the State's investment in the highway, because it is an annual revenue and can be directed against an annual charge.

Any use of motor fees which deflects funds from this fundamental use is vicious and should not be countenanced. It is scarcely overstating the case to say that construction of a road, save in emergency purposes, without an assured maintenance fund is criminal misuse of public funds and should be punished as such.

It is also important that county systems bear some relation to State improvement, as otherwise the less important highway might be improved at the expense of the more important—as stated in terms of traffic, the only fair measure.



If You're Passing,
Drop in

Roll Smoothly Through Life

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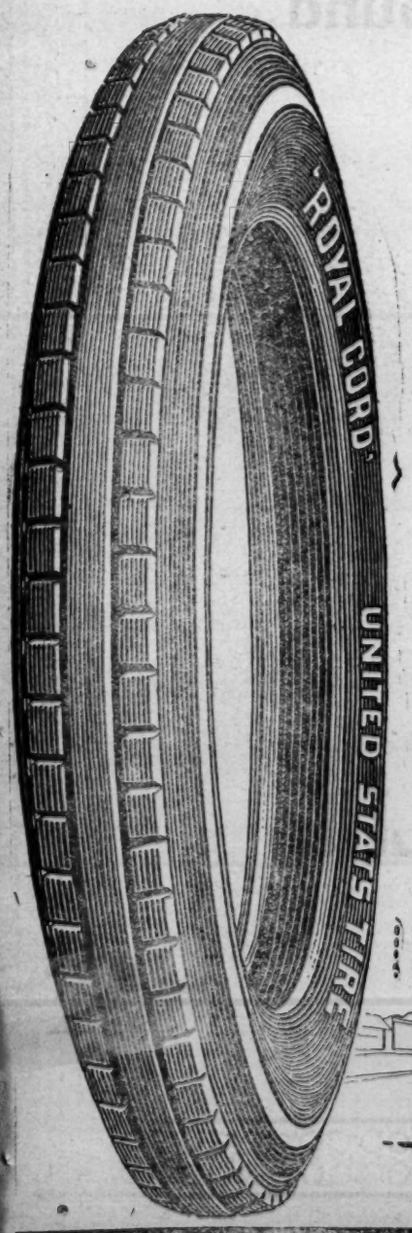
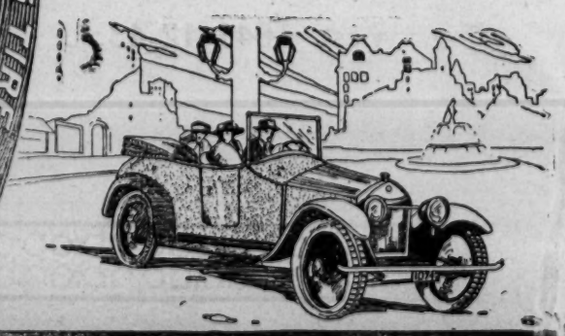
ROYAL CORDS



The quality tyres for motorists who want the best. There are cheaper tyres but there is none better. Once equipped with ROYAL CORDS your car will run more miles for less money than with any other make.

CORD TYRES IN INCH SIZES ONLY



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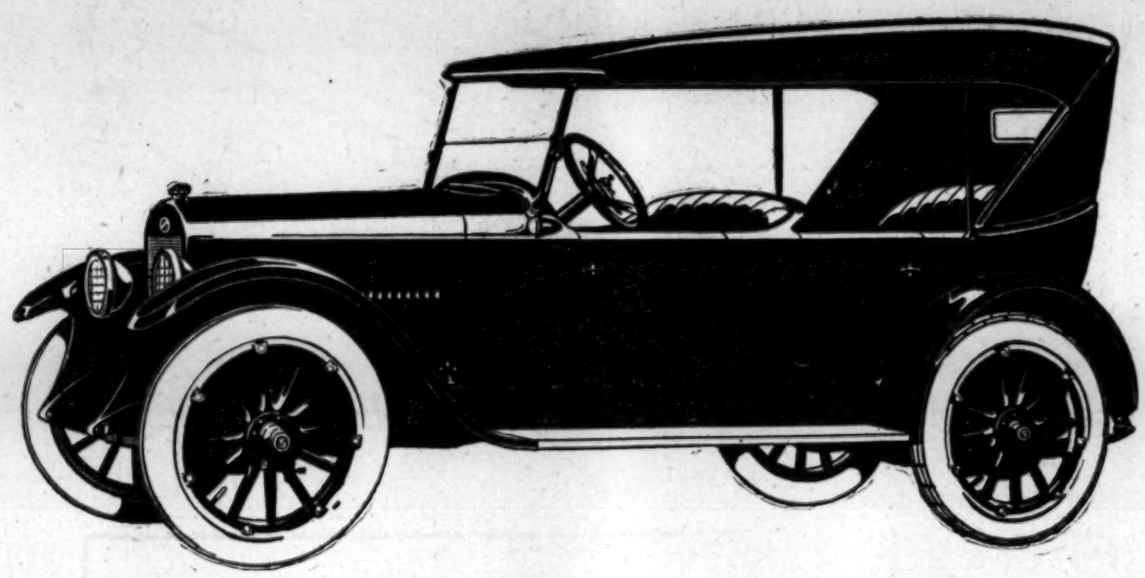
THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643.

STUDEBAKER

LIGHT SIX



LIGHT SIX

is the best value obtainable in Shanghai for the money whether Touring Car or Roadster or Limousine; it ensures to the owner that satisfaction which is felt in the possession of the Perfect Car. The mechanical details of Studebaker Cars are such as will not be found even in cars selling at double the price.

STUDEBAKER

knows only one standard—the highest. Throughout the world Studebaker is accorded first place among fine Cars. It is unsurpassed for handsome appearance.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Bubbling Well Road. Tel. West 1641-42-43.

THE CHINA PRESS

EASTER

Fashion and Women's Supplement

Sunday, March 25th, 1923.

An Easter Fantasy -:- By P. L. Bryant

'TIS Easter morn, on every side
The carillon of bells chimes gay
From towers high o'er pompous fane
Where good folk praise and pray.
Bedecked with raiment fair to see
They kneel, then rise to sing the Creed
Of Christendom and beg that He
Will minister unto their need.

BUT Lo! adown the garish aisle
Walks one arrayed in dusty-grey.
Despite the warders who would keep
Him from the altar rail away,
Beneath the crucifix he turns
And—like a leven flash—they see
Before them standing in the flesh
That One who walked on Galilee.

AS in a mighty wind, the wheat
Is bowed to earth all bent awry,
So priests and people stricken fall
Before His awful majesty.
"Ye worship me?" Like brazen bell
That tolls the knell of human race
His sorrow strikes all hearts achill,
But none dares look upon his face.

"POOR people! Nineteen hundred years
Have taught you naught of Me!
I find you still in swaddling bands,
Rejecting Me and liberty.
I came to break the bond of caste,
To set both minds and bodies free,
And gave My body, yea My blood,
Upon the Cross of Calvary.

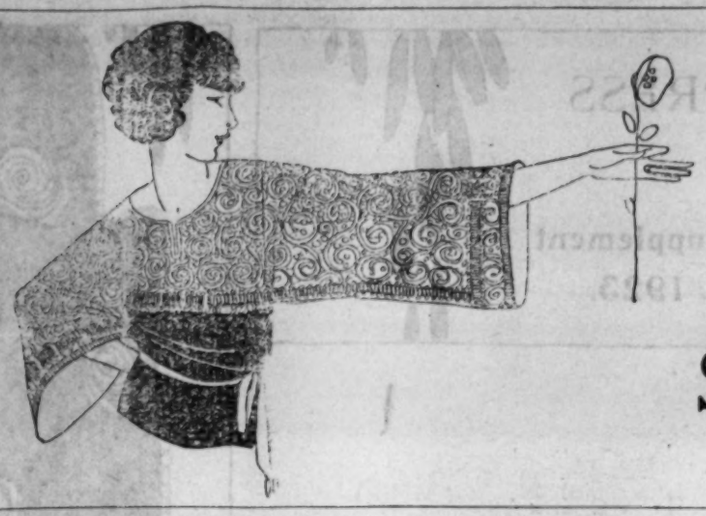
"YE serve, but with your lips, not hearts.
This day ye pay me homage, yet
Tomorrow all that I have taught
Will fade—so quickly ye forget.
My message was of Brotherhood,
Ye read it as a screed of hate.
Repent ye, lest I come again
To blot out earth all desolate.

"MUST we ten thousand years
On senseless man in heaven wait.
Your trial fails and with it fails
Your race, perversely inchoate.
This day ye grudgingly give me.
For you I cast my life away!
Come! Lift your hearts and make
Your lives one endless Easter Day."

HE vanished and exultantly
"Hosannah!" broke from every voice
Reconsecrate to do his will
And in his will for aye, rejoice.

He may not come in leven flash,
For man must solve his fate alone,
But blind are they who cannot see
Some day, some way, they must atone.

March 25th, 1923



A Tour In Spring Shop-Land

By Margot

EASTER, after Christmas the gladdest festival of the year, is nigh. Spring, with its promise of new life is embodied in this feast. Everywhere signs of blossoming are to be seen; the white plum blossom is being sold in great sprays by street flower peddlars; daffodils, early and golden, nod to us from the florist's window, while shy violets nestling at their feet, invite us to turn aside and sniff their refreshing perfume. How glad we are to welcome the fresh flowers of Mother Earth, coming straight from her hands, without man's artificial help of steam and glass.

With a light heart one sunny morning, I wended my way down towards Shanghai's busy streets. Everywhere I went the same note was to be felt—Spring everywhere and Easter coming so soon.

Stepping aside into Miss Ethel Cameron's shop, I was greeted by a delightful display of hats.

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring, Tra-la!" they seemed to say to me as I looked at them one by one. I thought them a lovely collection. Some were of palest mauve, one of Dame Fashion's pet colors this year, some of flame; one was laden with tempting cherries; while one particularly smart model was a toque of black moire silk ribbon, and held two modish pins of diamond paste.

The looms of France are forever turning out fresh materials to tempt poor daughters of Eve, and amongst the latest fabrics is Beldine. In midnight blue, Miss Cameron has a lovely cloak of this new material, falling in soft folds, and lined with grey crepe-de-chine, its single fastening being a button on which is carved a spider and his web.

DAINTY CONFECTIONS

Of evening dresses she had a score to show, one of the most charming being of pink georgette trimmed with silver tinsel lace; another equally dainty was of daffodil yellow georgette, sewn with a design of black beads; while a third was of a shade of flame called the "Pheasant" shade, cut on plain and flowing lines, and set off by a single large black velvet rose.

Ice-wool sweaters are a novelty for morning wear; and for evening or tea-dances hosiery of the finest silk, so fine as to be called "chiffon," is displayed in plain and lace-fronted designs. Miss Cameron is always glad to show her frocks and hats to would-be purchasers, and the woman of slender means need have no fears that nothing will be within her reach. When a frock or costume has been in stock a few months and still remains unsold, it is cleared at enormous reduction to make way for the fresh arrivals that are always pouring in.

With a bright smile, Miss Cameron bade me "Good-day," and I boarded the tram going in the direction of Nanking Road.

Alighting at Honan Road, I walked a little way and soon came to the Chocolate Shop, where a monster cake topped by a sugar aeroplane attracted my attention. Stepping in, I asked what preparations were being made for Easter, and presently, by a stairway at the back, I was conducted to mysterious regions above, whence come the tempting delicacies displayed in glasses below. The laconic "Duck!" in large print on a turn in the staircase, warned me in time, and at the top of the stairs I was ushered into a room full of baskets and packing cases. Chocolate and sugar Easter eggs, and chocolate bunnies of every size, will be ready for sale in good time, at prices ranging from 10 cts. to $4.50 each. All are made of the purest materials and freshly manufactured in the company's factory here.

CATERING FOR ALL TASTES

The next store I visited was Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., where large cargoes from Fashionland have lately been delivered. The millinery department having moved into new quarters, is able to make a splendid display with the consignment of hats lately unpacked. There are sizes, shapes, colors and textures to suit everyone; from dainty confections of cire straw trimmed with baby ribbon and tiny flowers (which the heart of any maid of five summers would sigh after), to quiet black toques of black navy and nigger straw (which her granny would consider most suitable to a woman of maturer years). So often do women of quiet tastes complain that this gay city seems to cater for the young and frivolous entirely, that it is really a hint worth dropping that there at any rate they will find a selection to suit their wishes. Of light weight and good shape, they should be the very thing for Spring and early Summer wear, with some dark colored, or figured voile, or one of the soft foulards so alluringly displayed in the window.

For the younger set there are some very chic pull-on shapes, composed of ribbon trimmed with steel beads, suitable for sports for morning wear, and fitting snugly to the head, delightful hats to possess when March winds lurk round every corner to catch us unawares.

Solar topees, and sailor hats for boys and girls have arrived, and it behoves every mother of a family to see that the children's needs in these lines are supplied early.

A peep into the Drapery department soon revealed the necessity of a prolonged visit, so rich was the selection of choice and dainty goods an earnest assistant was desirous of showing me.

A most delectable collection of laces took my breath away, so artistic in coloring and design they were. Many were woven of two colors, the background net being in several cases a deep red, with the design worked in some contrasting shade such as grey or navy blue, imparting a shot effect which was most intriguing. Another variety was carried out in a mixture of silk and wool, possessing both weight and strength, though losing none of the graceful softness which is the charm of all these exquisite confections. Several are worked with metallic threads in bold designs, while one heavy white Spanish lace, a yard wide, seemed built expressly to adorn a bridal gown.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL STYLES

The opening of King Tuta Khamen's tomb has furnished fashion designers with a fresh source of inspiration, and one may safely hazard the opinion that lines, trimmings, and the general trend of La Mode will be modelled on those figures which a journey through the Suez canal always brings to our memory. Messrs. Weeks are already in the van with a striking ninon, covered with figures in blue green and buff on a white ground, standing in all the conventional attitudes with which we have been familiarised as coming from the land of the Sphinx.

To turn to more practical articles of wearing apparel, there is to be found here a wide range of ginghams, that popular tub-frock material, in checks with plain pieces to match, and Toptal's pique in several shades. Basket-weave cloth, ratines, voiles with a check design of ratine in orange, green, rose and black, organdy in every shade and tone, of chiffon-like texture, are some of the latest importations, also cotton foulard in buffs and blues, a silky looking material suitable for cloak linings for all of us, or frocks for those who possess the requisite temperament.

A good collection of steel buttons and beads are shown on one counter, which would smarten up any street costume.

Fashion's latest vagaries in hose are to be found here, both nude and flesh colored stockings, in the reliable Kayser make, having already reached this store.

Downstairs the seed stand drew my eye, and I would remind all gardeners who have in view for this Summer's menus home-grown vegetables, to put the seeds in at once as, for most kinds, at all events, it will soon be too late.

From Weeks to Hall and Holtz I tripped gaily down the street, passing Bianchi's gaily decked windows, where Easter eggs of every size and color shone resplendent and invitingly. No home where children live must be without its Easter eggs on Sunday, April 1, and here the variety is endless, from the most expensive hand-painted monster to the tiniest chocolate or plain sugar confection, all designed to please our youngsters, and their mothers too.

The irresistible attraction of the Millinery again drew my steps at Hall and Holtz, where I was shown some choice little chapeaux, just unpacked. One was a ducky affair in jockey shape, with a variegated straw crown and a bewitching little brim in the front. In another a dark shade of Saxe blue was most becomingly allied with henna, while in yet a third, beige was brightened up with pink and silver ribbon. A fourth was a dream of silver and violets which would become the blonde as well as the brunette, and one more that I must touch on, was of a light biscuit shade, the under side of the brim being adorned with a series of roses, two or three

(Continued on Page 4)

FRESH BUTTER

in one lb. pats

Daisy Brand

Fresh, Pure and Choicest Quality Butter

"DAISY" BRAND Australian Fresh Butter was first imported to Shanghai over twenty years ago and its excellence, exceeding all other butters, was immediately recognized. During all this time it has maintained, and still maintains, its supreme position as being the choicest butter procurable. "Daisy" Brand has become a household word in China because it is always fresh ways pure and always gives satisfaction.

Meadow Brand

Choice Quality Butter

"MEADOW" BRAND BUTTER was first put on the market about ten years ago and immediately became a great success. It is an excellent FIRST GRADE butter and gives the highe t value at lowest cost

Heather Brand

"Choicest" New Zealand Butter

"HEATHER" BRAND, which we have just put on the market is the Choicest product of New Zealand. It is Government graded and shipped to us all the way in Cold Storage. Try it and note its DELICIOUS CREAMY FLAVOUR. Ask your Storekeeper to obtain same from us and supplies will immediately be available.

DISTRIBUTION: We distribute to the Storekeepers throughout Shanghai in small quantities FOUR TIMES DAILY to ensure that the Butter shall reach the consumers fresh and pure and in finest condition. OUTPORT ORDERS, minimum 10 lbs. may be sent to us direct.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

IMPORTERS

31 Peking Road Telephone C. 346

For The Easter Promenade

——What so appropriate—what one half so effective as Laou Kiu Luen Silks?

Now that the time has come when the feminine mind turns to thoughts of clothes for the Spring (and for the Eastertide that heralds in the Spring)—

Is it any wonder that Silks and Satins are beginning to assume important proportions in the great feminine mind?

And is it any wonder that thinking of Silks means thinking of Laou Kiu Luen?

We strive to give our foreign customers the best possible Service.

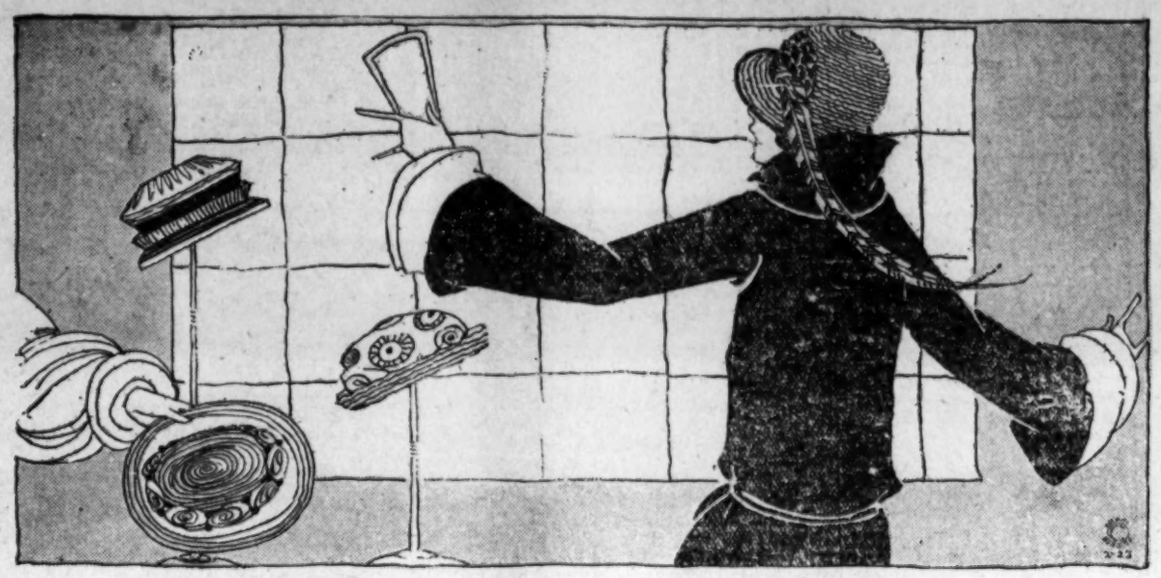
Silk Piece Goods, Satins, Plain or Figured,
Gold and Silver Brocade Satins
Pongees, Taffetas and Gauzes
Embroidered Articles
Honan and Soochow Embroideries
Hemstitched Goods
Chinese Grass Cloths
Men's Silk Shirts, and Pyjamas
Fancy Silk Neck Ties

The Lion Silk Store Established 1918

LAOU KIU LUEN

P424 Nanking Road—"*The Lion Silk Store*"—Near Chekiang Road

The Lion Silk Store Established 1918



THE Return of Spring is heralded by the eagerness one displays in looking up new fashions and when a suitable style has been more or less decided upon, it is with a feeling of pleasant anticipation that a visit to the shops is contemplated. Frequently one's ideas have to be modified to a greater or lesser degree, sometimes even a complete change is necessary, but still the joy of trying on new hats amidst pleasant surroundings is fascinating and is a lure to women of all ages.

Hats displayed in our new showroom are of surpassing beauty and originality, designed and executed to appeal to refined tastes, and variety is such that scarcely any two hats are alike ensuring that quality so much desired—*Exclusiveness.*

The selection of materials for dresses—equally as fascinating—is rendered pleasant by the variety of designs and fabrics shown, and *Voiles and Organdies* in plain and figured effects are by far the most popular materials for the coming season. Scarcely anything else is so suited to the peculiar climatic conditions we enjoy, and no doubt the fact that they launder so beautifully tends to increase their popularity.

SPECIAL EASTER SHOW OF

MILLINERY & DRESS MATERIALS

ON MONDAY, MARCH 26th

FIRST FLOOR

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI HANKOW

A Trip In Spring Shop-Land

By Margot

(Continued from Page 2)

shades darker than the rest, laid flat side by side.

Here a small number only at a time are brought out and displayed, so that all are kept fresh and unfaded, therefore frequent visits will repay the woman in search of something to suit her individual style.

Fruit as a trimming for hats is always popular and here a beautiful assortment, has just been opened up, including a box entirely filled with luscious-looking cherries, and another of red, black and green currants, grapes and fancy forms, whose botanical names would perhaps baffle the enquirer, but whose charm is none the less for that.

THREE HUNDRED DESIGNS

From the millinery department I wandered through the Drapery, and there the number of inviting voiles and muslins that met my eye was entirely bewildering. A courteous assistant assured me that no less than three hundred different designs were gathered here, all in dress lengths only, so that anyone making her purchase from among them will not be confronted at the first garden party of the season with Mrs. Dash attired in a precisely similar frock—a tragedy only to be understood by one who has survived it.

Jumpers in silk, heavy and fine, fill several drawers, and are made in colors and designs to please the most fastidious, ranging in price from $25.00 to $45.00 each.

Girdles and bead accessories, so much the note of the present mode, are displayed in profusion here, in all varieties to suit simple frocks and more elaborate creations, giving both a distinction nothing else can impart. One very handsome girdle was composed of steel and jet beads, another of dark blue and two shades of red, a third was made of blue and black beads, while one demure little belt was fashioned out of grey patent leather, livened up by large bright red cabochons; this would look lovely on a simple Summer frock.

Two large glass cases are filled with the latest arrivals from Paris of members of the vanity bag sisterhood. They come in several different bead designs, with tortoise-shell clasps and chains, while a great number are made of silk woven with a pattern and plain. Some are opulent looking affairs evidently waiting for a race meeting, when they will be stuffed full of notes (before the Races, and, let us hope, after as well); others are more demure, being made in grey, nigger or buff suede.

Silk jersey cloth in six different shades tempts one with thoughts of Spring days and the urgent necessity for a new frock, while fancy and plain ratines at $3.25 a yard vie with one another at the next counter.

For the little finishing touch to a dainty frock, nothing would look better than one of the pretty organdy collars standing so perkily on their show-table. They are carefully made and edged with a strip of material cut and turned in to look like narrow ribbon, some being white like the collar, others in a contrasting shade.

The most intriguing stockings were next laid out for my inspection and the very latest designs in a shot effect, black being combined with some contrasting color, were, I thought, the most striking These are in reality two stockings one within the other, the colored one being inside and of a close plain texture, while the outer one is black with a mesh resembling silk net. In red and black these strike the eye, and besides are warm and strongly made, with double heels in the fashionable pointed shape. Another novelty was a pair of silk hose ribbed in two colors, a wide buff colored rib alternating with a narrow blue one.

SPORTS REQUIREMENTS

Sweaters and knitted sports coats lose none of their popularity the whole year round, being useful for golfing during the cold weather, and a necessity for donning after a strenuous game of tennis in the Summer. A splendid wool for making them is Payton's two-ply, which one can get at Whiteaway and Laidlaw's in a dozen different shades. A fine collection of fancy belts in colored patent leather can also be seen here, one of these worn with a home-made sports coat greatly adds to its effect.

Some pretty new ribbons in tinsel and silk attracted my attention, and at the next table was displayed a thrilling assortment of fancy hose for sports wear. Of a fine and soft wool, they are woven in checks little and big diamonds and cross lines. One pair, the most dazzling, was a replica of shephend's-plaid cut on the cross. The show cases in the millinery department are overflowing with frocks, light-weight costumes, cloaks, and evening dresses. Some pretty dark blue foulard with a white design and white organdy collars and cuffs have just been unpacked. They are the most useful dresses to have in one's wardrobe, being suitable at all times of the year, and the very thing to take away to the Summer resort, to wear on wet or dull days when voiles and muslins are out of place. Children's hats in the sweetest designs are to be found here, some simple basket straw shapes, trimmed with tiny cherries and red currants claimed my attention at once. One or two very striking toques for young women are also on view here. One particularly smart model is made of a glossy silk in a bright rose shade trimmed with a single black quill put

Ladies' and Misses' Box-Coat, with Separate Vestee.

on at the exactly correct angle. Another in the same brilliant hue is adorned by a fancy pin. For a sunny Spring day there is one model of black lace with aeroplane bows, and another of black and gold tissue, on which nestles a golden rose.

The most inviting shop-front on the Nanking Road today, is that of Messrs Lane Crawford and Co., Ltd. Irresistibly drawn to gaze thereon, I decided to visit the interior as well. Up the graceful staircase I walked, halting at the landing to admire two pretty hats. One was of leghorn straw, the crown covered with silk, shot with mauve and green, while on the brim lay a dainty little spray of flowers. Another beside it had also a leghorn brim, the crown in this case being composed of pink taffeta petals.

Upstairs the array of really magnificent dress materials for evening wear was very tastefully set off. Lame, one of the newest forms of satin, is here to be seen in seventeen different shades, while crushed lame, in a few colors, are two of the most exquisite. This material is woven with threads of two shades, one darker, the other of a silvery lustre, which imparts a glossy metallic sheen to the whole. Another new material for evening dresses is Valerie, a heavy, slightly creped satin. This is stocked in several shades, and though of a strong texture, it is exceedingly soft and graceful.

Several pretty foulards in blue, red and black grounds with a fine white design are also on view here, and crepe marocain as well in half a dozen different shades.

NINON AND VELVET

A most exquisite confection offered by Paris for evening gowns is a mixture of ninon and velvet, the ninon forming the foundation of the material, the velvet is worked on it in a close design. This may be bought in cerise, gold, black and white, and would raise pangs of envy in the heart of the veriest saint.

Cotton voiles, plain and flowered are already to be seen, and some of the designs are remarkably attractive, one yellow and black is very effective, while another in grey with a ribbon design is quite unusual. French organdy at $1.95 a yard, is stocked in a multitude of shades, and there is also a goodly heap of crepe-voiles, in grey, yellow, blue and pink.

Laces of the most ravishing shades and delicate patterns have lately arrived. One design simulates the designs Jack Frost draws on our window panes and is to be had in 12 inch, 18 inch, and 36 inch widths with insertion to match.

There is also a delightful selection of sports coats knitted of wool and silk in contrasting colors. In one grey wool is allied with peach coloured silk, in another blue and grey are combined, while in a third is seen a very effective alliance of fawn and apricot. They are light and warm, and not expensive, being marked at just under $30. Besides these sports coats there are several chic woollen jumpers, one of them in primrose yellow and narrow black stripes.

Gloves in lisle and silk have newly been opened out, and at a neighboring table are disposed a collection of hats for little boys and girls, in plain panama, with black ribbon bands, as well as more fancy shapes for festive occasions.

Hats by the score from London and Paris are expected this week, and should surely prove an attraction to all shoppers, but already a delightful selection from New York is to be seen in the Millinery Department. They are as fresh and dainty as a Spring hat should be, in light and cheerful colors, and most becoming shapes. Reseda green is a fashionable shade this season, and it is certainly a color which all but the most sallow can wear with success.

Another shade is a brilliant flame, and in this tone I saw a little hat composed of silk with the under-brim lined with straw dyed to the same shade. This was a convenient little pull-on shape, in which style several of the newest arrivals are designed. One really fetching little affair of these lines was made of blue ribbon and mauve straw. Black horse-hair cloth is the fabric out of which one small toque is composed, a Paisley handkerchief twisted round the crown lending an individual note. This little hat, as well as several other models including one smart little affair in black taffeta with underbrim of white straw, should meet the taste of matrons on the search for something becoming. Horse hair is a popular medium in present day millinery, and it is woven into thick material, or gauze of the finest transparency, its light weight being its great asset. One glass show-case contains a sweet selection of white hats, any one of which a bridesmaid would delight in wearing, while for the bride who does not wish to don a veil there is a

Ladies' and Misses' Slip-Over One-Piece Dress, with or without Body Lining. Width with plaits drawn out 2¼ yds.

dainty model in tulle trimmed with ribbon and pearls.

NEW TRIMMINGS

New and quaint forms of trimming are constantly being evolved, and dyed grass is one of Dame Fashion's latest foibles. It is stiff and at the same time pliable and curling, and looks well on a fairly plain hat, dyed to match the shade of the hat.

One more little chapeau I must tell you about, is of rose colored georgette, with a straw crown round which is laid a wide ribbon in two tones of pink, while at one side nestles a posy of flowers in royal blue and cardinal.

In the furniture department I paid a call before leaving, and there I found that new cargoes had arrived, including cretonnes, shadow tissues, and the beautiful striped silks which have been displayed of late in the windows. This last, though meant for chair coverings, would make up into very smart sports skirts. It costs thirteen dollars a yard and comes in five different colors.

From Italy had come a collection of tapestries for cushion covers or mural decoration, representing various scenes including several of Venice with the Grand Canal and Campanile figuring conspicuously. For a reliable curtain material, guaranteed to withstand the fiercest rays of our summer sun, there is nothing like "Sundour," which is quite unfadeable. It is to be had in a wide range of colours, a new stock having just been unpacked.

To Shainin's "the home of delicacies" we must all pay a visit before Easter arrives, as the good things here will add to the variety of our holiday fare. There are delightful looking walnuts set in figs; Russian marshmallow at $1.00 a lb.; peanuts and walnuts ready salted for the table, and, for the thrifty housewife who makes her own jams, a good assortment of dried fruits. These, particularly apricots and peaches, when soaked overnight and boiled afterwards with nearly their weight in sugar, make the most delicious jam at a very reasonable cost.

Barrels of fish stand on one side, all newly opened. They include Puget Sound salmon, Royal herrings and others, and alongside them is a large barrel of fresh cranberries.

It is always interesting to hear of new places where a hat may be purchased and one of the latest firms to start importing millinery is the Kearney Co. Inc. whose office is situated on the fifth floor of the Glen Line Building. They are an enterprising concern, and stock all kinds of goods, including potatoes, apples, hats, corsets and leather overcoats. I went there to see their Spring hats, and though the greater part of the last consignment had already found purchasers, there were still quite a nice lot to choose from priced at $10.00 up. One is a chic little affair in navy straw and ribbon, with a silver thread running along the edge; another is of taffeta shot with mauve and fawn, with a fine crinoline brim. There are several leghorn straws trimmed with flowers and silk scarves and quite a few small hats in straw of two colours, some of the combinations being blue and grey, red and buff, and black and red. A line of Canadian silk hosiery, the "Mercury" make, is shortly expected, and at the same time a new consignment of hats is to arrive. Strong leather coats lined with cameleot are for sale here at a reasonable price; they look extremely serviceable and should prove useful for motoring or travelling.

FASHIONS IN POTATOES

To turn to more domestic articles the potatoes imported by this firm are among the best to be had in town at present. Nobody has a good word to say for the atrocious Chinese product procurable in the market today. It is tasteless and all but unwholesome. Here one may purchase a case of splendid American potatoes, containing 100 lbs., for seven and a half dollars. Apples in several varieties are also for sale, including Newton pippins an a juicy little red kind called the Black Arkansas.

A visit to the Scotch bakery revealed extensive preparations in the Easter egg line. Eggs in sugar and eggs of chocolate stood in serried rows on trays and shelves awaiting further decorations, or drying after being ornamented. Two were of gigantic proportions—one represented the home of a little chick, with window and door complete and a long chocolate ladder reaching from the ground to the little doorway, the egg standing on three legs a couple of feet high. The other was equipped with wings and wheels. All the eggs are made of the best chocolate and are priced from 20 cts. A Russian confectioner is employed by the Scotch Bakers, and in spotless cap and apron he stands at work before a table while Chinese cooks work round him under his supervision.

A peep into Dombey's showed their usual good selection of vegetables and groceries. A quantity of frozen fish is expected shortly as well as a consignment of Canadian butter.

STYLE IN FURNITURE

The appearance of Nanking Road is fast undergoing a transformation, resulting it must be confessed, in a loss of picturesqueness.

The latest store to open its new doors on this thoroughfare is Messrs. Tai Chong and Co. They have been established here for years, and until a year ago occupied premises in the old style at the corner where their magnificent new emporium now stands. It is a striking building with plate glass windows, and a tour through the show rooms reveals a complete

(Continued on Page 6)

Walk-Over Easter Footwear

Where Style Meets Beauty

Walk-Over master designers interpret the mode for Spring Footwear in terms of beauty. Here you find a striving for the usual but only when it is consistent with beauty and good taste.

Strap Pumps and Colonial Tongue effects are considered as best style for dress occasions this Spring, while low heeled Strap Pumps and Oxfords are correct for sport wear.

Black Kid Leather or Black Suede

Plain or Fancy Silk Hosiery

Phoenix and Kayser Brands

Walk-Over Shoe Store

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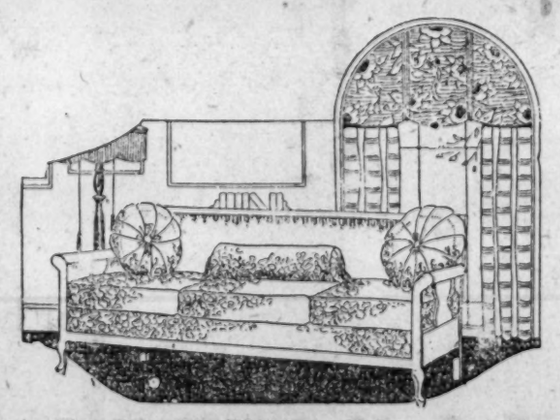

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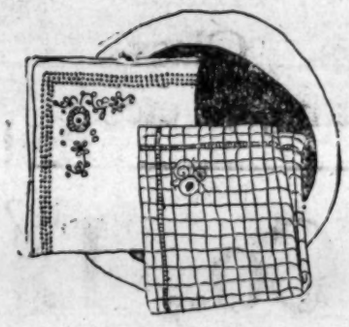

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:: 14 NANKING ROAD ::

A Trip In Spring Shop-Land

By Margot

(Continued from Page 4)

assortment of every kind of furnishing imaginable. On the ground floor are hardware goods for kitchen and pantry, a very excellent collection of E. P. ware crockery and table glass both plain and cut. Suitable as wedding gifts are several sets for desk and dressing table in silver and colored enamel ware, as well as some choice pieces of tortoise-shell inlaid with fine silver designs.

A lift takes one to the first floor on which furniture for every room in the house is displayed. There are complete bedroom sets in grey and white enamel of graceful design, some containing the rattan panels that are always so effective. For the children there is a charming nursery set in white paint, the chairs being upholstered with blue cretonne on which is printed a suitable pattern of youngsters at play. Wardrobe, toy cupboard, dressing table and little round table are decorated with hand painted pictures of birds, animals and children. I was informed that these nursery sets could be ordered at a cost of from two hundred to three hundred and sixty dollars, and it would be a strange child who would not delight in the posession of a room where every piece of furniture was built to suit tiny bodies and every chair the right height from the ground for little legs.

A large stock of bed and table linen and towels are found here and include some ducky little towelling bath-gowns for the youngsters; the very thing to take away to the seaside, to slip on after a dip—they are priced $2.50 each.

A up-to-date feature is a mah-jongg table the right height, fitted with small drawers to hold the chips, and four chairs to match.

Wooden rests for holding the pieces of each player are also provided so that if a set is taken away on a journey, the rolling of the ship need in no way dnterfere with the progress of the game.

Two small model rooms fitted up as a dining room and a drawing-room are to be seen, and they show off to good advantage the work that can be accomplished by Tai Chong's skilled workmen. The flooring is of fine parquet, the walls are panelled, and, a thing not often met with in Shanghai houses, the ceilings are most tastefully finished off with a light moulding. The lighting fixtures are very rustic, the grate ample and cosy looking, while the windows are fitted with bevelled glass. In the drawing-room is displayed a set of comfortable upholstered furniture covered with an extremely handsome silver and black brocade.

Blackwood furniture in both European and Chinese design is for sale and a large number of tables and chairs in American patterns are ready, highly polished in teak and mahogany.

Spring often brings forward the necessity for fresh window furnishings, and here at Tai Chong's a large assortment of Madras muslins and lace curtains is on view, some of the former in particular having very pretty colored designs on a cream ground.

A beautiful selection of wall papers has also arrived from America. These have for the most part plain color surfaces with friezes to tone, on which run flowers or conventional designs dn contrasting shades. There are also about a dozen friezes to choose from that are to be used with distempered walls. This always looks very effective, and can be used in houses where the damp does not permit of the wall being entirely papered, but where a little finishing touch is desired.

A novelty in this town is to be had here dn carpets and stair runners woven of paper. This sounds impossible, but it is wonderful to see how strongly twisted and woven the paper strands are. In price it is extremely reasonable, the runners costing from 90 cts to $1.75 a yard, according to width. The coloring ds artistic in all of them, one runner has a blue center bordered on either side with buff, another ds black and white in the middle with a margin of red. Rugs 6 feet by 4½ feet are also made of this paper fabric, and are very smart-looking. One has a centre composed of black and gold checks with a black border, dn another the checks are of buff and silver with a deep blue border.

On the topmost floor are to be found solid pieces of kitchen furniture and such like. Indeed it would be difficult to ask for any article used dn the home which could not be supplied here.

SILKS, AND AGAIN SILKS

A silk store opened within the past year is Laou Kiu Luen, and here a Chinese assistant speaking good English showed me some beautiful brocadad georgette. This is georgette on which a design of flowers is woven in a raised pattern and it is extremely soft and effective. It is made chiefly in white but can be dyed to any shade desired, and costs $5.00 a yard. Brocaded charmeuse is another new fabric, and is priced at $7.50 a yard. It ds very soft and of good weight. Royal crepe with a wide rib is also a new product of the silk looms of Hangchow. Crepe de chine woven with a small floral pattern costs $3.70, and looks well as a lining for day or evening wear, while a white and grey ground with sprays of colored flowers is marked $6.00 a yard.

Printed satin in a variety of artistic designs is now being

Ladies' Slip-Over Dress, Closed at Left Underarm, in One Piece at Front and Back, Circular Sides and Foundation Attached at Low Waistline Across the Sides, with or without Body Lining.

manufactured in China, and may well vie with the product of European houses. Shirting silk with colored stripes is always deservedly popular. For street wear in Spring it is hard to beat a neatly tailored coat and skirt and a smartly cut shirt-waist. At Laou Kiu Luen, there is a splendid range to choose from at $3.20 and $3.50 a yard.

Satin crepe, forty inches wide, may be bought here, and though made only in white may be dyed to any shade desired. As two days only are required for tinting the material, one can usually afford to wait so short a while and get exactly the tone required. Jersey silk in many colors may also be purchased here, and is to be had in two widths, 27-inch at $3.70 a yard and 36-inch at $6.50 a yard.

At Laou Kiu Chwang across the road further surprises met me. The Chinese silk industry is constantly turning out new styles, among the latest arrivals at this store being Jersey silks in Paisley designs. I could hardly credit the assistant with speaking the truth when he assured me that this was manufactured at Hangchow, the coloring and design being without a jarring note. A Mandarin brocaded satin stood out for the perfection of its design. I learned that it was copied from an ancient palace piece, and the beauty of the thought that inspired it was surely apparent. On a dark blue ground were woven in buffs and browns, blue and gold, the phoenix and the dragon not in a bold design but in a delicate miniature. The price was quoted as $12.00 a yard, and it is well worth the money.

Taffeta in check and tartan designs for summer skirts, and washing silks with colored checks and stripes, are found here in a score of patterns. There is also a selection of hand-made silk jumpers at $24 each, and orders are accepted for any particular style not in stock. Embroidered shawls in large sizes, and with deep and heavy fringes always so effective and useful as evening wraps, may be bought here at prices ranging from $85 to $100 each, it being an open secret that the so-called Spanish shawl, more often than not owes its origin to China.

Flowered crepe-de-chine, in many different designs are for sale here, the coloring being in all cases highly artistic. On one with a henna ground, full blown roses two shades lighter are lavishly scattered, their leaves of a rich turquoise tint, the spaces between flowers and leaves being flocked with yellow. Of course one would not use this as a dress material but as a cape or coat lining it should prove irresistible.

A useful remnant counter is an attraction at Laou Kiu Chwang, the prices are not mere snippings. Several are from three to five yards long, quite sufficient to make up into jumpers or frocks.

The matter of footwear is always one requiring attention when Spring days begin lengthening out as they have already begun doing, and for street and morning wear the Chung-wha Shoe Co., are showing some serviceable two-strap models, neatly brogued and fastened with small steel buckles. They also keep in stock silk hosiery with cotton tops and reinforced heels and toes, in black, brown and white. Black satin evening shoes are always kept on hand here too.

Two old established furniture makers at different ends of the town are Messrs. V. K. Shen on Bubbling Well Road immediately opposite the Race Course, and Wai Shion at No. 14 North Szechuen Road. The latter has in stock a good selection of Simmon's bedsteads and some pretty little tea tables, or as the auctioneers so often advertise them, "occasionable tables," a term I have often pondered over, seeking a solution! Bathroom requisities of all descriptions are also kept in stock here at reasonable prices, and anyone furnishing a home and on the look-out for a round dining-table should pay a visit here as I saw several of good design and strongly built.

At V. K. Shen's store there was shown me a nest of teapoys quite the most artistic I have seen for a long while. They are in black lacquer and inlaid with pewter in a floral design, the pattern being different on each table. The pewter looks like silver, and is worked into the lacquer so neatly that running the finger over the surface only reveals by the coldness of the metal the beginning of the design.

There is also on view here awaiting delivery a perfectly constructed bedroom suite in Sheraton style, built of Chinese rosewood, the grain of the wood being effectively shown up in the panels.

This store specialises in leaded glass work, which always looks well on staircase windows or in any case where the outlook is unsightly. The work can be executed in all kinds of landscape, conventional and floral designs.

SPRING SHOE STYLES

One further word of interest to woman—Buckles on shoes are to be very much to the fore this year, and for variety and beauty the display at the Walk-Over Shoe Store would be difficult to outdo. They are of every shape and style, conspicuous among them are those in a tongue shape, worked over with minute beads in black, gold, silver, dull steel and bronze.

A shipment of shoes for ladies is daily expected. They will be in all the newest cuts and colors, one variety promised being a shoe combining both tongue and strap. In the meantime anyone seeking some really fascinating stockings should come and see what is being offered here. The lace fronted silk hose are to be had in black, white and biege. In plain mesh for evening wear there are several colors including silver and gold. These are all manufactured by the two reliable makers known to us as Kayser and Phoenix. The "dernier cri" the nude stocking, is also here, as well as those of the finest texture called "chiffon," in pearl grey, silver and black.

But a step across the road it is to Bianchi's, and there after my strenuous tour of shop-land, and the effort of resisting a host of temptations, I sought refreshment in a delicious cup of chocolate. The things I might have bought and did not buy, those I coveted exceedingly but could not buy—what an endless procession in my thoughts they were.

Dainty House Dresses

There is no reason why the housewife should not present an attractive appearance at all times and provide several smart and practical house dress for herself.

Simplicity is the keynote of all the newest models, and this includes plain materials, simple lines and patterns, easily slipped on or laundered.

What could be more attractive than a frock of pumpkin colored chambray, with collar and trimmings of white linene? A one-piece kimono affair with short sleeve and oval neck is bound in a two-inch bias white strip, and big patch pockets also are topped in white. A sash of self material bound in white is tied at the hips.

This simple house dress might also be made up in green, pink, rose, Dutch blue, light blue, or chid of tan with white trimmings, or you might select any of the lovely ginghams and use plain or white trimming. Plain chambray with gingham trimming is another pleasing variation.

Cotton crepe in navy, taupe bottle green or tobacco brown is smart and inexpensive, as is a one-piece kimono frock with short sleeves and oval neck and the convenient elastic at the waist line. For trimming, nothing is so simple as a bit of wool stitchery, and this may be merely three rows of darning stitch or cross stitch, done in contrasting worsteds.

Wool Jersey tubing is practical for wear at home, and is made conveniently into one-piece frocks, with a bit of wool stitchery to relieve the plainness.

A new apron is made with a strap bodice and strings in one, tied at the back in a big bert bow. The skirt part is rather full and falls to the hem of the frock. Cretonne, chambray with cretonne trimmings or black sateen with cretonne bindings is effective.

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FASHIONS

Striking Hair Ornaments And Braids Compete

As the styles and the general character of the dresses change, so do the lines of the hair. Unless a woman is decidedly individualistic in the way she dresses, she cannot afford to cling eternally to the old way of dressing her hair. If she does she is all too apt to look strange and illy co-ordinated.

To many women it has never occurred to look to the fixing of their hair as a part of their general dressing. One sees all too many examples of the person who has spent all sorts of care upon the way her dress is designed and made, upon the lines of her wrap and the contour of her hat—and then there comes an awful shock at the unthoughtful and inartistic arrangement of her coiffure.

Of course, as one passes out of girlhood it is no easy matter to keep the hair well dressed and in good condition. There seem to be too many times when it chooses to lose its lustre and take on that sad and drooping look which is no help to any headdress. But, while this is not a dissertation on the way to take care of the hair, it can only be stated that there are ways and means of keeping the tresses in excellent condition, though all of them require a certain amount of time and energy spent upon the hair's care and preservation. Hair is something that will show one's every mood and feeling. A spell of worry will reflect itself in the gloss and quality of the locks and so will a spell of grip or a state of constant headache. But all of this has nothing to do with the fact that well-dressed hair is absolutely necessary to the finest appearance of any gown, and that, without the effective coiffure and one that is suitably arranged, a costume of excellent design may fall as flat as a pancake.

On the other hand, if one's hair is well done and in accordance with the demands of the prevalent silhouette, then the dress becomes something to supplement that idea. The plainest and most inconspicuous sort of frock will carry out the standard set by a well-arranged coiffure and give one the appearance of being dressed entirely up to the minute, whereas the most expensive and latest word in dress combined with straying and carelessly gathered together hair may create the appearance only of some wreck of fashion meaning nothing in particular.

One of the saddest days that enters a woman's life is that one when she realises that he can no longer afford to gather her hair into a bunch and stick it up with one pin. That idea is all very well for the young thing whose hair does exactly as she suggests. But there comes a day when that sparkle of youth disappears and hair must be considered in a different light.

For the young things and those who have preserved their youth past all hopes (which is done these days most miraculously), the bob did service through many months and years. It was so satisfactory with those shorter and more informal frocks which were prevalent until about six months ago. Then the longer, more dignified dresses and coats began to appear and, try as we would, we could not persuade ourselves that the giddy little bob looked well with the newer styles. Then came the necessity of facing a rearrangement of shining locks. And women had grown to appreciate the comfort and the ease of the shorter hair as well as the becoming frame for the face and the informal setting for sport clothes. When they were out of doors, as so many American women are during the greater portion of their time, they did not have to bother with nets and ties and strings to keep their coiffures in place, but with the help of the permanent wave they were able to be as free with their heads as they were with their modern spirits. Now, why let the hair grow and spoil all this blissful shade of affairs?

At about this point clever hair dressers got to work to find a way of preserving the bob and still make the hair appear in harmony with the state of dressing that was fashionable. The most successful thing they have done is to curl the bob demurely downward and to wind about the head above the curls that surround the face a long, uxuriant switch. This coiffure has all of the old-fashioned flavor which has been the keynote of the most modern dress-up dresses. It goes well with the full skirits of taffeta and the tight, demure little bodices. It is perfect with the wide lace berthas. It looks charming with a youthfully draped gown having a wide sash bow and plenty of fullness. In fact it is good with sport things, but the beauty of the idea is that, once the switch is removed, there remains a perfectly good "bob" that can be worn for all outdoor purposes and fit itself into any sort of hard wear where longer hair would be extremely bothersome to take care of.

Women who have worn and loved the shorter hair have welcomed this new idea with enthusiasm, and as you go about in New York where well-dressed women are gathered you will see more and more heads of luxuriant hair that are dressed in this manner.

Word comes from Paris that when the hair is bobbed it must be shingled and left quite extremely short. Then the wave must be put in so that the hair turns downward and clings to the head with a flat, neat line. That is the bobbed foundation for the wearing of the switch for those faces which are piquant enough to stand that manner of arrangement.

For the straight bobbed locks there is a way of combing them severely back and away from the face and then adding a switch wound into a large round knot at the nape of the neck. This manner has proved very satisfactory for evening clothes, especially when there is stuck into the knob a large ornamental comb of one sort or another—one of those that has been so fashionable through the present season of evening dress.

Long, luxuriant hair, of course, is something that is a prize for the woman who owns it, and thougph she may realise how extremely difficult it is to handle and make look like anything picturesque, still she would not part with it under any circumstances, and usually the modeling of her face demands the heaviness of the longer, more regular lines of hair.

Hair of this character, in order to follow the dictates of the present fashion, should be parted and plainly dressed. In the series of pictures there is shown a coiffure made from long black hair. The hair is parted in the middle all the way along the front and the back. Then the ends on either side are taken and wound round the head in a coronet line, letting the windings come close to the face to create there a smooth and soft line of regularly arranged locks.

For the woman who does not care to go in for these more startling arrangements, who wishes to keep to the conservative dressing of her already good looking hair, there is the coiffure that is slightly waved and gathered into a knot at the back, which knot she manages, after careful consideration, to place at the angle which brings out the best lines of her own face, neck and head. It has a slightly waved bang which happened to be the finishing touch for the face in that particular. Sometimes, this same sort of a simple head dress is parted upon one side and the hair is pulled down over the forehead in a way that will bring out the fine points. A dressing of this character can be adapted to almost any type and style of face, for it is as adaptable as can be and seems to conform most excellently with all the various styles and fashions of dresses that are prevalent at the present moment.

Of course, just now, there are so many types of clothes that women can either choose one sort and stick to it or change about from one period adaptation to another. But, if they do the latter, then they must necessarily look to the rearrangement of their hair, for the coiffure that goes peculiarly well with the Victorian type of forck will not do at all for the straight line dress that expresses only modern thought and character.

When combs are used then there is great leeway for the fixing of beautiful hair, and much of it is being done with the knot of hair placed as low on the neck as it is possible to arrange it. The knots are as large as the hair with any additions of extra hair can make them, and the ornaments are as flashy or as retiring as the tastes of their wearers demand. Often the comb reaches the proportions of a small fan, and if the build of the woman who wears this is tall and statuesque enough and if her clothes are in direct harmony, she can create the most stunning effects. She has everything her own way this season, whatever her way may be, and she can build from the hair which is her natural gift all sorts of settings and additions to the gowns that she elects to wear.

Above all, the women of today must remember to dress their hair in character with their clothes. There is nothing hit or miss about the present time coiffures. They are studied parts of whole schemes of costuming, finishing touches which make or mar the general effect of the entire arrangement.

Hair ornaments play a large part in the arrangement of coiffures just now. They are almost necessary appendages, for so prevalent has the style become that a headdress in the evening looks decidedly lacking if it is not accompanied by some sort and condition of ornamentation. Even in the daytime there are the ubiquitous earrings and the chains of beads and strands of ribbon which are only direct ways of carrying out the dressing of the hair. You may see a coiffure that looks all right but lacking in some respects. Perhaps the earrings are missing. Perhaps a string of pearls would fix the whole idea and make it a more telling proposition. Perhaps a ribbon around the neck, tipped by a decorative dangle in keeping with the style of coiffure, is all that is needed to complete the whole scheme.

At any rate, beads and chains and earrings are most important accessories not only to the dresses of the day but to the arrangement of the hair as well. In the picture of the head with the fanlike comb you see earrings that are wholly in character with the whole arrangement. Now, without them, the thing would not be nearly so complete—not nearly so perfect a carrying out of the scheme that is represented. It is the same way with the coiffure where the hair is rolled plainly around the head. There the earrings complete the headdress in an astonishingly beautiful manner and the chain of silver about the throat with its dangle planned to match the earrings adds just another touch to the composition. While dresses are so extremely plain there is continual opportunity for introducing into the plan of the costume not only the well arranged head dress but all of those accessories which can be considered a part of it. If costumes were more ornate we would not dare to add these ornamentations. Now is our chance to use them for all they are worth and to experiment with the additions and eliminations that might help to bring out the picturesqueness of a character with more directness and charm.

They promise us for Spring many neck arrangements of organdy, many pleatings of kerchiefs and scarfs and shawls. All of this leads to the still more "picture" style of head dress for, with the fichudevelopments, there is needed some sort of hair arrangement which will carry out the feeling of old-fashioned sweetness and the demureness of expression that goes along with that type of dress.

Pearls, so the newest dictates state, are worn tight about the throat. They are no longer left to hang loosely in long and repeated strands. This is entirely a new idea, but quite consistent with the styles of dress that we have been adopting with such zeal and with the coiffure arrangements that have developed to go along with them.

For the bobbed heads supplemented by switchss of various sorts there are those wreaths of silver and gold meant for evening wear. They wind round the head in great severity or indefinite straying lines, according to the style of dress and the type of face. Some of them are merely wide bands of ribbon, some are twisted together and still others are made of strings of ribbon flowers in many varying and contrasting colors. Some girls are even stringing strands of pearls through their curling locks and there are any number of jeweled bands showing the colors of the gowns or keeping to the sparkle of crystals, if that seems a better combination.

Sleep As Aid To Beauty

BR LUCY LOWELL

Miss Minerva W., who lives in New York City, wishes me to pass along to my readers a discovery of her own which she assures me will interest women.

It will interest them, Minerva, my dear, for it tells them something of beauty, how to acquire it and keep it for themselves. and whether your theory is sound or not doesn't matter specially. The main point of it is that any effort toward beauty of body or mind is worth while to the woman who makes that effort and to those about her.

Minerva writes:

"We find that between the ages of thirty and forty the curved contour of the cheek begins to sag. The 'laughing wrinkle' between the nose and chin becomes pronounced. Having discovered a simple remedy for this defect, I think it my duty to share my secret with my sisters.

"Massage is a great eradicator, but it sometimes grows hair on the face. So when I retire for the night I am careful not to sleep on my arms. My face and pillow must have direct contact.

"The pillow should not be too soft Lie with the flesh gently drawn away from your mouth, nose and eye, toward your ear. The result will be wonderful beyond your expectations."

Now girl, my dear, your discovery, as you say, is simple and couldn't possibly do any harm to the most delightfully beautiful woman who ever gladdened beauty-loving eyes.

We all know that anything which constantly presses against the plastic skin and muscles of the face causes wrinkles in time. Haven't you seen certain ladies with hollows on either side of their chins caused by nothing more nor less than the habit of boring in with a forefinger during moments of thought or embarrassment?

But it seems to me that there is another beauty secret connected with your theory that you have overlooked. Contact between the face and the pillow is a most wonderful line eradicator, but wouldn't the contact be assisted by long hours of restful sleep

You have seen many a drawn, spiritless face become animated and young—very, very young and lovely—after a night's real repose.

A very great deal is being said about the "old" and "nervous" faces of even young American women. It is true. And do you know why? It's because the American woman sleeps, so 'tis said, an average of four hours nightly less than the woman of any other nation.

We worry lines into our faces and we forget to relax even for the sake of our complexions. We dissipate our hours of sleep in fussing with unnecessary things making over clothes for example. And we don't always hold our full allotment of optimism, forbearance and kindness, which insures spiritual beauty, the greatest charm there is, after all!

Household Hints

Save your tears and incidently your locks by mincing horseradish for sauce instead of scraping it. A quickly-made one is to add, to an ordinary horseradish finely minced, a couple of teaspoonfuls of condensed milk the same of fresh milk, and a little salt. Mix together well, and, lastly, add a small teaspoonful of vinegar.

• • •

A very toothsome vegetable soup is all the better for having it vegetables minced beforehand. Prepare two pounds of carrots, two of onions, and two of turnips in this way; add three pints of stock or water, a packet of soup-powder, seasoning to taste, and if liked, a pound of well-soaked butter-beans. The latter, of course make the soup much more of a meal. Let the whole simmer for at least two hours, when the result should be a deliciously smooth tasty soup.

• • •

Remove dirty marks on paint by rubbing first with a slice of lemon and then with whitening. Afterward wash with soap and water.

• • •

If hard-boiled eggs are plunged into cold water the instant they are taken from the saucepan, it will prevent that discolored line between the white and the yolk.

• • •

Tea cups that have been in long and constant use sometimes become stained a dark brown. This is unpleasant to look at, and the condition may be remedied by vigorously rubbing with a teaspoonful of salt.

• • •

Tepid water will remove spilt milk or egg marks from linen if applied at once, but if the stains are of long standing the material should be soaked in cold water to which household ammonia has been added.

• • •

If a lump of soda is dissolved in the blue water on washing day, it will prevent the blue from marking the clothes.

• • •

When filling cake tins with cake mixture, fill one with water; this will prevent the cakes from browning too quickly.

• • •

Grained woodwork should not be washed with soap and water, but cleaned and polished by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in turpentine.

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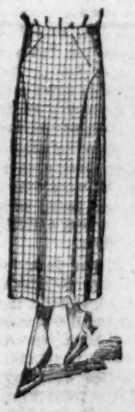

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WHAT WOMEN WEAR

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE

There comes a season of the year, and it's usually spring when a woman wants a frock of dark blue serge. Those who have not been weaned away from tradition go out and quench their desires by buying it. Others who know that new

Street frock of beige serge for Spring with highpleated collar of lace and ornamental sleeves with rosettes of silver braid above flounces of pleated lace. The fullness at hips is held with narrow belt of material tied at back with beige ribbon.

things constantly replace old ones, ask what has become of dark blue serge, if there's anything better.

The answer of those who sell to those who buy is that blue serge dropped out of fashion and has not been reinstated. There was an effort last spring to put it on its feet again, but there was not enough strength behind or there was too much indifference toward it. The effort failed. Serge never reached a measure of its ancient popularity, and this mid-season we do not hear rumors of its reinstement. Not only is serge excluded from new suits and frocks, but dark blue has a thousand and one rivals, each dashing about in the limelight.

"What, then, is worn" asks the woman in search of new clothes. The answer would take up more space than is here. However, it is easy to point to wool repp and wool crepe and to remember that twill is an excellent thing. It looks so much like serge it could be its twin sister, and a seeker for information comes to the conclusion that the name and not the thing, has changed.

Wool repp is used by the high-priced dressmakers. It is sold, also, at moderate prices in shops. The gown sketched is of beige wool repp intended to serve under a coat in the spring and later wothout a coat. Every woman looks at clothes from the angle of today: she does not want to invest in anything that needs to be covered.

Happily this frock maintains the straight silhouette. Hundreds of women offer thanks for the continuance of this comfortable fashion. We have been afraid that the hip skirt and the circular skirt, the tight bodice and the normal waistline would shove our comfortable straight frocks out of the limelight into the shadows, but they haven't. Who is responsible? The public? You can see by the skirt of this particular frock that width is not ignored. It is gained by a fluted godet at each side. The fullness is held at the waistline with a small belt of the material, which turns into ribbon after it passes the hips, which in turn, turns into a careless bow with long ends. Both neck and sleeves are ornamental. They are quite out of the commonplace with plicated lace ruffles and immense rosettes of silk braid. Will this high collar win out? That's a question.

• • •

We have sufficient interest in horse races in this country to give them as a reason for the revival of the jockey jacket.

The jockey cap has been a favorite among milliners off and on for two decades. Its last revival initiated the sectional crown in a variety of hats. Its success may have suggested the slim, sleeveless jacket that looks like a waistcoat and gives a chance for color schemes.

It was built for winter gaieties in summer temperatures; it has been worn for a month in places where one can flit about in shirt-sleeves. The sketch shows one of bright blue linen worn at Palm Beach. It goes with a white flannel frock; it is worn, also with thin camel's-hair suits, but it is at its best when one is turned out for sports. There is a wide collar and pocket in this jockey packet, both emboroidered with blue cotton threads; the buttons are of white pearl, and a strip of white linen punctuates the wide hip band which tightens the skirt.

Other jackets are of green crepe de chine, silver embroidered, with small waistcoat pockets in the hip band. Others are of cretonne, vividly flowered, and fastened with colored buttons.

Probably the cretonne jacket catches the imagination because it suggests summer in a more strident manner. It makes one think of wide porches and big bamboo chairs. Woolen materials are not used for the jacket, but crepe de chine holds its own with cotton, especially when it is covered with curious embroidery that resembles a Chinese laundry bill.

The jockey jacket is only one of many sleeveless garments that have become a fashion of importance at pleasure places. The simplest sport frock is now without sleeves, a fact which you would not discern until the wearer slips off the jumper jacket or blouse sweater and shows that her arms are bare.

It appears that one garment must be sleeveless this season, be it the upper or the nether one.

When women play golf or tennis they wear wash blouses with sleeves beneath these jackets. They are also part of a riding habit, one fanciful horsewoman yielding to the lure of salmon and mulberry satin as though she represented a certain stable.

Jockey's jacket of sky-blue linen worn with frock of white crepe de chine. The white linen collar and pocket are embroidered in blue.

• • •

It appears to be a dress-as-you please season. New clothes are tumbling down upon the world emphasizing designs of new and old ideas. No woman has any reason to be ill-dressed. She can follow the fashion in long or short bodices, long or short sleeves, narrow or full skirts, draped back or before.

Such features as these are the fundamentals of dress. But these fundamentals also blaze a path for details which change as fast and often as the imagination can work.

The main thing to remember in choosing a new frock is that its silhouette can be according to the contour of your body, suitable to your age and to your activities, and still be in fashion.

If you think you look well in a long, slim bodice to which a full skirt is attached, wear it. If you are proud of your small figure and slim waistline, and have yearned for a chance to reveal it to the public, adopt the bodice of many seams buttoned up the front to a square neck opening. If you think that your hips can stand the revealing drapery of Egypt, pull the fabric across the spine, let it run through a buckle in front and fall to a jabot that reaches the instep. If you feel that nature has been too unkind for you to attempt such revealment of curves, adopt the full skirt of Victorian days and attach it to any type of bodice.

The sketch shows a new frock worn at a recent wedding which emphasizes two things: that short sleeves are revived, that a double waistline is accepted. Really, there are three novelties, for the sleeves and hem of the full skirt are edged with beige marabou. This fluffy bit of Victorianism was launched last October, but it met an indifferent public. As a nation we usually take about six months to accept any new fashion, and this is what we have done with marabou. We stand aloof from tentative experiments, then do a fashion to death.

The short sleeves are a direct reversal by the public of the dress-makers' early edict. Palm Beach launched the three-inch sleeve in February along with the sleeveless blouse, and everywhere women are wearing the Empire puff sleeve with its ruching of lace or turnover cuffs of embroidered muslin or lace. As it is the new sleeve, it is well for you to know about it.

Frock worn at smart wedding of beige crepe de chine, the skirt and short sleeves edged with narrow bands of beige marabou. Brown satin helmet hat covered with brown lace, which falls over tasseled pearl earrings.

• • •

The new sweaters are innovations. Actually they are knitted blouses. They are not even first cousins of the sweater at its source. Few of them are worn for sports. Many of them are no longer adopted for the house worn as a jacket over a blouse.

The average woman has made the knitted sweater a part of her three-piece costume for informal hours in the house for too many years to remember, but she gladly gave up the fashion under the pressure of the popularity of the one piece garment, for it was easier to put on and easier to adjust than the blouse, the skirt, the sweater.

Knitted garments take on airs and graces this season until they become a blouse, then a bodice. Some are knitted of fine silk and trimmed with fur. Others are made of tricot covered with embroidery of birds, beasts and flowers in the Indo-Chine fashion. The newest one is fitted to the figure, is loose over shoulders and chest, fitted to a tight hip band with ornamental buttons at the side, with a flaring hem slashed over each hip. A string girdle of rough gold braid with combed tassels is copied from the Venetian blouses. It is called a bodice-sweater, and is newer than the blouse-sweater. Some women managed to make it look as trig and trim as a Victorian basque, and they give it a place of importance in street costumery.

Bodice sweater of dark blue knitted silk fastened with bone buttons in front. The collar is high, the sleeves long, and both are partly covered with filet lace. The blue and green plaid skirt is pleated to a hip yoke.

The sketch shows a bodice on that kind of woman. It is of dark blue silk so tightly knitted that it resembles faille There are buttons in the same shade of blue, which fasten it closely to the figure. The sleeves reach to the wrists; the high collar has a top turnover of lace. The skirt that goes below it is of blue and green camel's hair, its pleats supported by a circular yoke that defines the hips.

No dressmaker intends to destroy the outline of a figure by running box pleats to the normal waistline. So they adopt the revived trick of dropping them below a hip yoke, which gives simplicity of line and permits the bodice or blouse to drop over the skirt without suggeston of ungracious bulk.

Possibly somebody invented this bodice sweater for Palm Beach and for country sports. But the town woman saw in it a chance to be warm and comfortable during the rest of the winter, so she took it for her own. It is not worn for formal day occasion, but it is here, there and everywhere when women go about their business. It is under the protection of a coat, long or short, of cloth or peltry. Later it will need only a fur neckpiece.

Riding With John Wesley

In studying John Wesley through his journals, one sees that to ride behind him with comfort one must be in perfect agreement with him; although so fine a gentleman was he, by both birth and breeding, that one knows he would curb an impatient "tut-tut!" and listen to one's argument with a smile. To dissemble were worse than useless, for this single-minded and clear-sighted man had an eye for a dissembler, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

Wesley possessed, in particular, one quality which would recommend him as a fellow-traveler, for he himself says, "Although often grieved I am yet never fretful, or, anxious," and to this truly Christian habit, he attributes his longevity and happiness.

Riding pillion with John Wesley, one would be privileged to peep at the book ever in his hand. What a range was covered! Penn, Prior, Horace, Hume, Swedenborg, Rousseau, Voltaire; the history of Palmyra, travels in Egypt and in Abyssinia, were but a few. Upon many he passes judgment; some he praises. Of Ignatius Loyola, he says, "surely one of the greatest men ever engaged in a bad cause." To a remark of Rousseau that "young children never like old people" Wesley took exception, himself a child-lover.

He jots down a fine tribute to Marcus Aurelius; but one is conscious of indignation when he refers to "our heathen poet." Our great Shakespeare?

A merciful-man, Wesley was considerate of his horses. He wastes, however, no time in sorrowing over their hardships. His horse casts a shoe. This is the moment to speak a word in season in the blacksmith's ear. Once he rejoices to be well mounted, when he overtakes a "serious" man who disagrees with him; for then, in spite of his effort to get away, Wesley kept at his side and for the rest of the journey "endeavored to show him his heart."

As he rode along eyes and tongue were alike alert. Nothing escaped him. Passing noblemen's estates, he makes remarks like this: "This man had forty thousand pounds a year. What has he now?" "Sic transit gloria mundi" was often the burden of his comment.

To the end Wesley remained a true son of the English Church, That he used other means than the pulpit to make his message heard is true. Hear his defiant challenge, "Church or no church, the people must be saved!" If he preached (always in gown and bands) in fields and market places, it was not entirely from choice, but because certain clergy refused their pulpits, and regular attendants complained that when Mr. Wesley preached there was such a crush! Above all, this was the way to reach the people. John Wesley, by birth an aristocrat, loved common men and women. Over them his soul yearned whereas, he declared, time spent with the rich and learned was to him time wasted.

During fifty years John Wesley rode two hundred and fifty thousand miles, and preached forty thousand sermons. "He rideth well whom the grace of God carrieth," said Thomas a Kempis, whose book was often in Wesley's saddlebags.

Smile At These

The worst of trying to settle down is that there's always so much to be first settled up.

• • •

Enthusiasm is what keeps a man at work when everyone else has gone to a football match.

• • •

In the game of life, the handsome woman scores by "honors" and the plain woman by "tricks."

• • •

A man chooses his wife, not because there are no other women, but in spite of them.

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British Veterinarians Welcome First Woman To Their Ranks

London.—English women continue to invade professions hitherto sacred to men. The latest pioneer is Miss Aleen Cust, who has just passed her final examination for the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and thereby becomes the first woman veterinary surgeon in this country.

Miss Cust is the daughter of the late Sir Leopold Cust, Bart., and her brother, Sir Charles Cust, is equerry to the King. She is very enthusiastic about her work and is said to be a clever operator. She was a student of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and some years ago passed through the usual curriculum of four years, winning numerous medals and distinctions in open competition. But the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons refused to admit her to its examinations. The college charters, they said, did not authorise the admission of women to be members of the college.

Although high legal opinion here was against this contention, to establish her right to be a veterinary surgeon would have involved Miss Cust in a long and costly litigation. Determined to follow her vocation, she left England for the west of Ireland and established there a most successful practice. For ten years she held the post of veterinary inspector under the Galway County Council and the Department of Agriculture in Ireland.

Then came the war, and Miss Cust volunteered for service and was appointed by the War Office to a responsible position in the bacteriological laboratory attached to a veterinary hospital in France. After the armistice she returned to her practice in Ireland, but conditions in that country led to her return to her native England.

Meanwhile the situation had been completely changed by the passing in Parliament of the sex disqualification removal act, by which professions which hitherto had been closed to women were opened to both sexes, Miss Cust again wanted to take the Royal College examination, and after some discussion the college admitted her to the final examination for its diploma.

The day after passing this examination with flying colors Miss Cust was distinguished in another way, because the president of the Royal College himself conferred the honor upon the new member, a most unusual thing for him to do.

Psychology For All

YOUR INNER SELF. By Louis E. Bisch. Doubleday, Page and Co.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Almo de Monco. Los Angeles: J. F. Rowny Press.

THE GAIN OF PERSONALITY. By W. Charles Loosmore, E. P. Dutton and Co.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIETY. By Morris Ginsberg, E. P. Dutton and Co.

Although the new psychology

• • •

appears only to have touched the border of a vast and uncharted territory, yet it has already revolutionised onr conception of the mind and provided new and previously undreamt of keys to action. To be sure, psychoanalysis may have been somewhat overemphasised of late; it may have tended to stress unduly some phases of life to the neglect of others; yet the fact that psychology has recently taken enormous forward strides is testified to not only by the newly awakened public interest in the subject but by the stream of books that is constantly flowing from the press. All phases of life, from the most secret private behavior to the most important public actions, are affected or should be affected by the new knowledge; and as proof of this one need do no more than to consult the four books under review, which deal with the recent discoveries of psychology in their application both to the individual and to the mass.

At the one extreme, for example, we have Dr. Bisch's volume on "Your Inner Self," which will probably prove the most valuable of the four books for the beginner, since it contains a general discussion of the subject and is clear, concise and illuminating in its treatment, although elementary in scope. The reader of this little book will acquire a fair conception of the nature of mind as it is conceived to be by modern thinkers; and if he turns from this work to Almo de Monco's treaties on "Experimental Psychology," he will advance one step further, for Dr. de Monco has gone a little beyond Dr. Bisch in providing an interesting and detailed account of the relations between the congious and the subconscious mind. The latter volume, however, is not so well balanced as the former, is written less vividly and manifests an occasional tendency to be arbitrary or dogmatic in its method.

Somewhat different is Mr. Loosmore's volume on "The Gain of Personality." As the subtitle declares, this is "A popular psychological statement of the practical values of personality." It undertakes to demonstrate that personality is based on the elements of charm, force, sympathy, symmetry, optimism and modesty; it discusses the difference in personality between the man who merely is the man who thinks and the man who acts; it deals entertainingly with subjects such as individuality, self-expression, sincerity, courage, enthusiasm, repose, humor and sensibility. It a word, it is a handbook for the man seeking self-improvement, and while reading it we are at all times aware of the author's belief that while "No training and no attention can fundamentally alter the cast or the complexion of the mind," yet "much can be done . . . to give it definition and relief, both in form and color."

The above three books all deal with psychology in relation to the individual; in Mr. Ginsberg's volume, on the other hand, we have a discussion of psychology in its application to the group. The author reaches the conclusion that what is known as the general or social mind is for the most part a delusion; that there is nothing in a gathering of men to correspond to the mind of a single member of that gathering; that while there may be unity, a general sympathy or a group consciousness among a large number of persons, still, there cannot be that power of concerted thought or of consecutive action that characterises the individual. In particular the author takes pains to emphasise the role that reason should play in the development of society; he condemns the anti-intellectualists who falsely identify reason with a cold logical faculty of analysis and who separate reason from the will and the impulse to act. Mr. Ginsberg concludes by declaring that "if by reason we understand a principal working within and by means of the impulses and giving them aim and direction, then reason is the very life of the whole social process. . . . What we want is not blind reliance upon mystical impulses, not less reason but more reason more understanding, that is to say, of the conditions under which the impulses may be made to work together, so as to lead to the harmonious development of personality in society."

STANTON A. COBLENTZ

Good Housekeeping Recipes

Creamed Scallops And Sweetbread

I pint medium-sized scallops, 1 pair sweetbreads, 4 tablespoonfuls butter, 3 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 cupfuls milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful paprika, 4 good-sized mushrooms, sliced, 1 teaspoonful lemon juice, 1 cupful dried bread-crumbs.

Wash the scallops in very cold water. Cover with cold water, bring to a boil and simmer very gently for fifteen minutes, but do not allow them to shrink or become tough. Meanwhile, soak the sweetbreads for ten minutes in cold water, to which has been added the lemon juice. Drain, cover with cold water, bring to a boil and simmer very gently for fifteen minutes. Then drain, plunge into cold water and remove the tissue and fat. Cut the sweetbreads into cubes, and if the scallops are very large, cut them in halves or in quarters. Melt two tablespoonfuls of the butter and saute the sliced mushrooms until golden brown. Combine with the scallops and sweetbreads. Make a white sauce by placing the remaining two tablespoonfuls of butter in the top of a double-boiler; when melted, add the flour gradually, stirring constantly, until smooth. Then add the milk, salt and paprika, still stirring the mixture. Cook until well blended and then add the scallops, sweetbreads and mushrooms. Put the mixture into a buttered casserole sprinkle with the bread crumbs and bake for ten minutes it a 450 degree F. oven. Serve on toast.

• • •

Scallops And Mushrooms

One pint scallops, half pound mushrooms, sliced, one cup thin cream, one teaspoonful salt, quarter teaspoonful nutmeg, pinch cayenne, four tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour.

Cut the scallops into medium-sized pieces and simmer in their own liquor until they are tender; then drain. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and saute the mushrooms in it until light. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in the top of a double boiler and add the flour gradually, stirring constantly. When smooth add the cream slowly, and the seasonings. Cook until well blended. Combine the scallops and the mushrooms; add the egg yolks well beaten and the lemon juice. Add this mixture to the white sauce and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast.

• • •

Salmon Piquante

1 Can salmon, 1 onion, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 3 tablespoonfuls ketchup, 2 cupfuls cold water, 1 tablespoonful salt, ¾ teaspoonful chili powder, 7 teaspoonfuls flour.

Cut the onion in slices and saute in the butter. Sift together the flour, chili powder, and the salt, add to the sauted onions, blending well. When slightly browned, add the cold water and the ketchup gradually, stirring constantly until smooth. Heat thoroughly, then add the salmon and reheat Serve on squares of hot, buttered toast. This will make six full-sized luncheon portions or twelve portions of a size suitable for a tidbit to be accompanied by a salad.

• • •

Maple Peaches

Wash and soak one-half pound of dried peaches overnight in one quart of cold water; bring to a boil and cook gently for one-half hour, using a deep dish. Sweeten with three-fourths cupful of brown or maple sugar, adding water, if necessary, nearly to cover the fruit.

Meanwhile, mix a soft biscuit dough as follows: Mix together one cupful of bread flour, one cupful of wholewheat flour, four teaspoonfuls of making powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Cut or work in until well blended two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add about three-fourths cupful of milk to make a soft dough. Toss on a floured board, shape to fit dish, and lay over the stewing peaches. Simmer for twenty minutes, tightly covered. Uncover, brush with milk, and brown delicately in the oven. Serve with maple sirup.

• • •

Chicken Neptune

Two cupfuls cooked white chicken meat, diced; 2 dozen large oysters, 2 dozen fresh shrimps, 1 small can crab meat, 1 pint cream, 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, 6 fresh mushrooms, sliced; ½ green pepper, chopped fine; ½ pimento, chopped fine; 4 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, ¼ teaspoonful paprika.

Wash the shrimps and cook for twenty-minutes in boiling water; shell, and remove the viscera. Wash the oysters, cook slowly in their own juice until the edges curl. Carefully clean the crab meat. Combine the sliced mushrooms and green pepper chopped, and saute for three minutes in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Meanwhile prepare a white sauce by placing two tablespoonfuls of butter in the top if a doubleboiler. When melted, add the flour gradually, stirring constantly. When smooth, add the cream slowly and the seasoning, still stirring the mixture, and cook until thoroughly blended. Then combine with the diced chicken, oysters, shrimps, crab meat, mushrooms, green pepper and pimento, using a fork. Heat thoroughly and serve on small slices of toast. This quantity will serve ten persons.

The Vogue For Taffeta

BY RITA STUYVERSANT

Velvets and crisp taffetas are running rivals this season for first place in the wardrobe.

There is quaint charm to a black taffeta frock, with long basque bodice, and the very tiniest of kimono sleeve. Added to this is a full skirt of the same material that slopes on either effect to give the smart uneven effect so well liked, and topping this is a filet lace frill that falls considerably below the shoulders.

For the dance one dons a dainty frock of changeable taffeta in apple green, rose, apricot or orchid combined with black and gold lace. A semi-fitted bodice is attached to a full bouffant skirt, but the front is left open to show a panel of he black and gold lace. A girdle of the same lace is used, and a bunch of black poppies forms an unusual corsage.

A simple period frock selects changeable taffeta in blue and gold and creates a semi-fitted bodice and straight full skirt touching the ground. No trimming except a corsage of moss roses is used.

Not only in frocks does one findd taffeta, but in wraps. These are lined with substantial fabrics to give warmth and many are lined with changeable taffeta and are reversible.

One exquisite wrap of ermine is finished with a salmon taffeta lining, while another wrap of pale blue silk velours is reversed with corded orchid taffeta.

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„ „	Raspberries	„ „	.85
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Tell These At Dinner

The train had stopped, and the old lady put her head out of the window and inquired of a young railway porter what it was stopping for. The young man was inclined to be facetious.

"Engine out late last night, ma'am," he remarked, with a smile, "so she's got a thirst on her this morning; they're giving 'er a drop o' water."

"Sure it's water?" queried the dame.

"If you'll wait a minute I'll inquire whether they're givin' 'er port wine," he grinned.

"Never mind, young man, don't trouble," came the answer. "I thought, perhaps, by the way we've been getting along, it was sloe gin!"

• • •

"What did father say when you told him of our engagement?" asked the young lady

"Well—er—really, Phyllis"—— began the ineligible young man.

"Oh leave out the strong language

"Then there's nothing to tell you."

• • •

At the annual church bazaar one young lady was making a considerable amount of money as a palmist. To one of her girl clients she said:

"I see by your hand you are going to be married."

"How wonderful!" answered the astonished girl.

"And," continued the diviner, "I see you are engaged to a man named Gibson."

"It's perfectly amazing!" gasped the girl. "Surely the lines on my hand cannot tell you the name——"

"Who said anything about lines?" interrupted the palmist, scornfully. "You are wearing the engagement ring which I returned to Mr. Gibson three weeks ago."

• • •

"Well, William, how do I look?" asked the Colonel of his favorite servant, the gardener, as he showed off his new uniform.

"Splendid sir, splendid!" said the old man. "Why, you look as bold as a lion."

"What do you know about a lion? You never saw one!" said the Colonel.

"Oh, yes, sir, answered the servant. "I've often seen a lion."

"Where?" was the next question.

"Why, sir, up at the Hall. Sir John has a lion, and you've often seen him, sir."

"Nonsense, William, that's a jackass, and they call it 'Lion.'"

"Well, sir," said William respectfully, "anyhow, you look just like that."

• • •

"Hard at it, Mrs. Gray?"

"Yes, Mrs. Blucher; this is my washing day, and looking after a family of ten doesn't leave much time on my hands."

"Is that Kitty's voice I hear at the piano in the parlor?"

"Yes, that's her. I don't know how I'd get along without that girl. Always on these days she picks out her nicest pieces, like 'Sweet Rest By and By, 'Mother's Growing Old,' 'Love Will Roll the Clouds away,' and sings them for me while I'm running the clothes through the first water. 'Tain't every girl who'd be so thoughtful, I can tell you."

Cream Soup Is Good On A Cool Day

Cream soups are delicious, especially when the air has a cool tang in it.

Fact, is, a good cream soup just warms the cockles of a cold, hard heart.

CREAM SOUPS

General recipe for cream soups:

3 cupfuls thin white sauce
1½ to 2 cupfuls vegetable pulp
Seasoning to taste.

Cook the vegetables until they are tender. Rub through a sieve and add the pulp to the white sauce. Add the seasoning. Add more milk if necessary. Spinach, lettuce, onions, corn, peas, and other vegetables may be used.

TOMATO BISQUE

3 cupfuls tomatoes
1 bay leaf
4 cloves
Paprika
3 cupfuls tomatoes
½ onion
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
2 cupfuls thin white sauce

Cook the tomatoes, spices, onion, sugar, and salt together five minutes. Strain, add soda, and when ready to serve add two cupfuls of thin hot white sauce. Serve at once. Do not heat after combining.

MILK VEGETABLE SOUP

2 cupfuls diced potatoes carrots, turnips and celery, 1 chopped onion, 1 bay leaf, Salt, Pepper, 3 cupfuls milk.

Cook the vegetables and seasonings in just enough water to cover until tender. Add more water during the cooking if necessary. Add the milk, and heat. Serve at once with toasted crackers.

CORN AND POTATO CHOWDER

1 tablespoon fat
1 medium sized onion
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cupful boiling water
1 cupful potatoes, diced
½ teaspoon paprika Pepper
1 cupful canned corn
3 cupfuls milk

Brown the onion, sliced thin, in the fat; add the seasonings, boiling water, and potatoes, and cook until potatoes are soft. Add milk, corn, and more salt if needed. Bring to the boiling point and serve.

English Women Are Eligible As Skippers

(China Press Correspondence)

London—The Board of Trade in replying to the question raised by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, stated that provided the conditions prescribed by their regulations as to service and testimonials were complied with, they would not hesitate to issue masters' certificates to women.

This action is based on the provisions of the sex disqualifications removal act of 1918, and has set the shipping world speculating about the chance, which, however, is generally admitted not to be bright in the near future, of feminine skippers. "Syren and Shipping," a well-known trade journal, recalls the fact that a young lady holding a marine engineer's certificate recently completed a voyage in a British steamship, and remarks that "seafarers will learn with mixed feelings that there is no real reason why members of the fair sex should not hold positions of authority abroad ship."

"We must confess," it adds, "that our imagination rather shies at the idea of a skirted commander of the Aquitania, and we are sure the average seafarer would find it difficult to get into the habit of referring to 'the Old Woman.'"

While it is stated that a woman of average intelligence could easily pass the examination for a captain's certificate, it is necessary in order to qualify for appearance before the examiners either to be apprenticed for four years or else serve that time before the mast. This stipulation is generally regarded as virtually barring the possibility of women entering the new career which is now legally declared open to them.

The Beginning Of The Graphic Arts In China

The following article from the pen of the author of "Pencil Speakings From Peking" appeared in the Far Eastern Times (Peking).

BY A. E. GRANTHAM

The first artists in China were nameless happy beings, huge tortoises sunning strangely marked backs on the banks of mighty rivers, and the birds of the air patterning soft clays and sands with the trail of their delicate little feet. The human dweller on those river-banks, pondering over these markings and footprints, one day bethought himself to copy them, tracing them in endlessly novel combinations; till the idea flashed upon him that these lines of uneven length and breadth and varying angles and positions were the very things he needed for symbolising multitude of sounds and images which filled his mind to overflowing, of conveying to others some of the emotions stirring in his blood. Perhaps it was in gratitude for this wondrous gift of writing, that Chinese artists came to paint birds with such consummate skill. Or was it the birds who out of gratitude for the charming portraits the ancient pile-dweller on the Yellow River made of them, presented him with the discovery of writing? Who shall say? But this much is certain, that in the Chinese, as in that other great original civilisation—the Egyptian, the arts of writing and drawing were twin brothers, born at the same time, engendered by a similar abundance of mental images and pent-up fire of emotions burning towards expression, stimulated by an identical desire to transmit some record of the events and achievements of the present to the knowledge of distant generations. How vastly more gifted the settlers on the Nile and the Yellow River were in these respects than the average human being is shown by the fact that the tribes by whom they were surrounded, like the Ethiopians in Egypt and the Tartars in China, were content to live for centuries without any script at all. When finally they acquired one, they did so not from any overwhelming inner impulse, but because, having conquered civilised nations, the practical necessities of administration made writing absolute indispensable. Even then they were incapable of inventing a script, they were satisfied with borrowing one. Legend reports that ages before, when Hwang Ti, Lord of the Yellow Earth, was making the third millenium (B.C.) the most amazing era of discoveries that had yet been known, two of his officials, Ts'ang Chieh and Shih Hwang, marking and inwardly digesting everything they saw, especially the footprints of the birds and the pattern on the backs of tortoises, discovered, the one the art of writing, the other that of drawing. At first the difference between these two modes of giving human thoughts a visible body was very slight. Clearly the most intelligible method of writing the word used for an eye, a hand, a door, a mountain, was to sketch these things. Consequently to write well, it was necessary to draw well. A habit once formed, generally survives the need that occasioned it; so this close association of the arts of writing and drawing, founded on the special difficulties of the early hieroglyphics, continued long after the pictorial character of Chinese writing had almost wholly been conventionalised out of existence. Indeed, it lasted throughout Chinese history. With excellent results: First because writing kept under the control of artists never degenerated into a mere means to an end but was allowed to preserve an individuality and beauty of its own. Secondly, because art placed under the control of writers who mostly were readers and thinkers as well, was saved from remaining merely decorative, imitative or descriptive, and was encouraged to grow into a matter not only of accurate ocular observation, but also of imaginative vision, a work not only of external prettiness, but of inner convictions which could continue those profound thoughts and intuitions, which ancient sages had begun to express in writing—or what a miracle had revealed. It is not stated in old tales, which somewhat fantastically yet not wholly inaccurately echo startling happenings of the past, that long, long ago, even before the two officials of the Yellow Emperor, made their wonderful discovery, a weird creature, half horse, half dragon, suddenly lifted itself out of the muddy waters of the Yellow River, bearing on its back a scroll mysteriously inscribed with groups of broken and unbroken lines. Out of these, Fu Hsi, the Tamer of Animals, also called the Supremely Resplendent, whose semi-mythical outline terminating in a fish-tail legend projects unto the dimness of 4000 B.C.) constructed the Pa Kwa, the famous eight trigrams still in use for divination, out of which, or into which, the learned read astonishing depths of moral, political and metaphysical wisdom. In later art this Fu Hsi appears dressed in a cloak of grass and a tunic of leaves, rudiments of horns on his head, large eyes under beetling brows fixed on a board inscribed with a circle of these symbols, the key to so much knowledge.

And, miracles never happening singly, 2000 years later, Yu, the canaliser of the floods, (2205-2197 B.C.) was also vouchsafed the gift of a chart, brought to him by a tortoise, rising wet and glistening out of the waters of the River Lo. It consists of uneven rows of white and even rows of black circles arranged in the manner of an arithmetical problem about the number 15. Perhaps that is all it originally was, but it came to be used as a means of symbolising or memorising nothing less than a complete scheme of government based on the moral conduct of rulers. As such it has been preserved in "The Book of History" as the Hung Fan, the All-embracing Law. However, all early efforts at writing did not reach such dazzling heights. Humdrum matters like the keeping of accounts, the sending of messages, hitherto only carried on by means of notched tallies of wood or bone, or still more primitively by means of knotted cords, eagerly seized upon this new device and contributed their share towards developing it. Also the dead, with their longing to linger in the thoughts of the living, to leave something on earth by which they could be remembered, did much to encourage the new art, for no better way could possibly be found for preserving the names, deeds and dates of the departed. So the custom arose of engraving these on stelae of stone, on tablets of wood, on vessels of bronze used in the ancestral temples where the great memorial services were held. Thence the habit spread to less solemn uses. It is reported as a positive fact, that T'ang, the founder of the Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.), had edifying moral maxims inscribed on his bath-tub, lest he forget the lesson, so hard for the successful to remember, that right is the only might that lasts. Simultaneously the pictorial art in the exuberance of its first beginnings conquered cups and chariots; climbed into the banners waving in the ranks of hosts sallying forth to war or the chase; made the soldiers' shields terrifying with fierce dragons; brightened targets with concentric circles of red, white, yellow and black framed in clouds; decorated ceremonial robes with the sun, the moon, the waves, the mountains, flames and thunder; drew kings and sages, ghosts and monsters, to mount guard on the doors and wall of palaces and temples. And it produced maps on which it traced as best it could rivers and roads, farmsteads and walled cities, forests and mountain passes. All this it was able to do, because color had come to the aid of linear drawing. Here again the birds with their variegated plumage were probably not only the first teachers, but the providers of the first material out of which colored pictures were made. The marvellous feather-work which in Mexico and on some Pacific Islands rose to a real art must, though in a humbler form, have existed in China also, and still survives in the blue king-fisher jewellery. Mother-of-pearl, cinnabar, crushed turquoises and malachite, chalk and soot mixed with resin were among the materials that supplied the needed pigments. With these ready to her hand Lei, younger sister of Shun, the model Emperor who reigned immediately before Yu (2256-2205 B.C.), is said to have invented the art of painting.

"Alas" groans an ungrateful male critic centuries later, "that so divine an art should owe its origin to a woman!"

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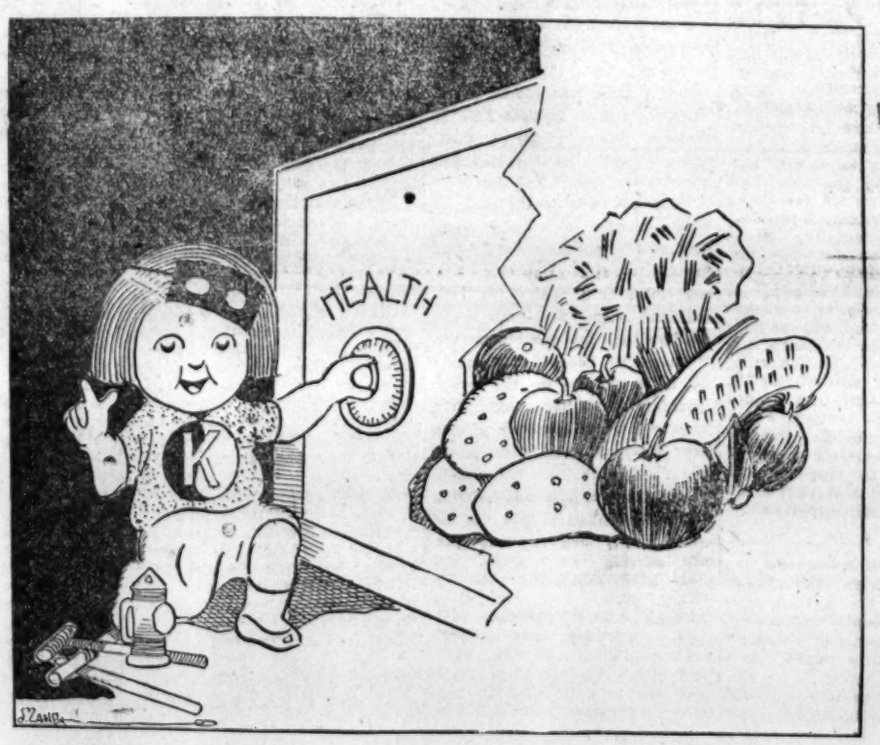

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Lincoln In The Eyes Of The Little Girl Across The Street

Tad's Playmate, Now Mrs. Charles GarretOtf Richmond, Cal., Gives Her Recollections Of Great Emancipator

A woman who played with Tad Lincoln when both were children, Mrs. Charles Garrett, lives today in Richmond, Cal. When asked about her memories of Lincoln, not long ago, she said:

"Yes, I was just a little girl. Tad and I were playmates. My family moved to Washington at the beginning of the war and lived there for about 11 years in the big house on LaFayette and Washington streets. Across LaFayette Square, kitty-cornered from our house, was the White House. I have played in most of its rooms, on the lawn, and of course on the street between. That was the common battleground of the children."

Mrs. Garrett laughed as she recalled the "battles." During those stirring times the city itself was full of conflict; it was the meeting place of the North and South. Children of Northern parents stood stanchly by their country and taunted those who favored the Confederacy. Children whose parents were from the South as loudly proclaimed their loyalty. Clashes were inevitable. It got to be a game. Groups of Southern children took long sticks and chased groups of Northern children, and pitched battles, half in fun, half in earnest, were frequent.

"I saw many of those battles from my window," said Mrs. Garrett, "and once I had the joy of escaping from my mammy and joining the fray. Tad Lincoln was in many of them. His 'sympathy' was with the North, but oftentimes, if a chum was fighting with the Seceders, he would decide to stand by his intimate friend and join the "south." The battle would continue until one side put the other to route, and, after the derisive cries of the victors had faded away, friendly overtures were made and another pitched battle would follow.

"Tad was about my own age—there were a few months' difference, that was all. He was a quiet boy, intensely fond of his father. Many times when in the same room Tad would steal up to his father's chair and stand there quietly until his father observed him. Then Lincoln would pat the lad on the head, without seeming to interrupt his work, then finally draw him and hold him close. When Tad was released he seemed to know he was dismissed, and we would race off to play again.

"I recall Lincoln as a very tall man with a frock coat which, although double-breasted, was always unbuttoned. He wore a black, loosely flowing tie, baggy trousers and boots—somehow I always seem to carry the picture of him with boots. And his tall hat! Why, I could draw it right now—it had a queer little way of going up in front. It was not uncommon to see President Lincoln about the grounds alone, and I have a clear picture of him, as I have seen him so many times, come out of the house, walk down the steps to his carriage, enter, and, surrounded by his aids on horseback, drive away.

"The President drove often to the barracks. Once he took Tad and me with him for the ride. The footman was sitting in front with the groom. Tad and I on the front seat, facing backward, and the rear seat facing the front was occupied by Mr. Lincoln and another gentleman. I do not remember who he was. The two men talked earnestly all during the drive, while Tad and I flounced around on the seat allotted to us in the way children usually do."

AT THE THEATER

Mrs. Garrett was at the theater the night Abraham Lincoln was shot. Many things she heard afterward, but as nearly as possible she has related what she actually saw with her own eyes on that night.

It was the first play she had ever attended. She was about 10 years old. There were many people all about her, everyone was dressed up, there was music and there was a brilliant illumination; there were people on the stage walking about and doing things, talking in a way quite unintelligible to her. After the people on the stage had been talking and acting for a little while, everyone got up from his seat. Handkerchiefs were waved, there was the sound of cheering and clapping of hands. Then everyone sat down again and the people on the stage began once more. The little girl looked toward the box on the righ hand side of the stage and saw that President and Mrs. Lincoln were there. They were her neighbors and she knew them well, so again directed her gaze toward the stage and was in the land of "Make Believe" until something happened.

A SHOT

There was a shot. She heard it clearly and distinctly. Evidently everyone else heard it, yet no one moved—it seemed for a moment to be a part of the play. Then some one shouted. All eyes were directed toward the President's box. She saw a man scramble across the box; next he was on the stage; he was turning to look back at the box, then he swept the audience with his eyes—they seemed to look directly into the little girl's own; and they were wild, piercing eyes. There was another shout. "The President has been shot!"

"Pandemonium broke loose. The stage was full of men who had leapt from the audience. I looked toward the President's box, but the curtain had been drawn. All was din and confusion. The people crowded again me and pushed me about. I could see nothing that was going on for I was so small. I remember nothing more until my mammy pulled me out from under the chintz curtain of my own four-poster. She told me they had all been searching hours for me. How I had got lost, How I had found my way home alone in the dark; how I had gone to my room and hidden under the bed, I do not remember. All I could think of was the tumult and the uproar, and the cry, 'The President has been shot!'

"My mammy put me to bed. I went to sleep but remember waking several times while it was yet dark. I heard people hurrying past in the street below; I heard them stop and talk in groups under my window; then I would hear crying and would hide my head under the covers."

The Story Of Princess Pocahontas

The story of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, the Indian princess who is supposed to have saved his life, is one of the first with which the average American child becomes familar. Modern historical research has shown that some points in the legend (for such it has become) need revision, and a writer in the Manchester Guardian, inspired by a proposal now mooted in London to commemorate the Indian princess, retells the story in the modern version.

Some modern readers may have been surprised to see that a plan is on foot for opening some of the graves in St. George's Church, Gravesend, in the hope that the actual resting-place of the famous Princess Pocahontas may be definitely discovered. Forty or fifty years ago the name of the Princess was entangled in a vigorous controversy about the reliability of the equally famous Captain John Smith as an historian of the earliest settlers in Virginia, and some faint echoes of that controversy may have survived in a vague impression that perhaps even Pocahontas was a legendary figure. There is, of course, no room at all for doubts of this kind. The main facts in the life of Pocahontas, from her birth in Virginia about 1595 to her death in London at the early age of 22, are as certain as they are remarkable. The only doubt is whether, as a child, she ever saved the life of Captain John Smith in the way that that vigorous personality described.

When the expedition which included Smith reached Virginia in the year 1607 the supreme king and overlord of all the Indian tribes in that part of the country was called Powhattan. Pocahontas was a younger daughter, and was described by Smith in some notes written a year later (which, by the way, say nothing about the rescue) as "a child of tenne [actually she was nearer twelve] years old; which, not onlie for feature, countenance, and proportion; much exceedeth any of the rest of his people; but for wit and spirit is the onlie Nonpareil of his country."

FIRST INDIAN CONVERT

Powhattan and his tribes were suspicious of the English and inclined to outbreaks of hostility, it is at least likely that they had been responsible for the complete disappearance of the settlers whose expedition had preceded Smith's. But, leaving out of account for the moment the story of how she saved the life of the English captain, it does seem certain that the young Princess was the chief link in such fraternising as took place between the Indians and the colonists. Smith's testimony that she was a frequent visitor to Jamestown, where the colonists had settled, and that she played with the English children there, is supported by other members of the new colony. This state of affairs lasted for the next two years, but when Smith left Virginia in 1609 apparently the visits of the Princess ceased.

Three years later she returned to Jamestown—virtually as a prisoner of State. In 1612, when she was about seventeen, she was seized by the English, and though treated with kindness and respect, was detained as a hostage for the good behavior of the Indian tribes. About this time John Rolfe, who was the first Englishman to begin the regular cultivation of tobacco in Virginia, comes into her story. Rolfe had brought an English wife out with him to America, but she had died shortly after having reached Jamestown. The thoughts of the widower, according to his own account, "became entangled and enthralled" by Pocahontas, though there seems to have been as much interest as affection in the entanglement, for the possibility of a union between the Princess and the settler is described as likely to be "for the good of the plantation." Powhattan was approached, and appears to have been rather flattered at the idea of such an alliance. There was one obstacle. In a letter to Sir Thomas Dale (than Governor of Virginia, Rolfe describes the lady of his appreaching choice as "this poor heathen woman." However, Pocahontas removed this difficulty by consenting to become the first Indian convert to Christianity. She was baptised under the name of Rebecca, and on April 5, 1613, changed the rest of her name by becoming the second Mrs. John Rolfe.

VISIT TO LONDON

In 1616 Sir Thomas Dale paid a visit to England, bringing with him Pocahontas, her husband, and several Indian attendants. The Princess became a social celebrity. She was received by James I. and his Queen and also by the Bishop of London. She also renewed her acquaintance with Captain John Smith, who wrote a sort of letter of introduction of the English Court for her, in the course of which occurs the assurance that "divers courtiers and others. . . . did think God had a great hand in her conversion, and they have seen many English ladies worse favored, proportioned, and behaviored." The health of the Princess suffered in England, and arrangements were made for her return to Virginia in the spring of 1617. Unfortunately, she died at Gravesend—according to some accounts she was actually on board the vessel which was to sail for America. There is a sanctimonious flavor about the contemporary description of her death which does not remove a suspicion that there must have been an overwhelming determination to Anglicise this transplanted child of the forest: "It pleased God at Gravesend to take this young ladie to his mercie, where she made not more sorrow for her unexpected death than joy to the beholders to hear and see her make so religious and godly an end." With John Rolfe the joy and sorrow seem to have been so evenly balanced that he very quickly took a third wife, reverting this time to his original preference for Englishwomen.

Pocahontas was buried in St. George's Church, Gravesend, where the parish register—fortunately preserved when the structure of the church was burnt down—shows the entry "1616 [sic] May 21. Rebbecca Wrothe, wyff of Thomas Wroth, gent., a Virginia lady borne. She was buried in ye Chauncell." In 1615 Pocahontas had presented Rolfe with a son, who was brought up in London by an uncle. This son returned to Virginia at the age of twenty-five, married an English woman, by whom he had a daughter, who in turn married and was responsible for many descendants. The blood of Pocahontas could, therefore, be traced with certainty in several old Virginian families.

JOHN SMITH'S ROMANCE

With such a remarkable life story established beyond doubt, it may be wondered why so much attention should have been given to the romantic but relatively unimportant incident of the alleged rescue of Captain John Smith by the Princess. One explanation may be that it is a subject more obviously suitable for illustration than any other in the life of Pocahontas. Thus, whether it be true or not (and American authorities have been as vigorous as anyone in denying its authenticity), the incident is shown in relief on the walls of the Capitol at Washington. Another reason lies in the fact that Captain John Smith was a far larger and more picturesque figure, both for his own age and later ones, than John Rolfe; and also that it was Smith who told the story. The worst thing against that story was the fact that at the time Smith was describing Pocahontas as the "Nonpareil" of her country he never said anything about the rescue. It first occurs in writing eight years later, when Pocahontas had become the talk of London and when Smith was writing the letter of introduction, which has been mentioned, to the Queen of James I. In that letter he briefly describes his capture by the Indians shortly after his landing in Virginia, and observes "at the minute of my execution she hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine." Another eight years elapse, and in 1624—in his "Generall Historie of Virginia"—the tale is told in the third person and with greater detail:—

Having feasted him after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then as many as could layed hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon layed his head; and being ready with their clubs to beat out his braines, Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter, when no intreaty could prevaile, got his head in her armes and laid her own upon his to save him from death; whereat the Emperor was content that he should live to make his hatchets and her bells, beads, and copper.

ROMANTIC RESCUES

In any event, Smith laid formal claim to being a sort of professional collector of romantic rescues by fair ladies. In the dedication of his "Generall Historie" he writes to the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox:—

Yet my comfort is, that heretofore honorable and vertuous Ladies . . . have offred me rescue and protection in my greatest dangers: even in forraine parts, I have felt relief from that sex. The Beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to secure me. When I overcame the bashaw of Nalbrits in Tartaria, the charitable Lady Callamata supplyed my necessities. In the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pokohontas, the great King's daughter of Virginia, oft saved my life. When I escaped the cruelties of Pirats and most furious stormes, a long time alone in a small Boat at Sea, and driven ashore in France, the good Lady Madame Chanoyes bountifully assisted me.

Poor Pocahontas! Even if the popular tradition about her is true, evidently it was her luck to be one among a crowd of rescuers, just as it was her later fate to be one among a succession of wives.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that there is no particular reason for associating Pocahontas with the name of the famous coaching inn the Bell Savage, which was pulled down in 1873. The original of that inn existed before Pocahontas was born. A reference in 1453 describes it as "Savages Inn alias vocat Le Belle on the Hoop." How the two names became merged is uncertain, but the Bell Savage was known as a house of call long before Pocahontas arrived in London.

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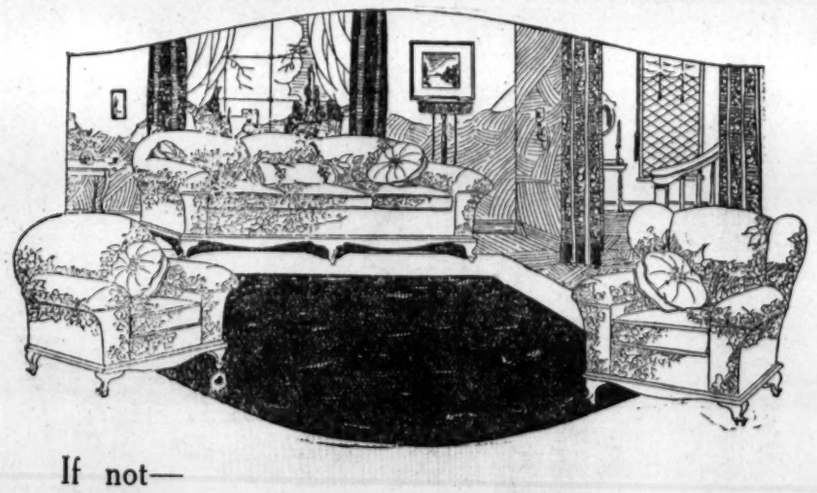
Every woman, and indeed every man, has a vision of the ultimate home that shall be theirs—as opposed to a "house."

The difference between a home and a housefull of furniture is in the answer to the query: Is your furniture as you want it—in style, serviceability, individuality, distinction.

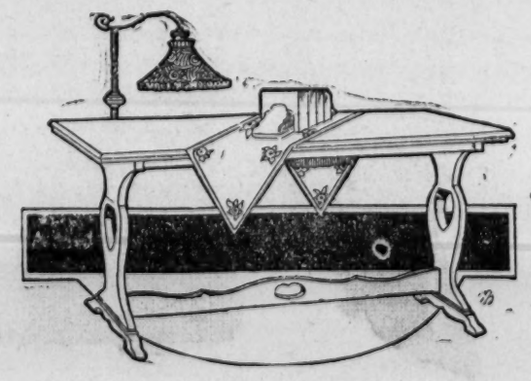
If it is—yours is a home, all things being equal.



If not—

May we suggest that we make furnishings for every need, to suit all tastes—

And they are made so distinctive they go toward making your home—so sturdy they last a lifetime, so sensibly priced as to add to your delight and your well founded pride in them.



Let us get together on this!

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In Milady's Boudoir

INSPIRED by the modes of many lands are these new boudoir robes that grace Milady while she lounges in her boudoir during leisure hours.

From India and China are two of the Oriental models, inspired by the lure of the native costumes. From luxury-loving Paris comes another, offering the grace of line combined with an exquisite fabric.

Holland gives us the simple lace cap. But from our own America we expect simplicity and luxury in one and we find it in the mode that combines both features.

© E. O. HOPPE

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FOR the boudoir, are reserved those exquisite bits of feminine finery that breathe the personality of the wearer.

It would seem as if fashion called to all parts of the globe for the inspirations which led to the creation of the newest modes in boudoir robes.

From luxury-loving Paris comes the creation of chiffon brocade shown in the large figure. It asks only the simplest lines to accent the splendor of its fabric and chooses a rich brocade of velvet and gold woven upon sheer chiffon for front and back panel. Two widths of chiffon, in harmonious shade, float from these panels and seam themselves into wide sleeves. The small arm-holes are snugly outlined with fur. A similar band of fur collars the back of the neckline.

The Orient offers two inspirations for the negligee which Milady dons this season. One shows the influence of the Chinese, its loose Mandarin coat folding loosely over the figure and catching at the neckline with a silk loop and button. Heavy gold embroidery is not spared against a sombre silk background and exquisite bandings of embroidered silk are used for the cuffs of this unusual creation.

Alluring with his tinsel fabrics and his manner of combining the beauties of various countries into one exquisite robe, the Hindu is responsible for much of our modern art.

Almost like a breath of their glorious sunset is the lounging robe of hammered metal cloth, folding in graceful shadows across the shoulders and draping its pliable fabric at the front. Metal cloth blazens its beauty from the bodice foundation and accepts, as its ally, the graceful headdress of the same fabric. A patch motif of silk fringe falls at one side. Velvet fruits and flowers suspend in a garland from the waistline at front.

Combining the grace of many lands the chiffon gown for leisure hours seems typically American. It takes a simple silhouette, a luxurious fabric of broche velvet and a snug practicability that gives comfort and beauty in one. Loose sleeves and neckline are banded in fur.

The charming Quaker cap is Holland's contribution and no one can deny the charm of its simple beauty.

That Boy Of Yours

Are You Helping Him To Succeed

BY Wm. A. McKEEVER

What about your sleek-headed boy who keeps a can of grease to paste on his hair, who is not giving his scalp a square deal? With the oil he makes a gummy mat of dirt and dandruff. Probably this shiny fifteen-year-old attracts the attention of the girls a year or two his junior, but that is because they too fail to discriminate between natural and artificial adornment.

Induce your young oil consumer to get up each morning five minutes earlier than has been his custom and to put in the extra time combing his hair without grease and scraping the teeth of a good comb over every inch of his scalp. After a week of this he will have two very interesting results: First, a beautiful head of hair made soft and glossy by the natural oil from the scalp; second, a ruddy, healthy scalp condition.

This scalp massage rightly done not only gives a pleasant tone to the skin under the hair, but it is a mild tonic for the brain and the mind. The friction tends to draw an increased amount of good fresh blood in the direction of the head, and the brain gets a portion of this. Indeed, a very effective way for a youth to drive away "that tired feeling" which overtakes him while trying to study, is to massage the entire head surface, the face and scalp, till they glow with warmth.

But there is another consideration of our greasy head; and that is, his lazy way of combing his hair may typify his general method of caring for his entire being, his mind and body. Perhaps he is a "cake eater," and a mate for the fourteen-year-old "flapper" who tries to make powder and rouge cover the evidence of neglect of soap and massage.

Why can we not give our boys a wholesome contempt for greasy superficiality of every sort—for shiny hair that never is really combed; for lazy hanging back at school and at work, for smooth manners serving only to cover a coarse interior; for an indifferent jest and a sneering at the things we are wont to call scared?

As a matter of fact if you go deeper into their nature, you will find the young "cake eater" and the young "flapper" ordinary human beings. They are spoiled only on the surface. Beneath the skin are many rich dormant virtues and qualities of achievement which are easily awakened through appeal to better things.

Let us try leading and inspiring our youthful swaggerers for a while. Mere decrying and calling names has failed, if it has not made them worse. Let us describe to them in detail a better and finer personality which our vision pictures for them; and let us act as if we confidently expected them to rise above cheap superficialities.

Thus, let us get the good out of the heart of our young sons and daughters and hold it up attractively before their eyes. They mean to be true and honest with their behavior, but the constant publicity of effects of the cheaper sort has gradually blinded them to the glory that lies just beneath.

Recipes Calling For Nuts

Chestnuts and Oysters—Make a thick batter with the yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of cream, 1 teaspoonful of spinach juice, and a little grated nutmeg. Add half a lemonpulp minced, a little parsley, and a little flour. Dip some oysters into this, one at a time; then cover with bread crumbs and fry quickly until a light brown, and set where they will keep hot. Have ready as many blanched chestnuts as oysters. Butter a hot saucepan and dredge it with flour. Put in the liquor drained from the oysters and a blade of mace. Add the chestnuts and let boil until tender. Thicken with the yolks of 2 eggs, beaten with 4 teaspoonfuls of milk. When it boils up thick, pour it over the oysters, and serve.

Chestnut Fruit Cake—Blanch, boil until tender, and mash 1½ cupfuls of chestnuts. Add 1½ cupfuls of chopped figs and dates and ½ cupful of cooked and strained apples. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, add a little salt, and bake until brown. Other fruits may be used if desired.

Pecan Cookies—Take ½ cupful of granulated sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter creamed, 2 egg-yolks beaten thoroughly, 4 tablespoonfuls of milk, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of lemon-juice, 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cupful of flour sifted twice, and 2 cupfuls of chopped pecans. Beat thoroughly and drop from a spoon upon buttered paper. Bake about 12 minutes in a slow oven.

Coconut Pudding—Take ½ pound of grated coconut, ½ cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of rich milk or cream, 1 tablespoonful of flour, 6 eggs beaten very light, and 2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla. After baking, use the whites, beaten to a stiff broth, with ½ cupful of sugar to spread over the top, and brown lightly.

Nutted Cheese Balls—Around a fairly large piece of nut-meat, mold a ball of cream cheese; roll in chopped nuts, and serve two of these with each individual salad. They are a most attractive garnish, as they nestle in among the leaves of lettuce or watercress.

Cinnamon Nut Balls—Beat 2 eggs until they are light and foamy; add ½ cupful of brown sugar, the same amount o molasses, ¼ cupful of milk, 1 teaspoonful of cinnnamon ground fine, and 1 level teaspoonful of soda; stir in enough rolled oats or barley to make a stiff dough, adding a little flour; with your hands well floured, roll the mixture into balls about the size of marbles; place half a nut-meat in the center of each ball; place the balls on a greased pan without crowding, and bake them in a moderate oven.

Nut Hash on Toast—Toast some thin slices of wheat bread and butter them. Take 3 eggs, ½ cupful of chopped nut-meats, and 1 tablespoonful of cream and a dash of pepper and salt. Stir all together. Turn into a pan in which 1 tablespoonful of olive oil has been heated and mix with the chopping knife as it thickens. When firm, serve at once on the buttered toast.

Almond Cake Filling—An almondcustard filling is made from 1 cupful of hot cream, the yolks of three eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, and 1 cupful of blanched almonds. Beat the yolks, sugar, and cornstarch together, and stir the hot cream into this. Stir briskly and constantly, and, when it is cool, add the almonds. Spread between the layers of cake.

How To Be Beautiful

The Value Of A Radiant Smile

BY LUCREZIA BORI

(Prima Donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Noted for Beauty as Well as Her Art)

It is not only the birthright but the duty of every woman to pride herself on her beauty. It is only natural, then, that you should leave no stone unturned in your efforts to make each feature as perfect as possible.

Well directed efforts will naturally be applied first of all to those features which imperatively demand attention, such as your hair, your complexion and your teeth. These must reflect the best of care before you can lay claim to being well-groomed. After these points, come others of less importance whereby you may aid your beauty in subtle ways.

Today we will consider a beauty feature of major importance—your teeth. Do you take proper pride in them? If you already have beautiful teeth, you doubtless know what a priceless gift they are and do everything in your power to care for them in the proper way to preserve their beauty. If you are not versed in beauty measures for the teeth, ask yourself this question:

"Are my teeth as well cared for and as beautiful as I can make them?"

You should go to your dentist at least once a year to have your teeth cleaned and examined. For some persons who have soft teeth, or teeth which need much attention, it may be necessary to go oftener. But if you are under the care of your dentist he will keep a watchful eye on the condition of your teeth, and if he thinks it necessary for you to come back oftener for examination he will let you know.

You should wash your teeth twice a day without fail, morning and evening, and if you possibly can, after luncheon. If you cannot wash them after meals, rinsing your mouth thoroughly in plain water is very helpful.

Occasionally, instead of your favorite tooth paste or powder, give your mouth a thorough scrubbing with a solution of salt water. This is an excellent treatment, and should do much to your mouth and prevent the growth of germs.

Sparkling, clean teeth lose much of their charm if the lips which frame them are cracked instead of being soft and smooth. Use the following lotion to prevent your lips from cracking and chapping when they are exposed to the wind:

Vaseline, sterilised .60 grammes
Lanolin ..... 25 grammes
Borate of soda. .... 2 grammes
Essence of bergamot ..20 drops

If your lips are especially inclined to dryness you are probably bothered with this chapping condition whenever they are exposed to wind, even mild Summer wind. It is well to carry this soothing lip salve in a tiny pill box or cold cream sample box, and apply a bit of it whenever necessary.

A Fashion In Furniture

Buhl is that variety of furniture which is ornamented by inlaid tortoiseshell, copper, brass, mother-of-pearl, and other materials. Its decorative value is very marked.

Sheets of copper, brass, and tortoiseshell are cut into designs which are then inserted or inlaid into the wood. These designs are applied to furniture that is very simple in form, for the decoration itself is so ornate and intricate that it requires a plain setting. The whole is usually enhanced by ormolu or chased mounts.

The introduction of Buhl as a distinct type of furniture took place mainly during the Louis Quatorze period, when a Frenchman named Boulle, from whom it derives its name, became extremely interested in its production.

Pieces of original Boulle are very rare and very costly, but followers of the famous Frenchman have produced much that is also very beautiful, including tables, cabinets, armoires, writing desks, and many other articles of furniture.

The care and workmanship necessary to execute this work preclude a cheap imitation of this type of furniture from being put on the market.

When the upholstery of a chair, the frame-work of which has been enriched by Buhl, becomes worn unless one can obtain a really good piece of tapestry it is best to have it reupholstered in self-colored furniture velvet.

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Genuine Spanish Recipes

These recipes are some used in the old haciendas of southern California when Spanish hospitality was dispensed. They make delicious dishes and another thing in their favor is the low cost of many of them.

Spanish Enchiladas—The foundation for the enchilada is the tortilla. To prepare it, take 2 cupfuls of corn meal, 1 cupful of flour, and salt to season. Mix thorough, thin with sufficient water to make a batter and fry in oil or lard like griddle cakes. When cooked pile one on top of another and let them steam for a short time so that they can be rolled. For the sauce, take 2 onions, 1 pound of cheese, 1½ cupfuls of tomato sauce, 1 pint of ripe olives, 2 buds of garlic, and chili powder and salt to taste. Cup the onions and fry them in oil, add the tomato sauce, the olives stoned and halved, the chopped garlic, chili powder, salt and two-thirds of the cheese. Stir thoroughly and thicken with flour. Place spoonfuls of the mixture in the center of the tortillas, roll the edges together and place them on a platter. Put a spoonful of the sauce on each, grate the remainder of the cheese and sprinkle it over them. This recipe will serve six people and is even better when rewarmed.

* * *

Spanish Frijoles—Three cupfuls of cooked pink beans, 2 green and 1 red chili, 3 onions, 2 medium-sized tomatoes, 1 clove of garlic, 6 thin slices of bacon, salt and pepper to taste. Skin the tomatoes and chili and remove the seeds from the chili. Cook the bacon crisp and keep it hot on a platter; slice the onions into part of the bacon-fat and fry it a good brown, add tomatoes and chilis and cook until done. Fry the beans in the remaining bacon fat, turning them over and over and mashing some during the process; then add onions, tomatoes and chili. Rub the platter with garlic, put the beans in the center, lay the bacon around, and sprinkle grated cheese and papriki over the top.

* * *

Albondigas de Gallina—One chicken, 2 small onions (chopped), 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of lard, 1 clove garlic, ½ of a green pepper, 2 teaspoonfus of salt, 1 teaspoongul of spearmint, 3 tablespoonfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of black pepper. Remove the meat from the bones, chop it fine with the garlic, mint and 1 onion. Mix with the other ingredients and roll the mixture into balls the size of a pigeon's egg. Fry the other onion in a large saucepan, add 2 quarts of boiling water, drop the balls in and boil one hour. Veal or lamb can be used instead of chicken.

With the albondigas should be served tortillas are made as follows: 1 quart of white flour, 1 cupful of lard, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt; and water or milk to make the dough thick enough to roll like biscuits. Divide the dough into balls the size of a turkey egg, pat them into thin round cakes and cook them on a griddle without grease.

* * *

Tamale Pie—Sift two cupfuls of yellow corn meal in 3 cupfuls of boiling salted water and cook for 15 minutes. Take 1 pound of Hamburger steak and fry it with 1 small onion, salt and pepper. Cook it slowly until the meat turns to ham color. Put the cooked meal over this meat and then turn over a can of tomato soup. Bake in the oven about 25 minutes.

* * *

Mexican Dumplings—These are so good that you will want to make them often. Through a coarse meat-grinder put an equal amount of fresh pork and beef; add one-third as much bread as meat, soaked in water and squeezed dry, 1 onion and 1 chili pepper chopped fine. Season with salt, add 1 beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Roll the mixture into balls the size of an egg. Take 1 quart of strained tomatoes, and the pulp of 1 chili pepper and 1 chopped onion, simmer these until the onion is cooked, season with salt, put in the meat balls and boil gently for 1 hour. Lift them carefully to a hot platter thicken the sauce with a little flour and pour it over the dish.

Try Croquettes

Croquettes are good. They can be made of scraps of meat, ends of vegetables.

For meat croquettes, cut your meat in small cubes with a pair of scissors. Never use hashed meat unless you have to. Hashed meat is likely to produce a soggy, heavy croquette.

Croquette mixtures must be held together by thick white sauce or an egg.

To make croquettes in form, ready for frying, have two plates of crumbs and one plate in which one egg has been slightly beaten. Roll croquette in crumbs, dip in egg, drain, roll in other plate of crumbs.

Deep fat must be used in frying croquettes. A frying basket will help them keep in shape. If croquettes are of cooked mixture, fat should be 380 degress Fahrenheit; for uncooked 350 to 360 degrees.

Drain croquettes on unglazed paper before serving.

Mending The Frayed Shoe Lacing

Who has not had difficulty with a shoe string from which the metal point has come off, leaving a frayed edge which refuses to go through the lacing eyelets? This inconvenience may be remedied by the application of sealing wax. Run a small amount of wax down and around the end of the lacing for nearly half an inch. The wax will harden and consequently requires to be heated again in order to make it pliable for rolling and tapering with the fingers to a point like that supplied originally by the metal.

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Household Hints

Onion juice will remove rust from knives.

* * *

A little vinegar added to stewed prunes improves their flavor.

The water in which potatoes have been boiled is excellent for removing stains from silver.

* * *

Freshen a stale loaf by putting it in a steamer over a pan of boiling water for five minutes.

* * *

Never soak colored things—soap, wash, rinse, pull into shape and hang out to dry as quickly as possible.

* * *

A coat of whitewash in the inside of an oven saves time and trouble, for it makes the oven easier to keep clean and better for cooking purposes.

* * *

Uncooked fruit should be washed before being eaten, but plain water is not sufficiently cleansing. Add a tablespoonful of boric acid to three pints of water for washing the fruit.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES. THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

They Say—

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK—"Men want true religion as never before, but they don't find it in the Church. To put the matter bluntly, religion attracts but the Church repels. The Church to men and women, especially the younger ones, is not a witness to the truth of its gospel, but it is in its dullness, its divisions, is unreliability, a stone, a stumbling-block, an offense. If therefore the Church is to preach eternal gospel to this generation, not in word only but in power, it must evangelise itself. Religiousness is not religion. We of the Church must not sit at ease in Zion. It is possible even for those whom we call devout to cultivate assiduously the most holy rites in spirit with an effect on their minds scarcely distinguishable from idolatry."

SILKS FOR THE EASTERTIDE

You cannot afford to miss the splendid display of charming light weight Silk in large variety of new designs and colour schemes which we are now showing. Drop in—the pleasure will be mutual.

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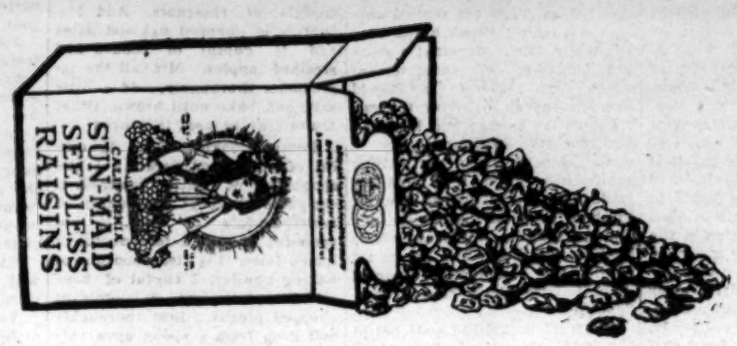
THE BIG SILK SHOP
IN NANKING ROAD ESTABLISHED 1875

Sun-Maid Raisins



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Have you lost your PUNCH? If so, eat SUN-MAID RAISIN BREAD and SUN-MAID RAISIN PIE. A delicious bread is made with plump, tender, juicy raisins. It will be a pleasant change in your home from the regular plain bread. Add SUN-MAID RAISINS to your bread and the "staff of life" becomes practically a perfect food.

Food iron fortifies the blood. True vitality depends upon it. Men cannot be efficient, nor women retain the bloom of youth without it. For this reason, delicious RAISIN BREAD, the food for WORKERS, is called the "bread of iron."

Try a light, tender, flaky SUN-MAID RAISIN PIE. The family will be grateful for the dinners that not only satisfy but take that tired feeling away. SUN-MAID RAISIN foods do this. TRY THEM OUT TONIGHT! Hear the call for more? It will be a satisfaction to you and a real benefit for your family.

Take advantage of the special sale now running at the following stores:—

SINCERE COMPANY	Nanking Road	YUEN TAH	Corner Broadway and Boone Road
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CHING MOW	57-59 Rue de Consulat	SUGARIE	57 North Szechuen Road
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Write to-day for our free recipe book which tells of a hundred ways to prepare luscious raisin dishes

SUN-MAID RAISIN GROWERS

3 CANTON ROAD

THE FELLOW WHO JUMPS AT CONCLUSIONS SHOULD BE MIGHTY SURE-FOOTED

China Press Sports

EVEN THE FELLOW WHO IS ALWAYS ON THE GO MAY BE REGARDED AS THE COMING MAN

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, MARCH 25, 1923

SCOTS TIE ENGLAND IN CUP FINAL

Warm Day Prevents Extra Time Being Played

COULCHER LAME

Frequent Miskicks By Full Backs Lead To Goals

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
INTERNATIONAL CUP
England 3, Scotland 3.
SECOND LEAGUE
T. H. School 5, Customs 1.

BY "WHISTLE"

A fresh wind, dry ground and warm sun made pleasant conditions for spectators on Saturday, but seemed a bit spring like for the players.

Scotland had the wind behind in the first half and were not long pressing, after a few even exchanges, Keith moved upon the left and passed across to Phillips who netted from a close in position.

Cheered by such an early goal the Scotch kept up the attack, their halves were playing a great game, passing with fine judgment, and forced several corners, one of which looked specially dangerous till Knight headed clear.

COULCHER SCORES

But the three inside English forwards were playing good football and before long Coulcher tricked the defence and beat McLean with a terrific drive, and upset an old strain in his thigh, so doing.

A miskick by Quayle gave Phillips a fine chance but he failed to make good, turner clearing safely.

A moment after, Crawford following up, had an easy chance and put wide, but redeemed it by taking a long drive down the wind, which with the sun behind was invisible to Large and put Scotland ahead again.

England soon equalised however, Evans breaking away was accidentally tripped by Crawford and Turner scored from the resulting penalty. A dangerous attack on McLean then developed from the right, but once again Turner interposed in time, when another looked certain.

GOLDMAN GETS HIS

Just before half-time England went ahead through Goldman, who ran through but finding himself in difficulties passed across, Coulcher sent in a screw which McLean managed to save, but Goldman picked up the clearance and netted cleanly.

The second half opened with some English pressure, the wind assisting, and Drake had a nice chance from a pass from Evans, but put outside.

Several rushes were made, only to find the Scotch defence working smoothly.

Then Tonkin miskicked and Goldman ran away, a perfect opening followed but he tried to get too much "pep" into it and hit the crossbar, where a low corner shot would have payed better.

Then the Scots began to press, and Falconer receiving from Phillips sent in a beauty just as Quayle tackled, Large quite failed to judge its flight and Scotland drew level.

Then followed a chapter of misses; Brodie shooting wildly 3 times, when a goal looked reasonably certain. But England was also doing it at the other end, and a perfect pass from Evans gave Drake, the chance of his life which he put wide.

No more score ensued and the game ended three all, the teams deciding it was too hot to play extra time.

On the afternoon's play Scotland was unlucky, as a team they played better football.

The halves particularly, kept up much better than the English halves and passed more cleanly; the latter tackled well but hung back, and being too far for low passing to their forwards, kicked high and more often than not sent to the Scots defence England was unfortunate in having Coulcher as a passenger in the second half. He, Goldman and Evans were playing well in the first and kept the Scotch backs on the jump, with Coulcher crocked, Tonkin and Campbell had a much easier time, and showed to better advantage.

For England, Quayle and Turner, especially the latter, were good, and Knight would have shown to better advantage had he parted with the ball at once after tackling instead of dribbling till he lost it again. Coulcher, Good-

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The ladies, bless 'em, in these days
Are getting very busy;
Their works call for the mere male's praise
Although they make him dizzy;
While Parsee ladies seek the "Bar"
And aid in Law palavas,
Our Doctor Polk
Wants women folk
To join our City Fathers.

* * *

Earl Birkenhead is getting scared
About the operations
The French are pushing—so he's aired
Alarming speculations,
He thinks that in a year or so
Their air force will be plural,
While we still are
Just singular
If not entirely Ruhr—al!

* * *

Hockey will come into its own this week, although the Interport Committee does not see its way clear to grant interport blasers to our hockey representatives.

Teams will arrive here from Hongkong and Tientsin, and a series of games will be played such has never before in this port of ours.

This week will see a tournament
Of really big dimensions;
Not soccer, rugger, basketball
Or such like port contentions:
For from the North and from the South
Come teams, who now feel cockey
And Beatty thinks
There'll be high jinks
When they all meet at hockey.

* * *

I note they're selling dollar sl.ps,
(A thing they didn't oughter)
To see the struggles and get t'ps
On how to play and slaughter:
One, Willie Martin, for the games
Sold tickets with a grin, sir,
Although he thought
They would be fought
Up North at Tientsin, sir.

* * *

We have won at cricket, at soccer, at rugger, at rowing, and at racing our jockeys have also caught the eyes of the judges. Now we are again on the carpet with still further conquests in view.

A rugger team is off to Tientsin at the end of the week to see what they can do against the players up north. In order to make room for our sturdy pack a hockey eleven will travel to the shores of the Whangpoo to do battle with stick and ball against the best of the hockey men here.

I saw Mr. Beatty—he of the Specials—of few days ago, and he was jubilant at the prospect of a regular hockey gala. He reckons that we will have about fourteen days of tip top hockey. He tells me that with the Tientsin team will come an eleven from the 55th Cokes Rifles. This is an Indian Regiment chiefly recruited from the Frontier tribes, and especially the Pathans. He cherishes very pleasant memories of this old crowd of his. He simply bubbled over when he related the fact that as soon as the 101st Grenadiers at Hongkong heard that the 55th were coming to Shanghai they also got busy with a team to do battle on our shores with them. This 101st is another Indian regiment which gets its stalwarts from the Mahrattas. There is a tremendous amount of rivalry twixt the two folk.

When they meet here at end of the week there will be a game worth watching. Beatty will referee. He knows the lingo, and is able to say all the nice things he wants to about sticks, fouls, etc., etc., without in any way shocking the ears of the sensitive European.

The Hongkong continent will play Shanghai on Thursday. On the Saturday the local players will battle against Tientsin. After this there will be any amount of games. 101st v. 55th; both at different times against the Sikhs; Tientsin v. 101st. But use your knowledge of permutations and with the Shanghai XI, the Sikhs, the 55th, the 101st, Tientsin, reckon out the games that can be staged.

Next Saturday there will be a dinner in honor of the visitors. Captain Barrett, Messrs. Beatty and Collins are in charge of the arrangements, and the program is in the hands of Mr. Graham Barrow. (Ahem!) I hear that Captain Barrett will preside at the happy function. This is good news. It is but a few days since he had a little argument with a Ford car. It seems that he was doing what the hen did—crossing the road in order to get to the other side—when a motorist came hurrying along—and the gallant Captain intercepted.

The Ford scored first blood by carrying our Skio some twenty

(Continued on Page 2)

Prospects Are Bright For Good Baseball Nine At The American School

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

Prospects are bright for a fast baseball nine at the American School this spring. Practice will begin immediately after Easter, and with a good coach in L. N. Edmunds of the faculty who so ably handled the basketball squad, and a large number of candidates, a good team should be developed.

Owing to the work on the operetta, "Pocahontas," there will be no time for practice before the spring holidays. Following the return from vacation, the team will begin training in earnest for a snappy schedule of games, which is practically concluded.

The outstanding star on the team is Read Hager, who has starred for the American School as a left-handed hurler for the past two seasons. The all-around S. A. S. athlete has plenty of speed and a hook to make Mal Maloney and Harry Kingman take a second look. Hager is also a good man at bat, and last year in the game with the local nine he banged out three hits in as many trips to the saucer.

Maxcy Smith, this season's captain, will probably be seen at second base, where he played an aggressive game last spring. With training, practice and experience, he should develop into one of the best ball tossers the institution has yet turned out.

Brewster at first is hard to beat, although he is weak with the stick.

Roy Squires will probably be behind the plate, and his occasional collisions with the pill always look good with the bases full up. The present will be Squires' fourth season on the S. A. S. team, and should be his best by a long shot.

With Wiens gone, the third base position will be hard to fill. Chase's departure leaves a hole in the infield at short, but there are several new players trying out for these berths, and they will possibly be filled by young Squires and Shipley.

The outfield will see "Shinno" Parker, the football star; Lockwood, and perhaps Kees or McDaniel.

The schedule as it stands includes two games with Nanyang University, two with St. John's, and one each with Shanghai, and Shanghai Baptist College. It is also possible that games will be arranged with Fuhtan and the Navy teams.

Edmunds will coach the squad, and he should be able to turn out a championship nine. His work with the basketball team was a remarkable feat, and if he can inspire the same spirit into Smith's fast gang of ballitossers, the American School should boast a good team.

REVOLVER CLUB DEFEATS B.W.A. BY CLOSE SCORE

The Revolver Club defeated the British Women's Association in a revolver match shot yesterday by a score of 835 to 794.

The team scores were as follows:

REVOLVER CLUB

Mr. Thomas Freeman	182
Mr. L. A. Calcraft	169
Mr. L. R. Wheen	167
Mr. F. C. Rawlins	163
Mr. A. F. Wheen	154
Total	835

B.W.A.

Mrs. T. R. Anderson	168
Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves	165
Mrs. C. W. Malkin	160
Miss F. I. Harris	153
Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson	148
Total	794

The Machine Gun team did not shoot as they are in camp.

CHINESE ARE FIRST HOME IN HARRIERS RUN

Chui Of Nanyang And Y. T. Shen Of Shanghai First And Second

HAGER THIRD

American School Gets Team Trophy; Is Great Race

Two Chinese, Adam Chui of Nanyang College and Y. T. Shen of Shanghai, delighted the heart of Dr. John H. Gray yesterday afternoon.

Chui won the Harriers Club Schoolboy cross-country race, and he did it impressively, sailing through the three miles of hard going in 16:43 2-5, good time considering the tough course laid by George Rose and Edmund Lewis.

To finish first and second in an event in which ten schools entered no less than 83 runners is a feat to be commended and both Chui and Shen will probably accompany the China Olympic team to Japan.

It can not be said that either ran a heady race, in track parlance. Both men just stepped out at the gun and kept going—and although challenged time and again by Read Hager, Fisher or Tommy Grafton of the American School, they tore away to the top places in a great race.

HAGER IS THIRD

Of Read Hager much might be written. Game to the core—and with real running ability, the lad from Rue Corneille saw that Fisher had cracked and Grafton was struggling. After going across ploughed land and bridges and ditches and whatnot, Hager took matters into in his own hands and started out to win the race. Had his team been coached well, Read Hager might have won the event, for neither Chui not Chen has the class displayed by him. If handled right, Hager should be a great athlete. He has the physique, natural athletic ability and above all, gameness. Forty other lads were in as good condition yesterday as Hager. At least 20 staged stronger finishes at the tape. But Hager was in the race every minute. He trailed his captain until his captain collapsed. And then he took Tommy Crafton out to win the race.

Grafton too, ran a wonderful race. A senior in the American school desperately attempting to gain the honor of wearing his letter, Tommy ran as few did yesterday. When he crossed the white finish line on Kiangwan Road, he had run himself out—and no greater tribute can be paid a track man. The last 50 yards Grafton knew nothing. He had run himself absolutely out. The black curtain had fallen. And Tommy was the fifth man in on a team which made 21 points, an excellent score for any scholastic team in the world.

Words of praise should be written for the two Chinese and for Hager, Pilley, Fisher Estes and Grafton of the winning team; of Chu, who carried the Shanghai College to fifth place and might have won had he someone to tell him what to do; or Liang of Soochow University who made seventh place in the lists. And two lads from the Public School should not be forgotten—Greenberg and Solomon, the entrants from their institution who staged such sterling battles in the last mile against men admittedly better runners.

YANKEES STAR

From a team standpoint, the American Schbol can not be beaten in Shanghai. But the boys need more Instruction and should have been better bunched. They are easily the class of the distance runners here, and with proper coaching might have made a better score. Yet the Yankee institution tallied fourteen men in the first thirty.

A great race-that was the remark passed round after the race was over and the 83 runners had faced the starter and gone over the hard course of three miles of road and country following an excellent trail laid by those two good sports and sturdy runners of the Harriers Club, Edmund Lewis and George Rose. The race was run in brilliant sunshine and a great crowd cheered the runners on their way.

At the crack of the pistol Shanghai College men went to the front and the pace was really made too hot for a three mile race. In the country the runners

(Continued on Page 3)

∴ Mr. Y. S. Day ∴

THE Secretary of The International Recreation Club—a sketch by Juel Madsen for THE CHINA PRESS.

GEORGE KELLY OF GIANTS SOUGHT AS MOVIE STAR

Any old time First Baseman George L. Kelly of the champion New York Giants wants to quit running around the bases he can buy a can of grease paint and make a wad for himself as a movie star. Kelly, while making the final scene of his five-reeler, "Coming Through," produced by Manager Herb Hunter on the baseball trip to Japan, was spotted by Director Frank Borzage, who is about to produce "Terwilliger" at the United Studios.

Borzage took one squint at Kelly and decided that he wanted him for a lead part in his pictures and finally dragged the lanky first baseman into a conference with Arthur H. Jacobs, boss of Borzage productions, in an attempt to sign him up, but Kelly's contract with the Giants prevents.

Meanwhile, the five-reeler taken on the Asiatic tour of the major-league baseball team has been completed and is now being cut and titled by Hal Kerns. The picture was produced by Herb Hunter and was directed by Ollie Sellers, with Bob Irish turning the crank. H. B. Dygert of the United, who arranged for the final scenes taken, says that the picture is great.

In addition to Kelly and Hunter, who enact large parts in the five-reeler, such celebrities as Herb Pennnock, Waite Hoyt, Joe Bush, Luke Casey, Stengel, Doc Lavan and Bib Falk appeared. The picture is written around the trip of the major-leaguers and is said to be a riot.

Dont't Cuss; Say: "Sorry, I Missed You" To The Ball

Ever since the dominus of old St. Andrews first took up a golf club the question has been asked:

"What should an orthodox clergyman do when he misses a swing?"

"Smile sweetly, meekly," says Dr. Charles M. Stuart, president of the Gerrett Biblical Institute of Chicago. Mr. Stuart is a millionaire and a confirmed golfer.

"Now if ever I should whiff one—which I never do," continued the reverend golfer, "I should not swear, but merely say, 'Sorry I missed you.'

"There is no excuse for swearing, not even in golf."

Kan, Cordner And Hall Record Highest Scores In S.R.A. March Competition

The Second March Competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Friday from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m. Range—Bisley 600 yards, one sighter and ten scoring shots.

The weather conditions were good and some good shooting were registered.

Following is the result:

"A1 CLASS

D. W. Kan	47(a)
Y. C. Waung	46
F. E. Hodges	46
J. Chen	45
W. T. Hose	45
H. I. Ito	45
T. S. Farry	44
C. G. Hoh	43
C. Thomson	43
H. Noisshiki	42
C. M. Sequeira	38
A. N. Collaco	36
H. Tobias	31

"A" CLASS

H. J. Cordner	47(a)
M. Tsukasaki	43
L. Nelleman	42
H. W. Lambert	40
R. H. Ballock	39
B. S. Jenkins	38

"B" CLASS

P. E. Hall	44(a)
D. Leighton	43
R. Davie	40
T. Ohshima	39
V. Sharman	39
G. Archer	39
G. H. Willder	37
V. Y. Chung	29*
T. Yasugawa	25*
J. J. Gaffney	28*
J. J. Knight	11*
W. Awad	9*

*New Members

"C" CLASS

A. W. Slator	40(b)
H. G. Mende	36
A. C. Godby	36
N. S. Li	30
M. Shiga	28
K. T. Doo	28
C. S. Femp	26
S. Kikuts	22

"D" CLASS

C. H. Liu	42(c)
A. E. Ongetta	41
K. Tsunoda	38
H. Collaco	34
Z. S. Hoo	34
L. K. Chu	30
E. Mellows	25
L. Kennedy	23
S. Matsushita	19
T. Fujii	14
R. Joseph (Card not retd.)	

(a) Winner of spoon and first leg on Cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and second leg on Cup.

(c) Fourth win, cup won outright and promoted to "B" Class.

ATTENDANCE CUP

Following is the result of the three highest scores in each class:

"A1" Class: R. I. Ito (268), F. E. Hodges (265) and W. T. Rose (261).

"A" Class: M. Tsukasaki (240), N. Ballock (233), H. Cardner (229).

"B" Class: D. Leighton (254), G. Archer (232), C. H. Liu (201).

"C" Class: H. G. Mende (219), C. S. Kemp (211) and A. C. Godby (203).

"D" Class: A. E. Ongetta (238), H. Collaco (191) and L. Kennedy (180).

AWAIT CABLE FROM SYDNEY ON SOCCER TEAM

Final details in connection with the tour of Chinese soccer football players to Australia are nearing completion, according to a cablegram received from Sydney yesterday by Mr. Harry A. Millard, who is here perfecting arrangements with the Chinese athletes.

He now awaits a confirmatory telegraphic message before asking the selection committee to proceed with the naming of the men who will make the trip to the Antipodes.

Les Cubitt, the Australian rugby wonder, probably the best amateur center three quarters playing today, will remain in China until after the team from this country is set for the Japan trip. Mr. Millard received authorisation for Mr. Cubitt's stay yesterday.

Both Millard and Cubitt will probably go to Osaka with the Olympic team in May and the Chinese team will leave for the Antipodes in June.

GIRONDIN WINS AND PAYS OUT BIG DIVIDEND

$832 Realised By Each Lucky Ticket Holder

DAY IS IDEAL

Good Sized Crowd On Hand For Meeting

A record dividend of $832.40, a number of other good dividends and a wonderful day marked the first extra race meeting of the year at the Shanghai track yesterday afternoon.

The big dividend came in the first race of the day when Mr. Rea on Girondin galloped in four lengths ahead of the rest of the field to pay eleven lucky holders of tickets $832.40. Thirty-seven holders of place tickets on the same pony were paid $74.50 for their judgment, and an equal number of ticket-holders on Pilgrim, the third pony across the finish line were also paid $74.50 each. Another good dividend was paid in the second race when Mr. Grieg shot Tussore into third place and paid his backers $89.90.

Mr. Rea rode Girondin again in the ninth race without exciting the crowd—only 90 plunged on the pony—and Girondin was numbered among the also ran.

A good sized crowd was out and the day was ideal for racing with sunshine galore and 'that Spring feeling' in the air.

The new place pari-mutuel betting stands in the rear of the public grandstands caused a few absent-minded betters to lose their shekels, many of them patronising the 'win' stand in the belief that they were buying 'place' tickets as usual.

THE RESULTS

1.—The Croxton Park Hurdle Race, 7 furlongs.
Mr. R. Watrin's black Girondin (Mr. Rea). 147—1
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner's grey Sovereign Dahlia (Mr. Bremner) ..... 158—2
Mr. Nugget's bay Pilgrim (Greig) ..... 150—3
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time—1:58 2-5.
Also ran: Aintree (Springfield), Boulus (F. A. Pollock), Yillow Nib (Spark), One-of-Them (Dalgarno), National Union (Hayes), Liability (Beith), St. Pauls (Bauld), Plum-an-Apple (Sassoon), Mick (C. F. Taylor), and Twenty-two-Carat (Macdonnel).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $832.40, place 1st $74.50, 2nd $6.50, 3rd $74.50.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 240
2nd " " " 261
3rd " " " 494
Unplaced—438, 467, 422, 582, 9, 425, 12, 430, 105, 437.

2.—The Phoenix Park Steeplechase, over the natural, once around and in.
Powhattan's chesnut Shake Down (Mr. Springfield) .... 158—1
Powhattan's black Micawber (Mr. Maitland) ..... 150—2
Mr. George East's bay Tussore (Mr. Greig) .. 156—3
Won by 3 lengths; ½ length.
Also ran: Cloister (Elliott), Ukulele (Bremner), Silverwing (Thompson), Wee Mac (Moon), Peter Pan (Heinzerling), Nordborg (Stand-Lund), Lark (Dalgarno), Avalanche (Harper), Tangiers (Hayes), Wild Chance (Sparke), Click Clark (F. A. Pollock), and The Bandit (Rea).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $19.10, place 1st $9.80, 2nd $32.10, 3rd $89.80.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 116
2nd " " " 545
3rd " " " 708
Unplaced—231, 551, 688, 62, 7, 11, 23, 702, 696, 626, 281, 373.

3.—The Haydock Park Plate, ½ mile.
Mr. Toeg's grey Zenda (Mr. Heard) ..... 154—1
Mrs. C. R. Burkill's grey The King (Vida) ... 164—2
Mr. Liddell's bay Baycroft (Liddell) ..... 155—3
Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths.
Time—57 4-5.
Also ran: Gratin (J. K. Brand) Peterkins (Elshin), Seafield (Sparke), Silver Streak (Johnstone), The Magpie (Hill), Paddington (Bauld), Retentive (Crokam), White Iris (F. A. Pollock), Patapouf (Heinzerling), Dinna Forget (Dalgarno), Victoria (Maitland), Jason (Bremner), Forest Fire (Springfield), Zaandam (A.

N. Dallas), Kawiki (Macdonnel), White Swan (H. Arthur), and Bullet (Stang-Fund).

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $51.00, place 1st $21.40, 2nd $15.10, 3rd $44.90.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 917
2nd „ „ „ 76
3rd „ „ „ 504
Unplaced—258, 743, 242, 465, 813, 320, 230, 441, 305, 630 153, 3, 954, 95, 639, 663, 416.

4.—The Lingfield Park Handicap, 1¼ miles.

Mr. P. Hinode's dun Del Monte (Johnstone) .. 161—1
Mr. Toeg's chesnut Fitzroy (Crokam) ..... 154—2
Mr. G. H. Stitt's grey Happy New Year (Hill) ... 153—3
Won by short head; a neck. Time—2:48 2-5.
Also ran: The Flighty Bird (Brand), Meadowcroft (A. N. Dallas), Stoneycroft (Macdonnell), Sunshadow (Liddell).

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $10.70, place 1st $6.50, 2nd $7.20, 3rd $10.30.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 112
2nd „ „ „ 719
3rd „ „ „ 60
Unplaced—5, 250, 524, 453.

5.—The Hurst Park Stakes, 1½ miles.

Birdrake's grey Seabird (Hill) ..... 158—1
Mr. Talstern's chesnut The Copper Bird (C. F. Taylor) ..... 155—2
Mr. Toeg's grey Tommy Lad (Crokam) ..... 152—3
Won by 1½ length; 1 length. Time—3:15 3-5.
Also ran: Castle Sycee (Sassoon), Ajax (Bremner), Mistylight (Grayrigge), and Mazurek (A. N. Dallas).

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $19.70, place 1st $10.40, 2nd $51.70, 3rd $21.00.

1st Pony Ticket No. 974
2nd „ „ „ 636
3rd „ „ „ 692
Unplaced—345, 981, 1023, 130.

6.—The Alexandra Park Selling Race.

Mr. J. Spunt and N. W. Hickling's chesnut Last Call III (Mr. A. N. Dallas) .....146—1
Mr. Liddell's bay Windcroft, (Mr. Bauld) ..145—2
Mr. Lander's grey Sunblaze, (Mr. Brand) .....155—3
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time—1:48.
Also ran: Brown Palmer, (Newbiggins); Fieldcroft, (Liddell); Easter Morn, (MacDonnell); Graphite, (Johnstone); Nelson, (Heard); Tangiers, (Maitland); Moonfighter, (Springfield); Haining, (F. A. Pollock); Forest Dream, (H. Arthur); Wild West, (Rea); Strathalpin, (Moon); Liberalist, (Greig); Little Dipper, (Bremner); Kishima, (Hill); Greyhound, (Vida); Beeswing, (Heinzerling); Seafield, (Sparke) and Grey Bowler, (Crokam).

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $20.10, place 1st $9.10, 2nd $35.30, 3rd $21.70.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 286
2nd „ „ „ 917
3rd „ „ „ 891
Unplaced—994, 560, 708, 838, 348, 878, 944, 829, 434, 760, 392, 928, 923, 9, 1098, 323, 411 and 360.

7.—The Gosforth Park Handicap, A Class, 1 mile, 3 furlongs. 4

Mr. John Johnstone's grey ..Christmas Gift (Mr. Johnstone) .....149—1
Mr. Day's white Re-Organisation, (Mr. A. N. Dallas) .....153—2
Mr. Nuggets' piebald Thomas a Becket, (Mr. Crokam) .....152—3
Won by 3 lengths; ½ length. Time—2:58.
Also ran: Kings Cross, (Bauld); The Hawanch, (Bremner); Guildborg, (Hill); Tyneside, (Brand); Kennington, (MacDonnell).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $19.90, place 1st $9.20, 2nd $10.10, 3rd $7.00.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 181
2nd „ „ „ 743
3rd „ „ „ 982
Unplaced—745, 686, 303, 636 and 969.

8.—The Gosforth Park Handicap, B Class, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Mr. Robson's chestnut Harbin, (Mr. Brand) ..155—1
Mr. Jeromi's bay Scesaplana, (Mr. Wuilleumier) .....155—2
Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie and G. H. Wright's Sl. Beaver, (Mr. MacDonnell) .....140—3
Mr. Rennika grey Rouble (Mr. Crokam) ....150—3
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length dead heat. Time—2:51 2-5.
Also ran: Laddie, (Knight); French Money, (H. Arthur); Free and Easy, (Maitland); and Delawar, (Bauld).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $14.90, place 1st $5.90, 2nd $6.18, 3rd $6.80 and $5.40.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 881
2nd „ „ „ 328
3rd „ „ „ 81 D. H. 517
Unplaced—1070, 1026 and 709.

9.—The Sandown Park Stakes, 1 mile.

Mr. Allan's grey Indiana, (Mr. Hill) .....152—1
Mr. John Johnstone' dun Pencastle, (Mr. Johnstone) .....152—2
Mrs. William McBain's bay Artful Dodger, (Mr. Brand) .....155—3
Won by ¾ lengths; a head. Time—2:06 3-5.
Also ran: Carlington, (Liddell) Wild Night, (Newbigging); Florina, (F. A. Pollock); Patapoff, (Bauld); Jet, (Bremner); Click Clack, (H. Arthur); White Knight, (MacDonnell); Conqueror Dahlia, (Crokam); Girondin, (Rea); Midland, (A. N. Dallas); Forest Dream, (Maitland); and Arrowroot, (Springfield).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $24.30, place 1st $10.60, 2nd $12.30, 3rd $37.00.

CASH SWEEPS

1st Pony Ticket No. 578
2nd „ „ „ 213
3rd „ „ „ 630
Unplaced—796, 113, 9, 285, 284, 228, 642, 37, 710, 287, 571 and 750.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

yards. The ordinary fellow would have found the "undiscovered country" by this time, but not Barrett. Oh, no. He unintentionally buckled up the car, and after a brief rest was seen gently guiding some sweet damsel round a highly polished floor to the strains of the Blue Danube or Hitchy Koo.

I'm told that he didn't have much respect for the Ford once upon a time, but he is now thinking of buying one. Page Henry!

But all this is by the way. It is good to know that he is able to sit—I mean to preside, at the big Hockey dinner next Saturday.

* * *

COURTNEIDGE-HOLLOWAY Co.

It was in 1919 that Mr. Robert Courtneidge strolled into the Lambs' Club in New York after a delightful voyage across the Atlantic in the Royal George, and inquired after "Daddy Longlegs." I think I have the name of the play right. We got into conversation about theatrical matters—we had already foregathered on the Royal George, on which good ship he helped to gather one hundred pounds for charities with a production of Atlantic Antics—and he then threatened to invade China. If he isn't there himself he has sent his company. At the present moment there is only one member of the cast I know, and that is Holloway. Back in the year 1911 he came out with Matheson Lang and the success that the big London actor manager achieved at that time is still happily remembered by local playgoers.

If the company is at present unknown to us the plays are not. Every piece advertised has stood the acid test of a London or New York audience. I remember the plays of the week by this simple sentence. "The Man From Toronto" with "The Bat" played "Abraham Lincoln" in "The Garden of Allah." There is a nice little bunch of offerings for the most fastidious playgoer.

In another column you will see what has to be said about "The Man From Toronto." "The Bat" simply took New York by storm by its thrills and mystery. "Abraham Lincoln" was written by an Englishman—Drinkwater. A very appropriate name for an Englishman writing about a great American. This Englishman understood thoroughly his cousins across the pond. One cannot read the play without being pervaded by the atmosphere of the times in America. This Drinkwater certainly got beneath the skin of the great American. The play was introduced to London at a theater that was off the theatrical map, and yet for six months it drew Londoners to the suburbs to pay tribute to one of the world's greatest rulers and to appreciate the production of a fine writer. No man, woman or child should miss seeing this great play. I hope for the sake of the local kiddies that a matinee will be arranged so that "Abraham Lincoln" may live again in the hearts of the rising generation.

"The Garden of Allah" is so well known and has such an appeal that there is little need to recommend it. It is to be staged next Saturday.

* * *

THE A. D. C.

The Amateur Dramatic Club is getting busy again. I hear that the next offering is to be Barrie's latest success "Dear Brutus." This is good news. The play is simply charming—like all the rest of this author's works—and it will be produced by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, who was so sincere in his work when he gave us "The Passing Of The Third Floor Back."

* * *

THE U. S. A.

No, good people! The U. S. A. in this case does not stand for the United States of America. It abbreviates "The United Services Association." There are two branches to it. The men have a branch and the women have one. They work together for the general good of all those who bore the brunt of the work during the years of the Great War.

Mrs. Alex Samson is the chairman of the Entertainment Committee—or chairwoman of committee—of that branch and she tells me that they are hoping to have a supper dance on Friday, April 13, at the New Carlton. These women don't worry about things superstitious. Friday! The 13th! But what matters?

These good folk know that the supper-dance is bound to be a success. It is a kind of get-together of all those who helped to bring about peace—or whatever it is. The men did great things amidst the rattle and crash of battle. The women did just as great things in carrying on. Now they are together in this far corner of the globe, away from the political turmoil; away from the Homeland; away from the friends of former days, and here they are exiles in a pleasant land.

The men can get tickets for three dollars. The women can get the same for two. Get together and dance yourselves into each others good comradeship. You can send your dollars to Moutries; to the Yellow Jacket; to the B. W. A. Headquarters or to Miss Venn Brown.

It will not only be a case of getting together and having a good evening, meeting old pals, and making new ones, but it will be also a case of helping out the under dog. All the prouts, I am told, will be given to the "Down and Out" fund.

Note the date: Friday, April 13th. The New Carlton.

* * *

THE B. W. A.

One of the most energetic sections of a very live association—and that the British Women's Association—is the musical. Practically week after week this section has provided pleasing program for the members.

Any amount of new talent has been discovered. I note that Miss Eileen Millard—I must call her "Miss" now although she played "Puss" in "Puss in Boots" for me in 1916—has developed into a particularly fine pianist. She is a distinct find for the B. W. A. and I feel certain that she will prove to be one of the Association's actresses in the near future.

Talking about pianists I am reminded I don't like the reminder—that we are losing one who has often given pleasure with both her sympathetic accompaniments and her finely executed solos. I refer to another B.W.A. member, Mrs. Armistead. Shanghai is losing this talented lady almost directly. The B.W.A. gave a very charming concert in her honor last week, and she was the recipient of a present which will be a reminder of local appreciation and good wishes. Mrs. Armistead sails for New Zealand shortly.

* * *

THE MESSIAH

Last Sunday I had a little to say about the forthcoming performance of "The Messiah" at the Cathedral. Rehearsals during the past week have been most successful and I can cordially agree with Mr. Zalsman in saying that it is a musical treat that should not be missed by any lover of devotional music.

There is no charge for admission, and no tickets will be issued. A collection will be made and proceeds given to Madam Diedrich's Russian Orphanage.

The performance will start punctually on Tuesday next at 5:45 p.m.

SGT. MURPHY IS WINNER OF GRAND NATIONAL

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 23.—The result of the Grand National, run at Liverpool today, was as follows:

Sergeant Murphy 1
Shaun Spadah 2
Conjuror II 3

Twenty-eight ran. Sergeant Murphy won by three lengths and Shaun Spadah led Conjuror II by six lengths.

Betting: 100 to 6 Sergeant Murphy; 20 to 1 Shaun Spadah; 100 to 6 Conjuror II.

S'HAI-NANKING LINE SOCCERITES BEAT S.H.N.L. XI

Yesterday was rather warm for the annual football match between the S.N.L. and S.H.N.L. teams for the silver challenge cup, which was presented by Mr. M. Y. Chung, the late managing director, for annual competition, to be claimed outright by the team which first wins three consecutive matches.

The toss between the rival captains, Mr. Carl Jen and Mr. K. F. Wu, was won by the S.H.N.L. who elected to play with the wind and sun at their backs.

From the commencement is was easy to see that the game would be very hotly contested, and as the S.N.L. team commenced to press from the commencement, they succeeded in scoring a goal within the first five minutes. From thence onward the play was very varied, until after 35 minutes from the commencement, when the S.N.L. registered another goal. Nothing further happened until after half time, when the S.N.L. nearly scored a further goal, and continued to press until 35 minutes after half time, when they succeeded in registering their third and final goal, and the game ended with a score of 3-0, in favor of the S.N.L. team.

The S. H. N. L. played a very good game, and several times narrowly missed scoring, but the better combination play of the S. N. L. side was undoubtedly the winning factor.

After the close of the game Mr. Aleck Leslie, who is shortly going home on leave, and had very kindly given up an engagement to take part in the International match against England, was handed by Mr. Middleton, chief accountant of the two railways, on behalf of the two teams an ebony mounted silver shield, suitably engraved, thanking him for his services in having acted as referee upon this and previous occasions.

The presentation was made by Mr. H. Middleton, who also handed the challenge cup to the Captain of the S. N. L. team with short but appropriate remarks in regard to good and clean sportsmanship as being such an excellent factor in daily life.

Scots Tie England In Cup Final

(Continued from Page 1)

man, and Evans were the pick of the forwards.

For the Scots, Campbell starrod at back, and McDonald at half, though Crawford was pretty useful too.

Phillips and Falconer were their best forwards, and both of them caused Quayle a lot of anxiety.

LUSITANO WINS

The Lusitano Club football team defeated the Public School yesterday by a score of 6-0, having little difficulty in registering the victory. The hot weather made fast play impossible. Scorers for the Lusitano Club were H. Collaco, two; L. Marcal, two; P. Costa, and Maitland.

Former English Tennis Champion Shanghai Visitor

Mr. A. W. Gore, the veteran former tennis champion of England, is at present a visitor in Shanghai, the guest of Mr. Norman Macgregor, of Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co. Mr. Gore left England on January 26 for a business trip to the Far East.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- from—MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

GIRL CHAMPION WINS GOLF GAME 10 UP; 8 TO PLAY

Palm Beach, Fla., (by mail).—Miss Glenna Collett, national women's champion, easily won on the links of the Palm Beach Golf Club when she defeated Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., of Boston ten straight holes and won the match. The national champion was never forced to extend herself at any time during the match and on several occasions made spectacular shots. Her best shot during the match was on the fifth hole when she played her third shot from a clump of trees to the green.

Mrs. Ernest Byfield of Chicago, who tied with Miss Collett in the medal qualifying round, played her first round of the match against her physician's orders and today was unable to play Miss Dorothy Klotz. It is said that Mrs. Byfield may not recover her health in time to play off the tie with Miss Collett before the latter leaves for Bellealr.

Miss Collett's score for the [illegible] was: 6, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4—45.

AMERICAN CO. HAS DRILL FOR FILM OPERATOR

The American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps drilled for the movies yesterday.

Captain V. Olsen sent the unit through a squad, platoon and company drill for the benefit of the film camera operator and thousands of moving picture goers in the United States.

United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, Major H. W. Pilcher, acting Commandant of the S.V.C.; Captain Stewart, of Headquarters, and a big crowd of spectators saw the Americans go through a snappy drill. There was an excellent turnout of men and Captain Olsen expressed himself as very well pleased with the showing of the unit before the moving picture camera.

There is much interest in the company following the Washington's Birthday Ball and with the annual encampment coming on April sixth, when the men will be under canvas from the sixth to the ninth.

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The keenest shaving-edge the whole world knows

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The razor glides over the face. The beard springs upright against the keen Gillette blade. Each hair is cut clean through at the very surface of the skin.

What a clean, smooth shave! What a pleasingly "cool" feeling!

Don't be without Gillette shaving comfort another day. Stop in at your nearest store or bazaar and buy yourself the New Improved Gillette with its 12 Gillette blades (24 shaving edges).

In the little box with the Gillette diamond trademark.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:
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The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors
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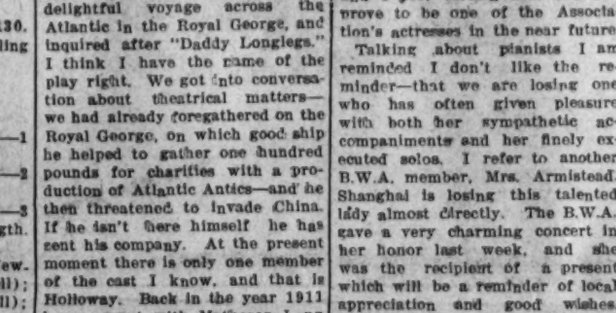
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Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

S. A. S. Team Takes Race; Chi Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

got spread out through there was a bunch of nine runners in the lead slightly of the others when two miles had been covered. In the heavy running the American boys, Fisher, Hager and Grafton were showing up well, Hager running nicely, but the Nanyang and Shanghai College men were close up.

Adam Chui the Nanyang crack and Shen who has been running behind the Harriers this season were shaping well and when the road was reached they got ahead, Fisher falling back somewhat, though onlookers thought that he and Hager would get the lead before the tape was reached.

It was a slashing finish, Chui beating Y. T. Shen by about three yards with Hager close up third. Then the others came spurting home, roundly cheered by their supporters.

INTERNATIONAL RACE

It was a real international race.

The thanks of the Harriers are due to the following of their able assistance in the smooth running of this race, which went off without a hitch and universal satisfaction was given by the following officials: J. E. Doyle, Referee, Les Cubitt, H. A. Millard, George Hoh, W. W. Bartlett, F. S. Bridges and Dr. J. H. Gray, Judges, C. C. Reneman P. S. Hyndman, Timekeeper: H. F. Wilson, J. A. Lawrence, J. L. Mears and E. Lewis, Clerks of the course.

The following very kindly presented prizes for the race Messrs. Arts and Crafts, Ltd.; Mercantile Printing Company, Shanghai Sports, J. E. Doyle, G. E. Marshall, L. A. Cubitt, H. A. Millard, H. W. Spencer, J. A. Lawrence and T. McKenna.

THE SUMMARY

The following are the first 30 runners to finish:

1.—Adam Chui, Nanyang University.
2.—Y. T. Shen, Shanghai College.
3.—Read Hager, American School.
4.—E. Pilley, American School.
5.—Y. S. Chu, Shanghai College.
6.—J. E. Fisher, American School.
7.—H. Liang, Soochow University.
8.—Tommy Grafton, American School.
9.—M. Estes, American School.
10.—T. F. Lang, Buelah Academy.
11.—E. Hsu, Nanyang University.
12.—M. L. Loh, Nanyang University.
13.—T. Greenberg, Public School.
14.—Z. W. Woo, St. John's University.
15.—Maxcy Smith, American School.
16.—C. H. Wong, Nanyang University.
17.—D. Lawton, American School.
18.—G. White, American School.
19.—C. S. Chang, Nanyang University.
20.—G. H. Su, Shanghai College.
21.—H. D. Gin, Shanghai College.
22.—W. S. Ann, Korean School.
23.—C. Solomon, Public School.
24.—C. Squires, American School.
25.—H. Wright, American School.
26.—H. Giffit, American School.
27.—I. L. Woo, St. Johns University.
28.—A. Moffett, American School.
29.—P. Mc. Ginnis, American School.
30.—H. Pierce, American School.

Team prizes: American School, 1st with 21 points; Nanyang 2nd with 40 points Shanghai College 3rd with 48 points.

By winning the team race again this year the American boys make the silver cup their own property. Some fine and interesting races have been seen for the cup. Fuhtan, Nanyang and Shanghai Public School all having a leg on it.

It is pleasing to note that an old cross country man in Frec Bridges, one of the Harriers old long distance runners, immediately offered another cup for competition another year for this students' championship.

The prizes of the meeting were kindly distributed by Mrs.' F. J. Raven, for whom the competitors gave three cheers at the close of the distribution. Tommy McKenna, honorary secretary of the Harriers who has done so much for cross-country running here, secured 15 individual prizes and two sets of medals for the first and second team home.

There were representatives of ten schools and colleges in the race which was full of thrills, including the surprise win of the Nanyang man which augers well for the China team in Japan in May.

West Point Polo Team Defeats England, 10-5

West Point, N. Y., (by mail).—The British international indoor polo team, which is in this country in quest of the John R. Townsend challenge cup, met the West Point indoor polo team today and were defeated, the Army men doubling the score of the Englishmen in a well played game. The final score read West Point 10, British 5.

The Englishmen had beaten the West Point Cadets in a closely contested game yesterday by a score of 9 to 6. Today, mounted on strange ponies, because it was necessary to use some of the mounts which were theirs yesterday, to fit out the officers' team, the Britishers played under difficult conditions. This was the second indoor game they had ever played and they have not had sufficient time to develop a strong combination for team work. These handicaps, coupled with the fact that they were pitted against three of the best polo players, indoor or outdoor, in Uncle Sam's army, made their strong play today all the more creditable.

The British team really played a remarkable game. In the third period, which featured their best form, they outscored the army officers. Their hitting was deadly accurate during that chukker and their riding hard and spectacular. McMullen, who starred in a previous game against the Cadets, scored all of England's goals. The British No. 1 displayed excellent form throughout and though diminutive in size has a dangerous wallop and is a smart hard driving horseman.

MAJOR WILSON'S WORK

Capt. Egan's defensive work was more than once put to the acid test when Major Wilson, a polo player of twenty odd years experience and a member of the team which won the junior championships last summer, came crashing down the field. Wilson's all round good work featured Army's play. The team each scored a goal in the opening period. The scores came quickly, Devers picking the ball out of a scramble at the toss in and feeding it downfield to Wilson, who drove it between the posts for first blood.

Britain tied the score when McMullen's sharp drive went outside wide of Army's goal posts and on the knock in, McMullen smashed the soft pellet through the posts. Egan blocked this knock in beautifully, so that the ball lay directly in front of the West Point posts.

The officers scored twice in the second period, Devers and Wilson each getting a goal. In the third quarter, the redoubtable McMullen, after some hard riding by himself and Walford, England's No. 2, scored three times for the British team. Major Wilson added two more for the West Pointers in this period which closed 6 to 4 in the officers' favor.

Wilson and Devers each added a goal and Surles two for the Army in the final period and just before the close of the quarter, McMullen scored another for the visitors.

The play of the British has demonstrated beyond all boubt that when they get their own ponies and are able to develop some team work and familiarise themselves with the limited area and conditions surrounding the indoor game they are going to be formidable contenders for the cup. The visitors were enthusiastic over their treatment while in America and the ideal drill ring in which the sport is played. The line up:

Army Officers (10).	British (5).
Maj. A. H. Wilson..No. 1	Capt. McMullen
Maj. A. D. Surles..No. 2	Capt. Walford
Maj. J. L. Devers..No. 3	Capt. Egan

Goals—First period—Wilson, McMullen. Second period—Devers, Wilson, 2. Third period—McMullen, 3; Wilson, 3. Fourth period—Wilson, Surles, 2; Devers, McMullen. Referee—Major R. E. D. Hoyle, United States Army. Time of periods—Four of 7½ minutes each.

MLLE. LENGLEN IS BEATEN; BUT BY A MERE MAN

London, (by mail).—How Suzanne Lenglen was beaten by a Canadian international tennis player is described by the Daily Telegraph's Cannes correspondent, and incidentally the often asked question as to how Suzanne would fare under championship conditions against a first-class male opponent, was answered.

"In her match with Colonel H. H. Mayes," says the correspondent, "a serious note was undoubtedly struck. The players knew it; the crowd hoped for it, and realised they were not being disappointed; the ball boys scuttled about and 'threw in' with more than their usual ardor. The score recorded in the first set was 6-1 in favor of the Canadian. It might conceivably have been 6-0 in the second if Mlle. Lenglen, now exhad not retired when Colonel hausted by the severity of the bout, Mayes had won fine gaues."

The correspondent says the match took a monotonous course and it was almost exclusively a base-line struggle. Mayes beat Miss Lenglen because of his strength, and ability to out-maneuvre her. He drew Suzanne towards the net as often as he forced her out to the two corners, and thus compelled a physical strain which had the effect, in the end, of yielding a ball that gave Mayes an easy chance for a "kill."

LONDON NOT KEEN ON MATCH, JACK v. BECKETT

(China Press Service)

London, March 23.—With the announcement that $250,000 had been offered for a boxing bout between Jack Dempsey and Joe Beckett in the open air on the football ground at Crystal Palace, the evening papers here have voiced their disapproval of such a match.

The Star says, "The result would be a foregone conclusion. Dempsey has all the physical advantages over Beckett as well as superior knowledge, skill and experience. Dempsey would require at least a quarter of a million dollars. This means a very large sum of money would go out of England without our having a chance of holding it.

The principal fear of the critics seems to be that a big sum of money would be carried out of England if Dempsey come to Loudon to fight Beckett. That Beckett might be killed they do not seem to worry about. However, their fears may be set at rest right now, for there is mighty little chance, if any at all, of Dempsey's going across to sock Beckett on the chin. Dempsey has more profitable engagements in sight in America.

Dr. Jack, M. D.

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Will restore Joy, Laughter, Inspiration. Will make Life Brighter. Has Discovered the Fountain of Youth.

I guarantee to make you forget worry, time, sadness, even your meals.

Dr. JACK,

My treatment requires an hour and a half. They are continuing from 5.30 to 7 p.m. and 9.15 till 11 p.m. I will arrive Sunday and be in your town all week.

You may see me at the APOLLO.

My other office is Robinson, Piano Co.

The medicine is my own preparation.

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White Tennis Sweaters 100 only at **$3.25** each	**Felt Bedroom Slippers** **$1.95** per pair	**Men's Golf Hose** **$2.95** per pair	
Fancy Half Hose Assorted Colors 2 pairs for **$1.00**	**Special Line "Briar Pipes"** **50** cts. each	**Boots and Shoes** **$7.50** per pair	

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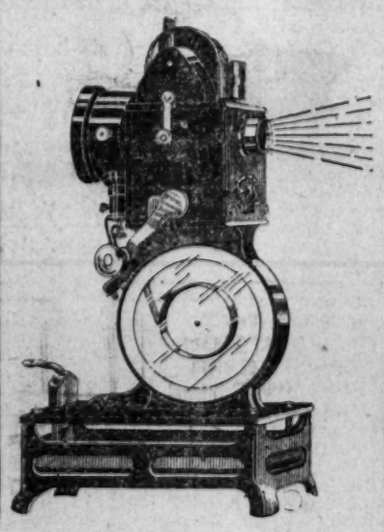

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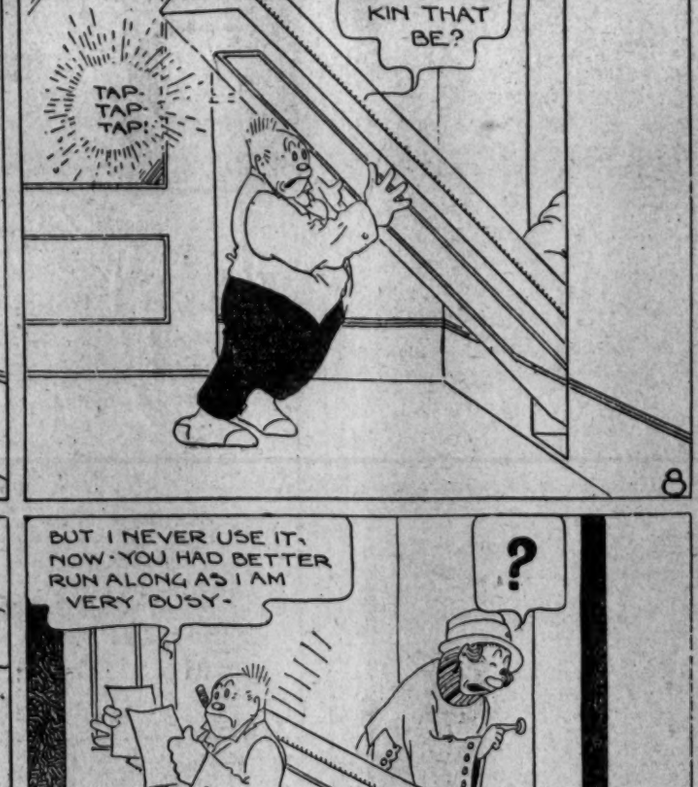
See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

WHERE IS MR. JIGGS? I WANT TO GET HIS ADVICE ABOUT SOME INVESTMENTS I WISH TO MAKE.
HE HAS OPENED A NEW OFFICE. HE'S TERRIBLY BUSY - I'LL GO OVER WITH YOU IT'S ROOM 608 IN THE SOAKEM BUILDING!


SAY - CASSIDY - DO YOU REMEMBER TELLIN' ME ABOUT A FRIEND OF YOURS THAT HAD A PATENT COUCH? WELL - WILL YOU SEND HIM UP TO PUT ONE IN MY OFFICE -
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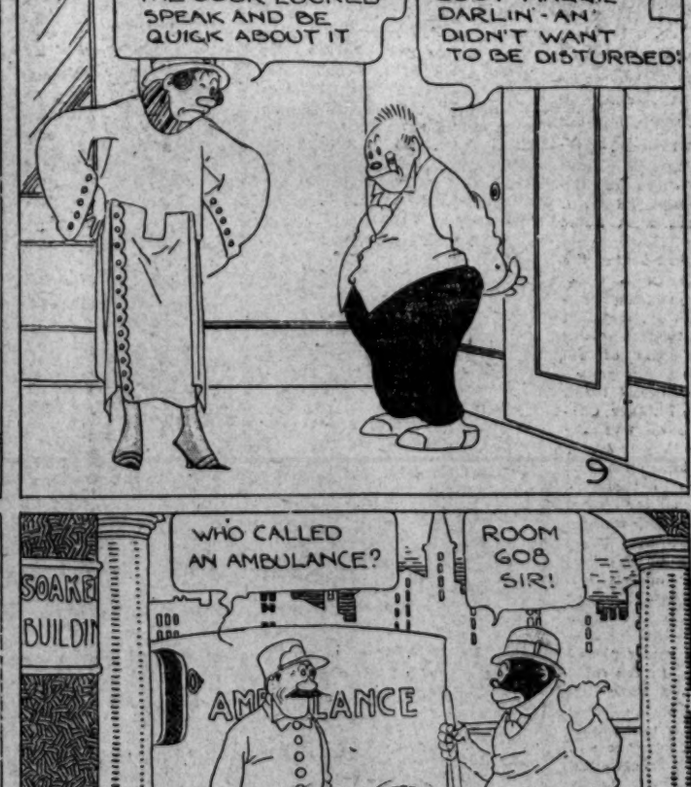
THAT CERTAINLY IS NIFTY!
WHEN YOU AINT USIN IT YOU JUST SHUT IT UP AN IT LOOKS LIKE A DOOR TO OPEN IT JUST PRESS THE BUTTON
IT'S THE PIGS KNUCKLES KID!
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